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ORDERS OF THE GOVERNMENT,

N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH.

BENGAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY.

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VOL. I.

Allahabad:
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH GOVERNMENT PRESS.
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PREFACE TO FIRST EDITION.

The object of this Manual is to exhibit the extant orders of the Local Government, classified under the several departments into which the proceedings of the Government are divided. The subjects in each department are arranged in alphabetical order, and a general index, irrespective of departments, is given at the end. Orders and notifications of the Government of India and departmental orders are printed in small type ; but, as a rule, circulars and instructions issued by heads of departments subordinate to the Local Government, or by the High Court, have been omitted. The Board of Revenue's circulars, the Excise Manual, and the circulars of the Commisioners of Excise and Stamps should be consulted in all matters relating to land revenue, inland customs and excise, registration and stamps. In the Jail Manual and the revised edition of police circulars the departmental orders relating to prisons and to police will be found. The several Codes of the Financial Department, the Treasury Manual, and circulars of the Comptroller-General and Accountant-General must be referred to in all matters of pensions, leave, treasury work, travelling allowances, &c. These subjects do not properly come within the scope of this compilation, although some of the more useful orders are given.

As this is the first attempt yet made to bring together the orders of Government, omissions and mistakes are inevitable, and the arrangement might probably be improved. Officers are requested to communicate all

corrections or suggestions they may have to make to the Assistant Secretary to Government in charge of the Allahabad office.

The Manual has been brought as nearly as possible up to the 1st April. A few additional circulars will be found in volume II.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,

Asst. Secy. to Govt.

The 30th April, 1878.

PREFACE TO SECOND EDITION.

In this edition the arrangement of the orders is in the main the same as that adopted in the first edition. Obsolete orders have been omitted and recent ones added and the collection corrected up to 31st December, 1881. A slight change has been made in the method of binding, and guard slips have been left between the orders in each department. In future, orders issued during any quarter will be collected and issued in pamphlet form as soon as possible after the close of that quarter. These when received should be broken up, and the collection in each department inserted on the guard slip immediately following the department in question. Every care has been taken to make this edition as complete as possible, so far as the orders of Government are concerned, but in such a collection omissions and mistakes cannot but have occurred.

Officers detecting such should bring the matter to notice, so that the mistake may be, if necessary, rectified in the succeeding quarterly supplement. All such communications should be addressed to the Assistant Secretary at Allahabad.

This edition was nearly completed before the receipt of the recent orders about deprovincialization, which will necessarily lead to important changes in many branches of the administration and the procedure which in some departments at present obtains. Some time, however, will probably elapse before the full effect of

the measure will be realized, and as the greater part of this Manual will not be affected, its issue in its present form has been directed.

F. BAKER,

Offg. Jr. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. & Oudh.

The 31*st January*, 1882.

PREFACE TO THIRD EDITION.

THE chief alteration in this edition is in the numbering of the Departments. The fourteen departments and the subjects dealt with in each have been re-arranged in accordance with their classification in the Secretariat, which is explained at page 7, Department III, of this Manual. Obsolete orders have been omitted, recent ones added, and the collection corrected up to 31st December, 1888. It has been found necessary to include orders issued during the last quarter of 1888 in supplements, and guard-slips have been provided as hitherto for the insertion of supplements which may be issued in future.

The lists of rules and notifications having the force of law in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, (Appendices I, II and III of the previous edition) have been omitted, as the issue of a separate publication containing them has been directed.

ALLAHABAD :
February 14*th*, 1889.

W. H. L. IMPEY,
Under-Secy. to Government,
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.

ERRATA.

DEPARTMENT I—REVENUE AND SCARCITY.

Page.	Line.	
15	25	*For* "G. O. No. $\frac{3916}{X-376}$, dated 3rd August," *read* "G. O. No. $\frac{5043-4}{X-376}$, dated 14th October," and in line 26, *insert* "3" after the word "page."
22	12	*For* "defendant of such emigrants" *read* "dependent of such emigrant."

DEPARTMENT IV—POLITICAL.

15	19	*In Margin add* G. O. Nos. $\frac{49-57}{IV-45}$, dated 1st February, 1889.
		For "Commissioners" *read* "The Commissioners of the Rohilkhand and Kumaun Divisions."

DEPARTMENT VII—JUDICIAL (CIVIL).

Page.	Line.		
8	...	Margin ...	*For* "Notification No. $\frac{64}{VII-105}$, dated 21st January, 1886," *read* "Notifications Nos. $\frac{920}{VII-105}$, dated 7th October, 1885, and $\frac{64}{VII-105}$, dated 21st January, 1886."
60	44	...	In rule 128, *omit* the words "and XVI."
64	43	...	*For* "of a value of Rs. 100," *read* "of a value of less than Rs. 100,"
88	28	...	In the last line of rule II (second clause), *for* "extension," *read* "extinction."

DEPARTMENT VIII—(POLICE).

Page.	Line.	
12	9	*For* "he may call in chaukidars," *read* "he may not call in chaukidars."
30	19	*In Margin, for* "Police Circular No. 8, dated 21st February, 1887," *read* "Police Circular No. 8, dated 21st February, 1877."
45	38	*For* "As the Constable" *read* "As the Head Constable."

DEPARTMENT XIV—(FORESTS).

Page.	Line.	
11	25	*In Margin*, after "25th February, 1880," *add* "and Notification No. 854, dated 28th August, 1880."

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No. I.

REVENUE AND SCARCITY DEPTS.

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No. I.-REVENUE & SCARCITY DEPTS.

ADMINISTRATION.

Land Revenue. Rules regarding— Resolution No. 1676A, dated 26th September, 1876. (Genl.)

COMMISSIONERS of divisions are authorized to remit on their own authority all balances of land revenue accruing on release (by competent authority) of muáfi lands which, having been resumed and assessed, have subsequently been released ; giving notice of such action to the Board of Revenue and the Accountant-General. Commissioners are likewise empowered to grant remission of nominal balances caused by sanctioned reduction of the revenue demand ; giving due notice, as above, to the Board and the accounts department.

Collectors of districts are required, when passing orders for attachment of estates (on accrual of arrears) under section 154, Act XIX, 1873, to make immediate report to the Commissioner of the division.

In regard to Government properties in land (trust estates, &c.) Commissioners may, within the limit of the total amount sanctioned in the budget, transfer sums from one heading to another and make such changes in the details of expenditure as seem to them expedient ; submitting at the close of the year a statement of actual expenditure, with explanatory memo. in cases where material discrepancies are found to exist between the estimated and actual expenditure sheet.

Commissioners of divisions are authorized to write off on their own authority irrecoverable balances in Government properties to the extent of 5 per cent. of the rental, report being made at the close of the year. When the balance is over 5 and under 10 per cent. of the rental, the Board of Revenue may direct the arrears to be written off. In all other cases the sanction of Government will be necessary.

In regard to *nazúl* property (the property of Government by confiscation, escheat, or otherwise) the following principles will be observed :—

(1.)—*Nazúl* property *within* municipal limits will remain as hitherto under the supervision of Commissioners, who will submit direct to Government any proposals for the disposal of such property.

(2.)—Of *nazúl* property *beyond* municipal limits, all consisting of *landed property* (*i.e.*, of land capable of being assessed to land revenue) will in future be placed under the management of the Board of Revenue, through whom all references on the subject will be submitted. Such extra-municipal *nazúl* property as does not come under the foregoing (houses, shops, bazárs, &c.,) will be dealt with, as heretofore, by Commissioners, under circular order No. 20A, dated 18th December, 1872.*

* *See* Miscellaneous General Department (XII)—*Nazúl.*

Irrigation—Stoppage of water-supply. Resolution No. 1676A, dated 26th September, 1876. (Genl.)

UNDER no circumstances should stoppage of water-supply be resorted to as a punitive measure. Such a measure is virtually prohibited by law, inasmuch as it is not included in any of the cases in which stoppage is directly authorized; but attention cannot be too prominently drawn to its illegality.

The general power of directing stoppage of water-supply is reserved under the Act to divisional canal officers, but it rests with the sub-divisional officer to authorize temporary stoppage in cases of "pressing emergency." When a sub-divisional officer has occasion to act upon this authority, he should at once report the fact to his departmental superior, giving his reasons in full for the action thus taken.

It is understood that the rules above referred to will provide for the service of notice on the parties concerned of any stoppage of water-supply. When the duration of such stoppage extends to a period of ten days or more, the canal officer will forward to the Collector of the district in which stoppage occurred, a copy of such notice, with brief resumé of the grounds on which the stoppage was directed. This measure is a very desirable one on many grounds, and if properly carried out, it will tend to strengthen the hands of both district and canal officers in the discharge of their respective duties.

Extensions and changes of canal system. Resolution No. 1676A, dated 26th September, 1876. (Genl.)

Under existing practice the civil officers of Government are usually consulted, in connection with proposed extensions and changes of the canal system, in regard to works of greater importance. This principle should be extended so as to bring within the sphere of its operation all irrigation matters in any way affecting the various districts of the province. In this view, reference will be made to the civil officers concerned in regard to all questions, large or small, connected with proposed changes in the canal system. Necessary changes in position of, or in distribution from, a village watercourse may be communicated by the Executive Engineer through his Superintending Engineer to the Commsisioner of division, but all changes of greater extent and importance should be reported through the Secretary to Government for the opinion of the Board of Revenue and Local Officers.

Canal officers should bear in mind the great importance of their maintaining a proper understanding and cultivating a proper relationship with the civil officers who represent in the various districts the Executive Government; and district officers must recollect the very responsible position they occupy, and the importance of affording to canal officers on every occasion the benefit of their advice when consulted, and the support of their authority when required.

BREEDING STOCK.

Applications for breeding stock from Hissar cattle farm.

G. O. No. $\frac{1110}{I-180}$, dated 21st July, 1888.

THE following rules have been sanctioned by the Government of India for dealing with applications for breeding stock from the Hissar cattle farm.

1.—Officers in charge of districts wishing to have bulls or rams sent to their districts should submit requisitions to the local Government through the Commissioner of the division. They should show—

(i) the number of bulls and rams received from the farm remaining in the district;

(ii) the number and date of those last received;

(iii) the breed of cattle and sheep preferred in those districts, showing whether the cattle and sheep are large or small;

(iv) the column of remarks should show the result of the breeding from the Government bulls and rams in the district during the past year, and the name of the Government subordinate official who has been entrusted with the charge of the bulls and rams, and the duty of lending them out for breeding purposes.

2.—If the local Government is satisfied that the supply of the animals is desirable, and that their use for breeding will be carefully supervised and promoted, the requisition will be sanctioned and forwarded to the Deputy Commissary-General, Upper Circle, for compliance.

3.—The requisitions should reach Umbala early in October, so that the bulls and rams may be despatched from the farm in the cold weather.

4.—*Pro formâ* credits in accounts will be given, *viz.*,—

	Rs.
For bulls	150 each.
„ rams	20 „

5.—In the case of private individuals, whether native zamindárs or others, or Europeans, cash payment at the above values will be required, and the sale of bulls or rams will be at the discretion of the Superintendent of the Farm and the Deputy Commissary-General, Upper Circle.

6.—About 62 bulls and 125 rams will be reserved annually for supply from the farm for breeding purposes, and they will be held available in the first instance to meet the requisitions of officers in charge of districts, of which there are 30 in the North-Western Provinces and 32 in the Panjáb; but as it is not expected that anything like the number of bulls and rams to be held in reserve, with reference to the number of districts, will be applied for annually, a large number will be left for private parties.

7.—The Superintendent of the Farm will publish annually (in November), in the Lahore and Allahabad papers, the number of bulls and rams that will be available for breeding purposes after meeting the requisitions of officers in charge of districts, and the terms on which they can be obtained by private individuals.

8.—On applications being received, a memorandum of the terms, which should be printed and held in readiness in the Superintendent's office, on which bulls and rams are available from the farm, will be sent in duplicate to the applicant if a private individual. One copy of the memorandum will be kept, and the other sent back to the Superintendent of the Farm accepting the terms, when the cattle will be sent off as may be requested, at the risk of the applicant.

No. $\frac{1121}{I-186}$, dated 21st July, 1886.

With reference to rule 1 the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is the officer appointed by Government to receive the requisitions from district officers, and these should be sent in to him through the office of the Commissioner of the division by the 1st October in each year.

On receipt of the requisitions from district officers the Director of Land Records and Agriculture will draw up a consolidated indent for the whole province, for transmission direct to the Commissary-General, Western Circle.

CATTLE SHOWS.

Prizes for cattle.
Circular No. 14, dated 24th March, 1881.

WITH the object of stimulating private efforts in the direction of an improvement in the breed of cattle in these provinces, the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner will be prepared to allot from provincial revenues Rs. 100 for every Rs. 300 subscribed in any one district, and spent *bonâ-fide* on prizes awarded for cattle at shows or fairs got up with this object. All references in connection with the subject and all applications for the subsidy should be submitted through the Director of Land Records and Agriculture.

G. O. No. 377, dated 5th March, 1881.

Commissioners should also forward to the Director extracts from the reports of agricultural and cattle shows bearing on matters that concern his department.

Circular, No. 16, dated 7th April, 1881.

Whenever it is proposed to hold such a fair or show in any district, the Collector will send timely notice thereof to the Director, forwarding (with any other information) a prospectus of the proposed meeting. On all such occasions, whether he can arrange to be present or not, the Director should be constituted an *ex-officio* member of the managing committee. In this capacity he will have the best possible opportunity of assisting with advice in matters of cattle-breeding, agricultural implements, improvement of staples, and other subjects concerning which his department has acquired special knowledge.

G. O. No. 746, dated 11th May, 1881.

The Government prizes at district cattle shows should be distinct from those provided from district funds.

Taking Rs. 100 as the unit, the following are the classes of animals to which the Government prizes should ordinarily be awarded; the amounts to be given in each case being as noted below :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
(1) For the best pair of locally-bred bullocks for *bonâ-fide* agricultural purposes, 3 years old, not less than inches in height ...	15	0	0
(2) For the second best pair of locally-bred bullocks for *bonâ-fide* agricultural purposes, 3 years old, not less than inches in height ...	10	0	0
(3) For the bull certified by the judges to be the best fitted for breeding stock for agricultural purposes, locally bred and 3 years old ...	20	0	0
(4) For the best cow certified by the judges to be the best fitted for breeding stock for agricultural purposes, locally bred and 3 years old,	10	0	0
(5) For the second best cow	5	0	0
(6) For the best buffalo-cow	10	0	0
(7) Second-best buffalo-cow	5	0	0

	Rs.	a.	p.
(8) For the best pair of imported (or foreign) bred bullocks, being *bonâ-fide* agricultural bullocks, 3 years old and not over inches in height	15	0	0
(9) For the second best...	10	0	0

In cases where a limit of height has been suggested, the exact limit should be fixed by the district committee with regard to the particular circumstances of each locality. All winners should receive a certificate showing the names of the breeder and owner and the place where bred, and stating that no prize has been previously awarded to the animal.

No animal should a win a money prize more than once; but in case of a second success an honorary certificate can be given. Prizes for locally-bred cattle should be given to zamíndárs and cultivators only.

The above directions are not to be considered as hard-and-fast rules. The details should be settled by the district officers in consultation with the Director of Agriculture and Commerce. If in any one of these classes none of the animals exhibited are considered worthy of a Government prize, the sum allotted may be given by the committee as a special prize to any animals that are considered worthy of special encouragement; but the prize should be withheld if there are no animals exhibited that are considered by the judges to be really deserving of reward.

The award of all prizes should be arranged for by the district authorities in communication with the Director, to whom they should look for aid and advice, and whose opinion on these matters should carry great weight.

CROPS AND WEATHER.

Crop and Weather Reports. No. 116, dated 21st August, 1879.

In ordinary times weekly telegraphic reports are received on every Wednesday before 2 P. M. from the undermentioned districts only :—

Benares Division.
Benares.
Ballia.
Gorakhpur.
Fyzabad Division.
Fyzabad.
Rae Bareli Division.
Rae Bareli.
Partabgarh.
Sítapur Division.
Sítapur.
Lucknow Division.
Lucknow.
Allahabad Division.
Allahabad.
Bánda.
Cawnpore.
Jhánsi Division.
Jhánsi.
Agra Division.
Agra.
Farukhabad.
Rohilkhand Division.
Bareilly.
Moradabad.
Kumaun Division.
Kumaun.
Meerut Division.
Aligarh.
Meerut.
Saháranpur.

In times of scarcity or famine the number will be temporarily increased.

Government of India's Resolution No. $\frac{59A}{124\text{-}I}$ dated 5th October, 1887.

Every one of the appointed districts should send its telegram regularly without fail. Summaries of all the facts which have an important bearing on the character of the season and the crops of the province are telegraphed by the Local Government for the information of the Government of India. The summaries (for compilation of which the district reports should contain proper material) are to indicate the general character of the rainfall of the week, and the tracts in which the rainfall up to date has been insufficient. They are to describe the progress of agricultural operations, the state of the standing crops, and the prospects and probable outturn of the harvests. A brief account is to be sent of any serious damage done to crops by insects, blights, hailstorms, floods or other natural calamities; and the condition of agricultural stock, any failure of pasturage or fodder, and marked fluctuations in the price of food-grains, are to be stated. In times of scarcity, particulars are also required regarding the areas affected, the number of people under relief, and the state of the food-stocks. The condition of the opium crop is at all times to be specially noticed, and information may be given in regard to other crops of commercial importance. Any further agricultural matters, judged of interest or importance, may be reported when thought advisable.

The district telegraphic reports will be published in the *North-Western Provinces and Oudh Gazette*. The Government of India has called special attention to the fact that the main object of these telegrams is to show from week to week, in a brief and succinct

form, the actual conditions and prospects of agriculture in each district: and that they are not intended to contain a notice of any facts which have no connection with, or bearing on, agricultural circumstances and prospects.

The use of vernacular terms in these reports is to be carefully avoided, except when they are indispensable to convey the meaning.

Scarcity and Famine.

A DETAILED set of instructions as to the measures to be adopted in the event of a scarcity or famine was circulated as a Famine Code with G. O. No. $\frac{3508}{I.-8}$, dated 5th March, 1886.

Immigrants on relief works. Treatment of—

Government of India, Financial Department, No. 705-707-I, dated 25th February, 1884.

ALL applicants for relief at British works, or at British relief houses, should be treated without any reference to their nationality. Any attempt to discriminate between British subjects and immigrants from native territory would not only be easily frustrated, but if it were practicable, it would probably lead to the disorganisation of our own system of relief.

Rain-gauges. (Symon's pattern.) Supply of—

G. O. No. $\frac{290\text{-}2}{I.\ 775}$, dated 20th February, 1886.

RAIN-GAUGES of Symon's pattern should in future be substituted for the float-gauges (Fleming's) at present in use in these provinces, as the latter wear out and become unserviceable. It must be clearly understood that the object of this instruction is not to condemn the float-gauges at present in use and at once introduce Symon's gauges, or even to accelerate the process of substitution, but merely to secure that the present gauges as they from time to time become unfit for use shall be replaced by gauges of the Symon's pattern. The Meteorological Reporter will submit the district indents for rain-gauges with his remarks to Government for transmission to the Superintendent, Mathematical Instrument Department, Calcutta.

DRAINAGE.

I.—In Canal-irrigated districts.

Drainage. Rules regarding projects for— Circular No. 20A, dated 9th June, 1875.

WHEN a Collector considers that a tract of land (outside of municipal boundaries) requires drainage, he shall communicate his views, and the reasons and facts on which they are based, in writing, to the Canal Executive Engineer, and request him to examine the scheme.

After necessary discussion with the Collector, the Canal Engineer shall (unless the Collector, in writing, may modify or withdraw his request) with all convenient expedition, examine the proposal and draw up a report on the causes of obstruction, the means by which relief can be afforded, and the approximate estimated cost of carrying it out; but detailed estimates will not be prepared at this stage. The Executive Engineer shall further record his opinion on the expediency of the project.

The report shall be furnished to the Collector, who shall forward it to the Commissioner for consideration. If, in the opinion of the Collector, the proposed drainage work has not been rendered necessary in consequence of the obstruction of drainage caused by works undertaken in the Irrigation Branch, and he is of opinion that the case is one in which a rate on lands benefited might properly be imposed under section 59 of the Northern India Canal and Drainage Act (VIII of 1873), he shall furnish an approximate estimate of the sum which such rates might be expected to yield.

The Commissioner shall send on the report with his opinion to the Superintending Engineer, who shall deal with it as follows:—

(*a.*)—Return the project to Commissioner for necessary orders, if Superintending Engineer agrees with the Commissioner that the execution of the project is not advisable.

(*b.*)—Sanction the project, with such professional amendments as may be requisite, and return it to Executive Engineer for execution when funds are procured, if approved by both Commissioner and Superintending Engineer, and within the limit of powers of sanction of the latter officer.

(*c.*)—Submit the project for the orders of Government in the Irrigation Branch in all other cases.

In all cases under (*b*) and (*c*) Superintending Engineer will communicate copy of his proceeding in the case to the Commissioner.

All cases submitted to Government will be considered in the Irrigation Branch in the usual way, if either the Commissioner or the Superintending Engineer, or both, recommend that the land should be drained. After consideration in the Irrigation Branch, and with the concurrence of the General Department, the orders

of Government will issue in the former department to the Commissioner and to the Superintending Engineer for the information and guidance of all concerned.

In forwarding these papers no copies should be taken, in any office through which they pass in progress to Government, of any documents, save such as are added by such office as the papers go through it.

II.—In districts which are not irrigated by canals.

The Collector will in this case report his proposal, with all needful details, to the Commissioner direct, with the opinion of the District Engineer, and an estimate of cost, for transmission to Government in the General Department, in which orders will issue after consultation with the Irrigation Branch.

EDUCATION AT ROYAL AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, CIRENCESTER.

Method of selection of candidates.
G. O. No. $\frac{782}{I\cdot746}$, dated 26th May, 1886.

FROM time to time applications are received from societies and individuals soliciting assistance from the Government for candidates who are desirous of proceeding to England for the purpose of studying agriculture at the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester, and in two instances such aid has been given. It may be anticipated that other applications will be made, and it is therefore advisable to lay down a definite mode of procedure in such cases, both as to the number of students to be aided by the Government and the method of selecting them.

The following rules, which, having been sanctioned for the present, are now circulated for the information of Commissioners and district officers.

(1) The Government will undertake to pay one-half of a candidate's total expenses under all heads, including travelling expenditure to England and back, provided that its liability is limited to a maximum of Rs. 4,000. The remaining share of the expenses must, before the candidate leaves India for England, be deposited by him or his friends in the Government treasury, or be otherwise secured to the satisfaction of the Government. Periodical remittances will be made by the Government.

(2) Selection of a candidate will be made once in two years, not oftener.

(3) The selection of the candidate, for recommendation to the Government, shall rest with the Director of Public Instruction and the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, who shall be required to obtain medical testimony to the physical fitness of the nominee, and shall satisfy themselves of his good character, and fitness generally to be sent to England.

(4) The candidate must ordinarily have obtained the degree of B.A.; but an exception may be made in regard to this educational qualification on very special proof that the candidate possesses a good knowledge of the English language. Possession of the degree of B.A. in physical science will give a candidate a preferential claim to selection over all other graduate candidates.

(5) The selected candidate shall, before proceeding to England, work as an apprentice at the Cawnpore experimental station, or at a demonstration farm, for 10 months, from June to April, *i.e.*, through both the kharíf and rabi seasons.

(6) It must be clearly understood that education at the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester, does not constitute a claim to Government service in India, and that the Government does not guarantee employment under itself to students assisted under these rules; also that the rules are liable to be varied hereafter.

EMIGRATION.

Emigration beyond the limits of British India.
G.O, No. $\frac{819 \text{ and } 1678}{\text{I—365}}$, dated 29th May and 2nd December, 1886, respectively.

In connection with the introduction of Act XXI of 1883, which came into force from 1st April, 1886 (replacing Act VII of 1871, which was in force up to that date) attention is now called to the principal matters in which the new Act alters the existing system of procedure.

Under section 16 of Act XXI, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh are to be included in the local area to which the authority of the Protector of Emigrants at Calcutta extends. But the active direction and control of that officer are necessarily confined to operations which occur at the port of embarkation, or can be supervised from that place ; and the practical supervision and control of the recruitment, registration, and despatch of emigrants to depôts rests with Magistrates of districts, who are responsible for seeing that the provisions of the law and rules are duly observed, and abuses are prevented or remedied.

The Act does not provide for the appointment of a Provincial Inspector, and it does not seem necessary at present to make any such executive arrangement. References to the Government on the subject of colonial emigration by officers serving under this Government should (see rule 3) be addressed, through Commissioners, direct to the Chief Secretary, unless for any particular reason it is thought necessary to submit them through the Protector of Emigrants at Calcutta.

A modification of some importance has been introduced in the method of appointing recruiters. They will continue to be licensed by the Protector of Emigrants ; but he will, before granting a license, require satisfactory evidence of character from the Magistrate of the district in which the recruiter resides. The license so granted must be countersigned by the Magistrate of the district in which the recruiter desires to work. Under Act VII of 1871 the Magistrate was bound to countersign any license presented to him which was in force at the time. But as the law now stands the Magistrate is at liberty to satisfy himself, before countersignature, that the recruiter is a person of proper character, and that he has provided suitable accommodation for the emigrants whom he may collect. The rules (chapter II, section 2) lay down the nature of the accommodation required and the supervision to be exercised over sub-depôts, and define the officers by whom it is to be exercised. The Magistrate is further empowered by section 24 of the Act to cancel his countersignature should he find that the recruiter is unfitted, by character or otherwise for the discharge of his duties, or that suitable accommodation is not available.

It will be observed that the reasons for refusing or cancelling countersignature should be reduced to writing, and the fact communicated to the Protector of Emigrants. A judicious exercise

of these powers will enable District Magistrates to prevent misconduct on the part of recruiters, and to secure proper treatment of the labourers recruited, without imposing any unnecessary hindrance on the proper and legitimate work of recruiting.

Under Act VII of 1871, the power of registering emigrants was restricted to Magistrates of Districts and Sub-divisional Magistrates. Under the present Act, the local Government is empowered to appoint any person or class of persons by name or virtue of office to be registering officers. The Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner has accordingly been pleased to appoint the following classes of persons :—

Magistrates of districts.

Magistrates in charge of a Sub-division of a district.

All Joint and Assistant Magistrates exercising the full powers of a Magistrate.

All Deputy Magistrates exercising the full powers of a Magistrate.

The Civil Surgeon of Meerut.

The Civil Surgeon of Azamgarh.

The Civil Surgeon of Sítapur.

The Civil Surgeon of Gházipur.

The special Sub-Registrar of Benares.

The proceedings of all registering officers will be under the general control and supervision of the District Magistrate, and the latter, in distributing work among his subordinates, should, as far as possible, arrange for the discharge of this duty by a senior and experienced officer.

The most important modification in the procedure of registration is that, instead of a copy of the register extract being given to the emigrant, as was provided under the former rules, a formal agreement must now be executed after the register has been filled up and signed. This agreement will be on a form (No. 5 of the rules) to be supplied by the emigration agent; and full directions for its execution and disposal will be found in the Act and rules. The directions for the registration of emigrants and their dependents should be carefully observed.

The functions which may be exercised by a Magistrate specially appointed under section 99 of the Act are—

(1) to call on a recruiter to produce his license [section 20 (3)];

(2) to call on a recruiter to produce the terms of agreement which he is authorized to offer [section 26 (3)];

(3) to approve the person placed in charge of emigrants and to certify such appointment [section 47 (2 and 3)];

(4) to sanction prosecutions under section 93 [section 96(*b*)], According to the definition of the Act [section 6(4)], these powers can be exercised by any District or Sub-divisional Magistrate; and the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner has been further pleased to confer them on—

(1) all Assistant and Joint Magistrates exercising full powers;

(2) all Deputy Magistrates exercising full powers.

It will rest with the District Magistrate to carefully superintend the exercise of these powers by his subordinates.

It will be observed that, of the rules framed under section 80 of the Act, only the first two chapters have any practical concern with these provinces. Of the six forms prescribed for use in this portion of the rules, No. 5 (the form of agreement) will, as already observed, be supplied by the Emigration Agent. The rest can be obtained on indent from the Superintendent, Government Press, Allahabad.

By notification of the Governor-General in Council, No. 121E, dated 1st April, 1886, and published in the *Gazette of India*, of 3rd April, 1886, the fee payable for the preparation of an agreement (section 38) has been consolidated with the fee payable under (section 73); and the amount of the consolidated fee has been fixed at Rs. 2-8-0. Instructions as to the realization of this fee have been conveyed in G. O. No. $\frac{3915}{X\text{-}376}$, dated 3rd August, 1886 (*vide page Financial Department (X) of Manual.*)

Rules relating to Colonial Emigration under the provisions of Act XXI of 1883.

(Published in Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, Notification No. 94E, dated 18th March, 1886).

CHAPTER I.

General Rules.

Introduction.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 80 of the Indian Emigration Act, 1883, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following rules to regulate the engagement and transport of emigrants and dependents, as defined in the said Act, to the colonies authorized to import Indian labour:—

Inclusion of schedules and forms in the rules.

1. The schedules and forms attached to these rules are prescribed for the several purposes specified in the heading of each, and shall be taken as part of the rules.

Provision for dependents.

2. The same provision in every respect shall be made for the welfare of dependents of emigrants as for that of the emigrants themselves: and all rules regulating the treatment and transport of emigrants shall be applicable to their dependents also.

Correspondence with Government.

3. Correspondence with a local Government, in connection with emigration matters, shall ordinarily be conducted through the Protector of Emigrants appointed by that Government, or through such other channel as that Government may prescribe in that behalf.

Submission of monthly returns.

4. A return, showing the number and description of emigrants and their dependents embarked for the colonies during each month at each port shall be submitted by the Protector of Emigrants to the local Government concerned within the month following that for which the return is due.

Submission of annual reports.

5. The submission of annual reports by emigration officers shall be regulated as follows:—

(a)—Every Medical Inspector of Emigrants shall forward his report to the Protector of Emigrants within two months of the expiry of the year to which the report relates. The report shall treat of the following points, namely—the condition of the depôts; the state of health of the emigrants accommodated therein; the sufficiency of hospital and other medical arrangements; the cause of any epidemic disease; and the precautionary measures adopted against its spread.

(b)—Every Protector of Emigrants shall, not later than six months after the close of each calendar year, submit to the local Government his report for that year. The report shall review the history of emigration during the year, noticing all points of importance; and shall furnish such particulars as may from time to time be required by the local Government.

CHAPTER II.

RECRUITMENT.

Section I.—Recruiting licenses.

Application for recruiter's license.

6. Every Emigration Agent, desiring to obtain a license (form No. 1) for any intending recruiter, shall forward an application on his behalf to the

Protector of Emigrants concerned, and shall send therewith a certificate of good character in form No. 2, obtained from the Magistrate of the district or Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner of Police of the Presidency or town of which the intending recruiter is a native or resident of long standing. The license of a recruiter who shall have recruited labourers in any district shall not be countersigned under section 23 (2) of the Act by the Magistrate of any other district, unless such license shall have been endorsed by the Magistrate of the district in which such recruiter shall have previously recruited labourers, with a certificate to the effect that the operations of the license-holder have been conducted in a satisfactory manner.

COLONIAL EMIGRATION FORM No. 1.

FORM OF RECRUITER'S LICENSE.

No. Office of the Protector of Emigrants at the Port of , described in the descriptive roll annexed, is hereby licensed under the Indian Emigration Act, 1883, to be a recruiter of emigrants for [*here state the country for which the recruiter is licensed to recruit*] in [*here specify the local area within which the recruiter is licensed to recruit*].

This license will be in force until the of unless previously cancelled.

Dated the day of *Protector of Emigrants.*

Descriptive roll.

Name.	Father's name.	Age.		Caste.	Colour.	Height.		Distinguishing marks.	Name of village, local sub-division (tahsil, taluk, &c.) and district to which recruiter belongs.
		Years.	Months.			Feet.	Inches.		

COLONIAL EMIGRATION FORM No. 2.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE OF INTENDING RECRUITER'S CHARACTER.

Descriptive particulars of——————, *intending recruiter.*

Name.	Father's name.	Caste.	Age.	Height.		Residence.			Full particulars as to bodily marks and general appearance for purposes of identification.	Remarks.
				Feet.	Inches.	District.	Thana.	Village or town and mohala.		

CERTIFIED that the above-named appeared before me, and that the inquiry made regarding him has elicited nothing against his employment as a recruiter of emigrants.

DATED AT

The 188 . } *Magistrate of*

MEMO.

THE undersigned requests that the Magistrate of will grant the above certificate to , if there is no objection to his employment.

DATED AT

The 188 . } *Emigration Agent for*

Application for renewal of license.

7. If the renewal of a recruiting license, the term of which has expired, be desired, the Emigration Agent shall forward with his application the expired license, and a certificate in form No. 3 by any District Magistrate of the identity of the recruiter concerned: or shall cause such recruiter to attend at the office of the Protector for identification, when the application for renewal of license is made.

COLONIAL EMIGRATION FORM No. 3.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE OF RECRUITER'S IDENTITY.

CERTIFIED that , recruiter, appeared before me this day, and was identified by comparison with the particulars endorsed on his expired license No. dated the - 188 , hereto annexed. He answers to his descriptive roll in all respects.

DATED AT

The 188 . } *Magistrate of*

MEMO.

THE undersigned requests that the Magistrate will grant the above certificate to , if satisfied as to his identity.

DATED AT

The 188 . } *Emigration Agent for*

8. If an Emigration Agent desires a license for any recruiter of another agency, whose services are no longer required by that agency, he shall forward to the Protector of Emigrants, with his application for the license of the recruiter, the unexpired license with an endorsement thereon by the Agent of the other agency, to the effect that the services of the recruiter are no longer required by him.

Application for transfer of license.

8A. All Emigrant Agents shall without delay intimate to the Protector, for the information of Government, any changes which they may be authorized by the Colonial Governments to make in the terms offered to intending emigrants.

Alteration of terms of recruitment.

Section 2—Sub-Depôts.

9. The places of accommodation provided for intending emigrants or emigrants by recruiters shall, for the purpose of these rules, be called sub-depôts.

Definition of sub-depôt.

10. The accommodation provided in sub-depôts shall be considered sufficient if the emigrants are kept in such manner as would be considered comfortable by persons of their condition in the district where they are recruited. The following points shall, however, invariably be insisted on :—

Sub-depôt requirements.

(*a*)—Perfect cleanliness, both of the premises and of the inmates.

(*b*)—Sufficiency of accommodation for the largest number of persons likely to be located in the sub-depôt at one time.

(*c*)—A plentiful supply of good water within a reasonable distance.

(*d*)—Proper conveniences for purposes of nature and for bathing ; and, when rendered necessary by the number of persons likely to be received, suitable latrine accommodation.

(*e*)—Proper arrangements for the exclusion from the depôt of all contagious diseases ; for the report to the medical authorities of the district of any cases of

contagious diseases occurring within the sub-depôt; and for the prevention of the spread of such diseases should cases occur.

(f)—The exclusion of all women, who are not intending emigrants or emigrants, from the sub-depôt premises, without special permission of the District Magistrate.

(g)—The exclusion of *parda-nashin* women from the sub-depôt premises under all circumstances.

(h)—The provision of accommodation for single women and married couples, apart from that for single men.

(i)—The keeping by the person in charge of the sub-depôt of an inspection book in which inspecting officers may write their remarks; and its readiness for production whenever required.

(j)—The entry in the inspection book by that person of a list of his servants and of all changes which may from time to time require to be made in such list, and the exclusion from the sub-depôt of all persons other than the servants so entered, emigrants, intending emigrants, and persons entitled by law to demand admittance.

Inspection of sub-depôt.

11. All District Magistrates and Magistrates in charge of Sub-divisions shall, at least once in every month, visit and inspect all sub-depôts situated at the head-quarters of their respective jurisdictions, or shall cause such depôts to be inspected at least once in every month by a Magistrate subordinate to them, or by an officer of police of rank not lower than that of an Assistant District Superintendent. In the town of Madras the Commissioner of Police shall cause such depôts to be inspected at least once in every week by an Inspector of Police. On the occasion of such inspections special attention should be directed to the points mentioned in rule 10 and to the health and general well-being of the inmates of the sub-depôt. Such visits should take place without notice and at irregular intervals.

Exercise of power conferred on officer of police.

12. The power which may be conferred on an officer of police under section 27, sub-section (3), of the Act may be exercised by a District Superintendent of Police or by an Assistant Superintendent of Police, but by no other officer of police.

Section 3.—Registration.

Register for registrations.

13. Every registering officer shall keep a register in form No. 4 for the registration of intending emigrants.

COLONIAL EMIGRATION FORM No. 4.

Register of Emigrants recruited in the district of _____ *during the year* 188

Recruited by _____ License No. _____ for the Colony of _____.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	Registration.		Emigrants.		Dependents.						Residence.			Successor to estate in India.			Colonial Address.				
Serial No. of presentation.	Date.	Serial No.	Name.	Father's name.	Name.	Relationship to labourers.	Sex.	Age.	Caste.	Occupation.	District.	Thana.	Village or town and mohalla.	Name.	Father's name.	Relationship.	Serial number in nominal roll (list).	Name of ship.	Year in which sailed.	Colony.	Remarks.

Correct and legible entries in register.

14. Particular care shall be taken that the writing in the register is very legible, and that vernacular names are correctly transliterated.

Affixing of serial number to all entries.

15. The serial number in column 1 of the form shall be affixed to all entries of persons presented for registration in the order of such presentation. The serial number in column 3 shall be affixed only to the entries of persons actually registered.

Examination of emigrants to be registered.

16. Every registering officer, before whom any person is brought for registration as an intending emigrant, or as the defendant of such emigrants, shall, apart from the recruiter or other person interested in having the registration executed, examine such person on the points set forth in sections 31—33 of the Act.

Entries of particulars of registered emigrants.

17. As each person brought to be registered by the recruiter is examined and passed for registration by the registering officer under section 31, the particulars regarding such person shall be entered in columns 1 to 17 inclusive of the register by the registering officer himself, or by a member of his office establishment, and the work shall not be made over to the recruiter or to any other person.

Entries of dependents of registered emigrants.

18. If an intending emigrant has dependents, particulars as to their names, age, and relationship to the emigrant, shall be entered in the appropriate columns of the register separately and immediately following the entries regarding the emigrant on whom they are dependent.

Procedure on disacknowledgment of any next-of-kin.

19. If an intending emigrant states that he has no next-of-kin in India, an endeavour may be made to obtain the name of some respectable man in his native village, such as the headman or chief raiyat; and such name may be entered in the register under the column for successor to estate in India, a note explaining the matter being made in the "remarks" column.

Registration of postponement cases.

20. If, in a case in which registration has been postponed under section 32 (2) of the Act, the registering officer subsequently decides to register the woman, she shall be treated as a freshly brought up intending emigrant, and particulars regarding her shall be entered in the register of emigrants.

Transfer of unrequired emigrants by re-registration.

21. Emigrants registered on behalf of any agency, but not required owing to recruiting operations having been closed for the time being, or other cause, may be transferred to the re-

cruiters of other colonial agencies for re-registration; provided that the emigrants consent to the transfer, after bein given to understand that, if unwilling to be transferred, they are entitled at their option to be discharged, or to be returned to the districts of registration.

Entries of transfer particulars.

22. If any emigrant be transferred in the district of original registration, such transfer shall be entered in the column for remarks against the name of such emigrant. If any emigrant be transferred elsewhere than in the district of original registration, the particulars of such transfer shall be forwarded by the officer finally registering such emigrant to the officer who originally registered such emigrant through intermediate registering officers, if any.

Remuneration of registering clerks.

23. Clerks in charge of registration work may receive remuneration at rates fixed by the local Government.

Section IV.—Agreements.

Execution of agreement.

24. After the register has been filled up and signed, the agreement forms shall be filled up and signed, in triplicate, under section 35.

Careful preparation of agreement.

25. The agreement form shall be filled up with as much care as regards accuracy of spelling and legibility of writing as the original register.

Supply of forms of agreement.

26. The agreement for execution by intending emigrants shall be in form No. 5, and the requisite supply of these forms shall be provided by Emigration Agents, when emigrants are taken before registering officers for registration and for the execution of their agreements. The forms shall be printed correctly and clearly, and on substantial paper; and registering officers shall refuse to fill up forms which do not accord with these conditions.

COLONIAL EMIGRATION FORM No. 5.

FORM OF AGREEMENT FOR INTENDING EMIGRANTS.

*Particulars of emigrant executing a contract for service in*_____

REGISTRATION.		EMIGRANT'S.		DEPENDENT'S.						RESIDENCE.			SUCCESSOR TO ESTATE IN INDIA.		
Date.	Number.	Name.	Father's name.	Name.	Relationship to labourer.	Sex.	Age.	Caste.	Occupation.	District.	Thana.	Village or town and mohalla.	Name.	Father's name.	Relationship.
1	2.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

I agree to emigrate on the condition of service specified on the reverse.

Executed in my presence. (Signed)

Emigrant,

(Signed)

(name and designation.)

Dated at *the* *Registering Officer.*

N. B.—This form is to be filled up in the office of the registering officer in English in triplicate.

Conditions of Service.

Period of service.	Nature of labour.	Number of days on which the emigrant is required to labour in each week.	Number of hours in each day during which he is required to labour without extra remuneration.	Monthly or daily wages or task work rates.	Conditions as to return passage.	Other conditions, if any.

I agree to accept the person named on the face of this form as an emigrant on the above conditions.

Recruiter,

for

In my presence

Registering Officer.

Dated at

N.B.—The above conditions to be printed in English and in the Vernacular language or languages specified in Rule 28 for the province.

Entries of registration particulars in English.

27. The copy of the particulars registered concerning the intending emigrant and dependents, if any, under section 31, (*see* section 36) and printed on the face of the agreement form, shall be in English.

Entry of conditions of agreement in best understood language.

28. In the copy of the agreement given to the emigrant, the conditions of service printed on the reverse (*see* section 36) shall be in English and among those prescribed below for each province, in the language, if any, which is best understood by the emigrant—

For Lower Provinces of Bengal	in Bengali or Hindi.
,, North-Western Provinces and Oudh,	,, Hindi and Urdu.
,, Panjáb	,, Urdu.
,, Central Provinces	,, Hindi and Mahrathi.
,, Bombay	,, Mahrathi.
,, Madras	,, Tamil, Telugu or Malayalam.

Non-requirement of agreement from dependent.

29. When a dependent is registered, no agreement shall be required from him. A copy, however, of the particulars entered in the register regarding such dependent (*see* rule 18) shall be included in the copies of the agreement intended for the Protector and Emigration Agent; and shall also be entered in the copy of agreement given to the emigrant himself. (*See* section 37.)

Disposal of copy of agreement of embarked emigrants.

30. At the time of embarkation, each emigrant shall present his copy of the agreement to the Emigration Agent for inspection.

Notice regarding non-embarked emigrants.

31. If any emigrant shall, after registration, fail to embark, the Protector of Emigrants shall notify the fact and the cause of non-embarkation to the Magistrate of the district of registration within six months of its occurrence.

Disposal of notice received under rule 31 by Magistrate of district of registration.

32. The Magistrate of the district on receiving information under the preceding rule of the non-embarkation of an emigrant, shall cause the particulars therein furnished to be entered in column 22 of the Register of Emigrants in which the emigrant was registered.

Protector to furnish Magistrate of district of registration with particulars of emigrants embarked within six months after embarkation.

33. Within six months after embarkation, the Protector of Emigrants shall furnish to the Magistrate of the district of registration the particulars of emigrants embarked, in order that those particulars may be noted by the registering officer concerned in columns 18—21 of Colonial Emigration Form 4.

34. The returns A and B showing the monthly registration of emigrants and the receipts and expenditure under Act XXI of 1883 shall be regularly forwarded by District Magistrates or registering officers to the Protector of Emigrants concerned.

A.

Statement showing number and particulars of Emigrants registered in the district of _____ for Colonial Emigration Agencies under Act XXI of 1883 during the month of _____ 188

1	2	3						4	5	6	
Serial number of batches.	Date of registration.	Number registered.						Name of recruiter through whom registered.	Name of Colonial Agency for which registered.	Number and date of memorandum covering copies of agreements forwarded to Protector of Emigrants.	Remarks.
		Adults of and above 16 years.	Non-adults.				Total souls.				
			Children from 2 to 16 years.		Infants under two years.						
		Male. Female.	Boys.	Girls.	Male.	Female.					

B

Statement showing number of Emigrants registered in the _____ _____ *district and amounts received and disbursed in connection with Colonial Emigration under Act XXI of* 1883, *during month of* _____ 188

Names of Colonial Agencies.	Number of Emigrants registered.							Receipts.												Disbursements.															Remarks.
	Adults of and above 16 years.		*Non-adults.*				Total.	*Miscellaneous receipts.*									Total.			Remuneration to registering clerk			*Miscellaneous payments.*									Total.			
			Children from 2 to 16 years.		Infants under two years.			Fines.															Refunds.												
	Male.	Female.	Boys.	Girls.	Male.	Female.		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs	a.	p.	

Section V—Index.

35. Every registering officer shall keep an alphabetical index in Form No. 6 of the names of the emigrants registered by him.

Index to names of registered emigrants.

COLONIAL EMIGRATION FORM No. 6.

Form of index to names of Emigrants registered in the district of

Name of emigrant.	Father's name.	Year of registration	Serial number in register.

(*The remaining chapters of the Government of India Rules are not reproduced, as they do not apply to these Provinces*).

Emigrants to Trinidad. G. O No. 1782, dated 8th November, 1881.

Magistrates when registering emigrants for Trinidad should specially call their attention to the following extract from an ordinance passed by the Legislative Council of Trinidad for regulating marriages and divorces among Indian immigrants :—

5. (1) An immigrant who, at the time of his arrival in this colony, professes Christianity, shall, immediately upon such arrival, and

Marriage of Christian immigrants.

(2) An immigrant who, at any time after his arrival in this colony, is converted to Christianity, shall, immediately upon such conversion, as to marriage capacity or incapacity to contract marriage and the conditions subject to which and the manner in which marriage may be contracted, be subject to the general law of the colony.

Abandonment of Christianity shall not affect the operation of this section.

6. A marriage contracted after the commencement of this ordinance between immigrants both of whom at the date of the marriage profess the same religion, not being the Christian religion, and are subject

Marriage according to personal law.

to the same personal law, shall, if contracted according to the religion and personal law of such immigrants and registered according to this ordinance, be deemed to be valid as from the date of marriage specified in the register, or, if no such date is specified, as from the date of registration: provided that both of the following conditions are satisfied (that is to say):—

(1) the man at the date of the marriage must be not under the age of sixteen years; and

(2) the woman at the date of the marriage must be not under the age of thirteen years.

Rates of wages given to emigrants in the colonies to be exhibited in tahsilis.
Circular No. 58A., dated 26th November, 1867 (General).

MAGISTRATES are directed to have lists prepared and hung up in all the tahsílis in their districts, showing the rates of wages given in the various colonies to emigrants from India, in order that intending emigrants may easily be able to check the representations of recruiters.

(For orders as to payments to clerks and others for registration of emigrants see Dept. X of Manual.)

Inland Emigration—within the limits of British India.
Notification No. 1199, dated 11th July, 1882.

The following orders have been issued under the Inland Emigration Act (I of 1882):—

I.—In addition to the Magistrate of the district, the senior Magistrate with full powers present at the head-quarters of each district is appointed to perform the functions of a Magistrate under the Act.

II.—The Magistrate of each district is appointed to be registering officer within the limits of the district of which he is in charge; and the officers in charge of the Kassia and Karwi sub-divisions of the Gorakhpur and Bánda districts are appointed to be registering officers within the limits of their respective sub-divisions.

Every Joint-Magistrate, Assistant Magistrate, and Deputy Magistrate, exercising the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st class, is appointed to be a registering officer within the limits of the district in which he is employed.

III.—The Superintendent of Emigration is empowered to grant licenses to be contractors, and to grant licenses to be sub-contractors, under the provisions of section 12 of the Act.

IV.—The Superintendent of Emigration is empowered to grant licenses to be recruiters under the provisions of section 23 of the Act.

V.—The Civil Surgeon in medical charge of each district is appointed to be the medical officer for the examination of persons about to be engaged as labourers within the limits of his district.

(The general rules, schedules and forms under the Inland Emigration Law have been published with Notification No. $\frac{1212}{1-262}$, dated 14th July, 1885).

HORSE SHOWS.

Fixing of dates of horse shows and fairs.

G.O. $\frac{1912}{I-490}$, dated 12th November, 1885, to General Superintendent, Horse-breeding Operations in India.

In future, the dates of horse fairs and shows in these provinces will be arranged by the General Superintendent, Horse-breeding Operations, through Commissioners, and in urgent cases, where District Officers are consulted direct, copies of such correspondence will be sent to the Commissioner concerned for his information.

HORSES.

Report of outbreak of disease among horses—No. $\frac{216}{1-31/A}$, dated 25th February, 1888.

RECENTLY an outbreak of glanders took place in a tract through which the camp of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and the Viceroy's bodyguard were about to march : and information of the outbreak was only accidentally received, so as to prevent these movements, which might have been attended with severe loss. In another instance, a regiment of British Cavalry was near marching through some parganas in ignorance of the fact that horse-disease was prevalent in them. The Government of India have consequently desired that District Officers will, in future, report without delay the outbreak of any serious horse-disease in their districts to the Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon, Meerut, with a view to the adoption of preventive measures. The desired report should be in all cases promptly furnished.

LEGAL PRACTITIONERS' ACT.

Legal Practitioners' Act. Rule under—
No. 628, dated 8th April, 1880, (N.-W. P.)

UNDER the proviso to section 20, Act XVIII of 1879, all Collectors of districts in the North-Western Provinces are empowered to grant sanction to any person duly authorised in this behalf to transact all or any business in which his principal may be concerned in any revenue office.

MARES.

Brood Mares. Purchase of—by officers in Government employ.
No. 1707, dated 4th August, 1879.

THE purchase of all mares or fillies branded with the letters V. R., V. I., or B. M., by Government officers is *strictly* prohibited.

This restriction not only applies to the native cavalry and police, but to *all* officers in Government employ, whether in the Military, Civil, or other branches of the service.

Branded Mares. Purchase of—allowed in certain cases.
No. 2597, dated 19th December, 1879.

SUCH branded mares as are certified in writing by the General Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent, Horse-breeding Operations, to have proved barren may be purchased; every care being taken by the purchaser to minutely compare the description given in the certificates as to the colour, age, height, and marks of the mares offered for sale.

Branded Mares. Inspection of—
India's No. 1427, dated 3rd November, 1879.

DISTRICT OFFICERS are requested to give effect to such instructions as may be issued by the General Superintendent, Horse-breeding Operations, for the annual inspection of branded mares and their produce.

These mares and their stock by Government stallions not so inspected and certificated will be debarred from competing for any of the Government prizes awarded at the several metropolitan horse fairs and district horse-shows.

(See also under horse-shows, page 32.)

MINES.

Orders for granting mining leases.
Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, Circular No. 15M. dated 4th February, 1884, F No. 75.

MINING leases shall not be granted on the part of the State to individuals or companies before their conditions (which are to be suggested by the Local Government in each case) have been sanctioned by the Government of India. The Local Government is authorized to grant prospecting leases for short periods on its own authority. These orders apply only to cases in which the minerals are the property of the State.

Working of mines, Kumaun.
Resolution No. 1676A, dated 20th September, 1876. (Genl.)

THE Commissioner of Kumaun is authorized to make, without reference, all necessary arrangements in connection with mines worked in native fashion within the limits of his division; such powers to include the arranging of terms of lease and the sanctioning of remissions and refunds when deemed advisable; the action thus taken being duly noted in his annual report.

POWERS.

Assistant Collectors—Revenue and Rent powers to—
G. O. No. 31, dated 8th April, 1879, as amended by G. O's Nos. $\frac{1521}{I-907}$, and $\frac{1630}{I-907}$, dated 28th October and 18th November, 1886, (N.-W. Provinces.)

NEWLY joined Civilians attached to the North-Western Provinces will be invested in the Revenue Department with the powers of an Assistant Collector of the 2nd class under the Land Revenue Act only (Act XIX of 1873). Before an officer is invested with the powers of an Assistant Collector of the 2nd class under the Rent Act XII of 1881, he must have (1) passed the Departmental Examination by the Lower Standard in Revenue and the Vernacular (colloquial), and (2) the application for investment must be supported by a certificate from the Collector to the effect that such officer is competent both in Judicial work and Vernacular for the purpose of trying cases.

An officer must exercise the powers of an Assistant Collector, 2nd class, for a period of not less than six months before he can be invested with 1st class powers.

Assistant Collectors in charge of sub-divisions.
G. O. No. 34A, dated 6th January, 1874, (N.-W. P.)

UNDER section 15, Act XIX of 1873, the Government of the North-Western Provinces is pleased to delegate the powers of placing Assistant Collectors of the 1st class in charge of one or more sub-divisions to every Collector of a district.

Settlement Officers.
G. O. No. 37A, dated 6th January, 1874, (N.-W. P.)

UNDER section 240, Act XIX of 1873, all Settlement Officers, in charge of a settlement, are invested with powers of a Collector, under sections 23 to 29, and sections 107 to 139, Act XIX of 1873, for the purpose of fixing the circles and pay of patwáris and appointing patwáris and for making partitions.

Tahsildars. Ex-officio powers of—
G. O. No. 1268A, dated 28th June, 1875 (N.-W. P.)

ALL persons who are, or who hereafter may be, appointed to be or to officiate as Tahsildárs, to be Assistant Collectors of the 2nd class under section 13, Act XIX of 1873, and to be invested with the powers of an Assistant Collector of the 2nd class under section 97, Act XII of 1881.

Settlement Deputy Collectors. Ex-officio powers of—
G. O. No. 1270A, dated 28th June, 1875, (N.-W.P.)

ALL persons who are, or who hereafter may be appointed to be or to officiate as, Deputy Collectors for employment in settlement work, to be Assistant Settlement Officers under section 38, Act XIX of 1873, and to be invested with powers under clauses (2) and (5), section 238 of the same Act.

G. O. No. 1271A, dated 28th June, 1875, (N.-W.P.)

All persons who are, or who hereafter may be appointed to be or to officiate as, Deputy Collectors for employment in settlement work, to be Assistant Collectors of the 1st class under section 13,

Act XIX of 1873, and to be invested with the powers of an Assistant Collector of the 1st class under section 97 of Act XII of 1881.

Deputy Collectors. Ex-officio powers of—
G. O. No, 1340A, dated 18th May, 1878, (N.-W.P.)

UNLESS it be otherwise expressly directed in any case, all persons who may hereafter be appointed, on promotion from the office of Tahsíldár, to be or to officiate as Deputy Collectors, to be, so long as they are or officiate as Deputy Collectors, Assistant Collectors of the 1st class under section 13, Act XIX of 1873, and to be invested with the powers of an Assistant Collector of the 1st class under section 97, Act XII of 1881.

G. O. No. 1341A, dated 18th May, 1878, (N.-W.P.)

UNLESS it be otherwise expressly directed in any case, all persons who may hereafter be appointed, otherwise than on promotion from the office of Tahsíldár, to be or to officiate as Deputy Collectors, to be, so long as they are or officiate as Deputy Collectors, Assistant Collectors of the 2nd class under section 13, Act XIX of 1873, and to be invested with the powers of an Assistant Collector of the 2nd class under section 97, Act XII of 1881.

Form in which applications for powers are to be submitted.
G. O. No. $\frac{701}{I-191A}$, dated 1st June, 1887.

THE accompanying form, printed copies of which can be had on application to the Superintendent, Government Press, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, should be used in future in making recommendations for the grant of powers under the Revenue and Rent Acts Nos. XIX of 1873 and XII of 1881, respectively.

Application for conferment of powers under the Revenue and Rent Acts Nos. XIX of 1873 *and XII of* 1881.

Officer's name and designation.	Examinations passed, quoting Notifications.	Highest powers hitherto exercised, quoting Notifications.	Powers proposed to be given.	Grounds of recommendation by District Officer.	Remarks by Commissioner.

PUBLIC PROPERTY.

State property. Rules regarding—
No. 132, dated 16th January, 1869.

A CASE has recently been brought to the notice of the Government of India in which the civil authorities had proposed to cut a railway embankment with the object of letting off flood-waters, the overflow of which threatened to cause much damage and loss. District Officers should not order the destruction of any railway embankment or bridge or other large work, whether it be the property of the State or of a private company, without first taking the advice of some responsible professional officer. As a rule, the Engineering authorities charged with the control of the work concerned should be consulted.

Land. Acquisition of—for public purposes.
No. 166, dated 13th December, 1879.

WITH reference to para. 3, part I of Board's Circular No. $\frac{1}{\text{VIII-141}}$, dated the 10th December, 1875, and to Board's Circular No. $\frac{2}{\text{VIII-17}}$, dated the 28th February, 1879, and annexure, it is laid down that before application is made for the acquisition of land for public purposes, the necessity for the appropriation must be clearly established, and an estimate framed of the compensation to be paid and of the revenue to be remitted. It should also be stated that formal acquisition under the Act is considered preferable to purchase by private contract, or that the latter course has been found impracticable.

This rule must be observed in every case. Until this information is supplied a notification cannot be issued.

Land. Acquisition of—for public purposes—orders regarding.
G. O. No. $\frac{95}{\text{I-593}}$, dated 13th January, 1885.

WITH reference to the orders contained in Financial (Decentralization) Department No. 304, dated 2nd June, 1884, declaring (i) that it was not the intention of Government to authorize Local Boards, under the orders issued in paragraph 3 of Financial Department Resolution No. 66, dated 29th January, 1883, to initiate and carry out projects which cost not more than Rs. 1,000 and which involved appropriation of land entailing remission of land-revenue, and (ii) that the sanction of Government should be obtained to such projects, Commissioners of Divisions are reminded that, under orders since issued by the Revenue Department of this Government in a letter (No. 2474, dated 22nd November, 1883,) to the address of the Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces, the power of according sanction to the remission of revenue and payment of compensation on account of lands acquired for public purposes by the several Departments of Government has been delegated to the Revenue Board (in respect of the North-Western Provinces) and (in Oudh) to the Secretary to Government in the Oudh Revenue Department. The power, however, of sanctioning or vetoing the acquisition of land declared to be necessary for a public purpose, remains with the Government as heretofore.

In future all applications for the appropriation of land for public purposes involving remission of revenue will be dealt with in the ordinary manner, *i. e.*, if no objection exists, the applications will, as usual, be sanctioned in the first instance, the necessary notification will then issue, and reference should thereafter be made by the local officer to the Board of Revenue (in respect of the North-Western Provinces) and (in Oudh) to the Secretary to Government in the Oudh Revenue Department, through the Commissioner of the Division, for sanction to the remission of revenue.

Relinquishment of land. Intimation of—to be given to Board of Revenue.
Circular No. 10, Financial, dated 2nd March, 1881.

WITH the view of enabling the Board of Revenue properly to check receipts from the alienation of Government land, all Heads of Departments should report to the Board whenever any land taken up for a public purpose is relinquished by their department. In so reporting it will be sufficient to specify the situation and area of the relinquished land.

RATS.

Rats. Destruction of—
No. 34, dated 5th July, 1880.

DISTRICT officers should use their utmost influence to induce the zamindars and cultivators, in whose villages damage is sustained, to eradicate the rats, as far as possible, at the commencement of the rains. It should be explained that, unless they exert themselves then, they must not look for remissions or suspensions of rent or revenue afterwards.

The commonest modes of destroying these animals are as follows:—

(1) Drowning or flooding out (*vide* memo. from Allahabad Commissioner's office, below).

Where water is available this seems to be the most effective plan.

(2) Smoking them out with charcoal, &c., also effective when properly carried out.

(3) Digging out: easily done in the rains (*vide* memo. quoted above).

(4) Traps. Some of those found most effective are described below. Further details, if desired, can be obtained from the Collector's of districts in which they have been used.

(5) Poisonous preparations. These are not popular with natives, and have been generally found to be of little use.

(6) Hunting with dogs, &c.

Collectors should advocate the use of such of these as are best suited to local conditions and to the tastes of the people. Castes with special aptitude for the work should be encouraged by the zamindars to assist, and every endeavour made to ensure that extermination is, as far as possible, complete. Giving rewards is not recommended, and would be unadvisable, except in very extreme cases as a last resource.

I.—REPORT BY THE COLLECTOR OF AGRA, DATED 22ND MARCH, 1880.

The zamindars and cultivators have devised the following means for their destruction:—

A pit in the field was dug, in which an earthen pot with a broad mouth was placed and filled with water mixed with cow-dung. Two cross sticks were placed above it, and a piece of bread smeared with assafœtida suspended over it in the middle.

When the rat attempts to spring for the bread, he loses his balance and falls into the pot and is drowned.

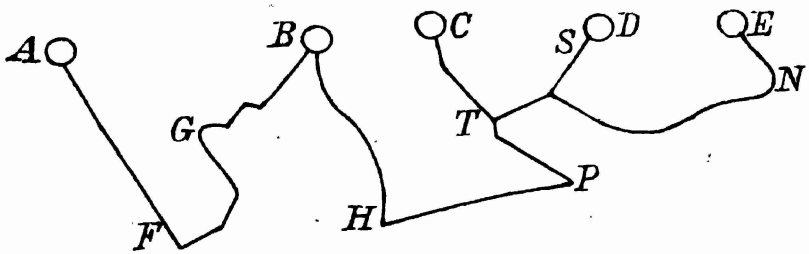
This plan, which was adopted in the Pinahat tahsíl, was very successful, and 50 rats were estimated to have been destroyed in each trap every day.

I cannot find that there are in this district any class like the Musáhars of the eastern districts, whose trade is the destruction of rats and mice, as their name shows. These men have a most effective method of destroying rats. They fill a common *gharah* with moist straw or dried leaves moistened with water. They then place a live coal among the moistened leaves or straw and make a small hole on the side of the *gharah*. The mouth of the *gharah* is placed over the entrance of the rats' burrow, and the Musáhar blows with as much strength as he can through the small hole on the side of the *gharah*. The smoke caused by the live coal acting on the moistened grass is driven through the mouth of the *gharah* into the rat-holes, and they must either rush out or be suffocated. The confederates of the operator strike them down as they rush out with arhar branches, and kill sometimes twenty and thirty in as many minutes.

II.—Memo. by Mr. More, Head Assistant, Commissioner's Office, Allahabad.

The rains came on, and I then found it very easy to track these pests and destroy them.

I subjoin a diagram showing roughly how field-rats burrow. The circles in the diagram represent the openings on the earth's surface from which the rats issue to feed :—



I must explain that a field-rat is not satisfied with digging a single hole from which it issues to feed and to which it returns after feeding. But its onward progress is effected by burrowing. Thus, after destroying the crops within the circle formed with A as centre and ½ AB as radius, it burrows, in order to proceed to B, from F to G and from G to B, and so on as it advances to C, D, and E.

I found the rains the most suitable time for tracking these vermin, because almost all the holes, except the one in which the rat happens to be at the time, get filled up either by the earth subsiding from the damp and wet, or by the surface earth carried by the rain into the holes.

Thus, supposing the rat to have made only the three openings A, B and C on the earth's surface when rain falls and that the rat is at P, he quickly shuts off the channels at H and T, to prevent himself being swamped. He then waits for the rain to cease and the earth to become somewhat dry, when he again commences to burrow from T to S and from S to D. It is always easy in the rains to know with some degree of certainty where a rat is, from the fact that the earth (in the above exemplar) thrown up at D looks fresh and moist. Now is the time to dig at D up to (say) S. Have a chatty of water ready, and having come to S pour in water. Very little is required to bring the rat to the surface, when he is easily killed. I killed by these means about 28 rats in a week.

III.—LIST OF TRAPS.

(*a*) The Deputy Commissioner of Lalitpur brings to notice a plan which some of the zamindars say they adopted with great success. A large earthen vessel is sunk in the ground, the mouth or top being level with it. This is filled with water to within about six inches of the top, and into this water some "kodon bhusa" or juar husk, to form a sort of raft, is thrown, and on this freshly roasted tilli spread. The rats, attracted by this bait, jump on to the bhusa or husk and are drowned.

(*b*) The Collector of Cawnpore reports that some cultivators have used a trap consisting of a flat earthen platter or disc supported by a piece of stick to which is attached a piece of bread.

(*c*) A trap used in the Agra district is described above.

(*d*) The Deputy Commissioner, Rae Bareli, gives the following description of a rat-trap used in his district and said to be very successful :—

It consists in an application of the bow and arrow to rat-catching. The arrow is tied by a string, and so fixed by two small holes through which it passes as not to fly beyond a certain point or except in a certain direction. The line of its short flight lies exactly through the body of any rat that nibbles at the bait. The trap is set by drawing back the string till the mouth of the hole, at bottom of which the bait is placed, is quite open. The arrow and string are braced back by passing the little stick at the other end of the trap over the bow-string at the place where it is tied round the arrow, and fixing the other end of the little stick lightly against the opposite end of the lower and longer stick to that at which the bait is attached.

STATE LANDS.

LANDS to be disposed of will necessarily divide themselves into two classes :—

Alienations of—Government of India's No. 144, dated 6th February, 1872.

First.—Those which are the property of the State.

Second.—Those which, under competent authority, have been constituted the property of a municipality or other local body.

Lands of the first class may be disposed of in various ways :—

Government of India's No. $\frac{5}{329}$, dated 20th June, 1881.

First.—by sale or exchange for land which is private property at full market value.

Second.—By sale on favourable terms to a public body or association or to an individual for a public purpose.

Third.—By gift or grant to—

(*a*) a public body or association or to an individual for a public purpose ;

(*b*) private individuals in remuneration for public services to be performed ;

(*c*) by gift, grant or sale to private individuals for their private benefit, without reference to future services.

Government of India's No. $\frac{1}{648}$, dated 31st August 1877.

As regards lands falling into the second of the above classes, which have been under a competent authority constituted the property of a local body, the Government of India will exercise no interference. It will be the duty of Local Governments and Administrations to satisfy themselves that the lands in question have been transferred under proper authority, and this having been ascertained, the sanction of the Local Government or Administration will be sufficient for the disposal of the lands.

As regards lands the property of the State, such of them as are governed by the rules for the grant of waste lands will continue to be dealt with under the rules on this subject in force for the time being.

Government of India's No. $\frac{5}{329}$, dated 20th June 1881.

As regards lands the property of the State (other than waste lands), which are sold for full value or exchanged for land which is private property of equal value, no reference to the Government of India need be made where the full value does not exceed Rs. 10,000. Up to this amount the sanction of the Local Government or Administration will in all cases be sufficient. The amount realized by the sale of the land should invariably be credited to the general revenues, and the sale should be duly noticed in the proceedings of the Local Government or Administration ; but the Local Government may sanction the sale of mazúl lands situated beyond the municipal limits in those provinces, and credit the sale proceeds to local funds : provided (1) that the authority thus given shall apply only to the sale of those lands the proceeds of which have, under proper sanction, been hitherto credited to local funds;

Government of India's No. 243, dated 22nd March 1873.

and (2) that all sale proceeds in excess of Rs. 100 shall either be funded or invested in reproductive works.

As regards the sale of lands on favourable terms for a public purpose, in no case should the recipient pay less than half the full market value of the lands granted; and whenever such full value exceeds the sum of Rs. 1,000 the sanction of the Government of India should be previously obtained. The amount realized by the sale should in all cases be credited to the general revenues, and the sale should be noticed in the proceedings of the Local Government or Administration.

As regards the gift, grant, or sale of lands, the previous sanction of the Government of India should be obtained in cases where the value of the grant exceeds Rs. 3,000, when given as a site for the construction of Government schools, hospitals, dispensaries, or other public works, at the cost of recognised local funds; where it exceeds Rs. 500, when given for any other public purpose or to a private individual for services to be performed to the State,* or where it exceeds Rs. 100 when the services are to be performed to the community, and in *all* cases of grants to individuals for their private benefit, irrespective of any services to be performed.

* This does not refer to cases in which the Local Governments may have been separately authorized to dispose of lands under special rules sanctioned by the Government of India.

Government of India's No. $\frac{2}{56}$ dated 1st August, 1876.

A statement in the following form, showing the alienations of land authorized in each year, must be furnished annually for the information of the Government of India.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
District.	Village estate or township.	Area in acres.	Estimated yearly rent value.	Estimated market value.	Party or parties in whose favour alienated.	Class of alienation as defined in para. 4 of the resolution.	Grounds for alienating.	Authority sanctioning alienation.	Number and date of orders.	Remarks. (Here enter all further details necessary for a full elucidation of the case not set forth under any of the preceding headings.)

This statement must be accompanied by an abstract in the following form specifying the total areas and values of the several properties in question according to the classification prescribed.

Government of India's No. 1, dated 1st February, 1879.

Classes.	*Year.*		
	Area and land alienated.	Estimated yearly rent value.	Estimated market value.
By sale at full market value ...			
By sale on favorable terms to a public body or association or to an individual for a public purpose.			
By gift or grant to a public body or association or to an individual for a public purpose.			
By gift or grant to private individuals in remuneration for public services to be performed.			
By gift or grant or sale to private individuals for their private benefit, without reference to future services.			
Total ...			

Where land is transferred without involving the loss of any revenue from one department of Government to another, the revenues of both departments being credited to Imperial funds, it is unnecessary to enter the transfer in the annual statements.

Government of India's No. $\frac{5}{329}$, dated 20th June, 1881.

TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY STATIONS.

Trigonometrical Survey Stations. Repairs of— Circular No. 25, dated 20th May, 1869, (N.-W. P.)

As a rule, the simple measures explained below are sufficient to keep trigonometrical survey stations in a practically efficient state, and the expenditure should not average more than Rs. 4 or 5.

It is only special cases—as, for instance, when a station is liable to be wholly swept away by a torrent—that a considerable outlay for its protection would be considered justifiable.

Repairs should be limited to the base line and astronomical stations.

The stations consist of two essentially distinct portions—the central pillar, which contains the mark-stones and on which instruments are placed for observations; and the external walls or platform, which are intended to carry the observatory tent and observers. The pillar is usually from three to four feet in diameter, and is invariably built of pucka materials, and intended to last as long as possible; but the external walls, or platform, are usually constructed of the cheapest materials procurable, for the sake of economy.

The cheaper structures are, of course, liable to give way during the rainy season, but the mass of *débris* acts as a natural protection to the central pillar and effectually conceals the ground-level mark-stone from view, which is no small advantage.

The mischief is, that when an accident of this nature happens, people are liable to fancy that the station is destroyed; and instances have been brought to notice in which, under this supposition, not only the *débris* of the fallen platform, but the pillar itself, which is usually unaffected by the fall of the platform, have been broken up and carried away for building. But so long as the mark-stone in the centre of the basement of the pillar remains undisturbed, the utility of the station as a point of reference for surveying purposes remains unimpaired. Hence it is important that a station, even when apparently in ruins, should be cared for and protected from wilful injury.

But though it is not necessary to repair the stones, it is very desirable to take a few simple and inexpensive steps for the protection of the pillars and existing platforms from the weather and the mark-stones from mischief. Cracks through which water may percolate into the centre of the station should be stopped up with earth and mud; open passages leading to the mark-stones should be closed with stones or kutcha masonry; and pyramidal piles of earth and stones, with a diameter of about six feet at base and rising to a height of from four to five feet, should be built over the mark-stones of the stations which are placed on hills and mounds where it has not been necessary to erect towers. The necessary precau-

tions should be taken to conduct all rainfall away from the stations; these measures may easily be carried out by the police or the village chaukidárs, under the orders of the District Officers. They will probably not cost more, on an average, than Rs. 4 for each station, and will be paid for as the bills are received.

Injury to the mark-stones should be reported to the Superintendent, Trigonometrical Survey, to whom an annual report on the state of the trigonometrical stations should also be submitted.

Trigonometrical stations.
Paras. 711, 712, Oudh Digests. Circular No. 74 of 1867 (Oudh only).

WASTE LAND GRANTS TO NATIVE OFFICERS.

Grant of waste lands to native officers for distinguished military services.
Government of India, Military Department, No. 2525B., dated 1st December, 1888.

THE Governor-General in Council, having had under consideration the subject of the grant of waste land to native officers for distinguished military services, has resolved that the present system of dealing with applications for such grants shall be put on a more satisfactory footing. When applications are received, as at present, separately, difficulty is experienced in determining the relative merits of the applications with reference to grants already made, and not infrequently great delay takes place in the consideration of these cases.

2. The Governor-General in Council is therefore pleased to decide—

(A) That in future the number of grants of waste land to native officers for special good services should be limited to a fixed number per year. That in ordinary times, when there are more applicants deserving of reward than this number, the consideration of the claims of any in excess should be deferred until vacancies occur, when their applications will be considered with those of other applicants.

(B) That 500 acres of waste land should be the maximum limit of each grant; that ordinarily grants of smaller area will be given, the maximum being reserved for the best and most approved service.

(C) That the grants be given on the following terms:—

(*a*) The land to be held revenue-free for the first two years; on a light assessment together with *malikana* for the next three years; and thereafter at a full assessment;

(*b*) canal rates and cesses to be paid in full by the grantee from the beginning of the lease;

(*c*) the grant to be leasehold for the first ten years, and proprietary right to be given after the end of that term if the land has been properly brought under cultivation, and the grantee has made good use of his grant.

(D) That the grants should be given where they are available, but with special reference to the province to which the regiment of the grantee belongs.

3. The claims of all native officers applying for land, with the exception of those in corps under the Government of India, will be submitted by the Commander-in-Chief in India to the Government of India for orders, with a statement showing the names of those who are recommended for the grant, the reasons for selecting them, and the reward proposed by His Excellency in each case; information as to the total amount of pay, or pension and allowances admissible to each claimant being also given.

4. Claims should be submitted to the Government of India on the 1st of January, 1889, and subsequently on the 1st of August annually.

5. When the Government of India in the Military Department has determined the amount of land up to 500 acres to be given, the grantee will be left to make his own arrangements with the local Government as to locality, &c., the final settlement being reported by the Local Government to the Government of India, for record in the Finance, Revenue and Agricultural, and Military Departments.

The Code divides famine relief works into four classes :—

Classification of relief works under sections 24 and 25 of the Famine Code.

G. O. No. $\frac{558\text{-}5618}{1-8}$, dated 6th May, 1887.

(1) (*Section* 24*A*.)—Works of a comparatively simple character, which the district authority can carry out with his ordinary staff.

(2) (*Section* 24*B*.)—Large works for which professional assistance is required.

(3) (*Section* 25.)—Works for the relief of the agricultural population in the neighbourhood of their villages.

(4) Professional agency works (chapter IV).

Lists of relief works in the first two classes should be prepared by District Officers, and after having been submitted to Commissioner for sanction, will be maintained in the district offices so as to be immediately available in case of necessity. They should usually contain projects of a less important character than those entered in the fourth class, which are intended to provide employment for a period of six months to the maximum number of persons who may need relief, and the works should be selected with the view of giving employment to comparatively small numbers of labourers for limited periods. In many cases when the famine is not very severe or prolonged, it may be expected that the civil agency works will provide all the relief that is required; and as in any case they are of primary importance in the earlier stages of a famine, it is necessary that the lists should be carefully prepared and maintained, and they should contain a sufficiently large number of projects to meet all the probable requirements of the district.

The supplementary lists of works of the third class should be forwarded in original, after having been carefully revised by Commissioners, to the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, who will submit them for the sanction of Government. The character of work to be included in these lists is indicated with sufficient clearness in section 25 of the Code. See also G. O. No. $\frac{10188}{1-8}$, dated 6th July, 1889. They will ordinarily consist of small agricultural improvements in the immediate neighbourhood of a village, and be such as can be effected by private agency assisted by takávi advances. It does not seem necessary to prescribe any form for general adoption; but the probable expense, and the total number of days' labour which would be provided, should be roughly estimated in the case of each work. No separate divisional list is required; but the lists for all the districts in a Division should be collected and sent to the Director of Land Records and Agriculture under one cover.

G. O. No. $\frac{10\ 8 \text{ and } 10198}{1-8}$, dated 6th July, 1889.

It seems to the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner that the distinction between works under sections 24 and 25, respectively, is mainly as between works of a generally useful character and works having for their aim the benefit of a particular village; and that the "test," as to the class under which a work falls, is

the *local area benefited.* Thus the test for a work under section 25 is that it should be, ordinarily, for the benefit of a specific village, or a very limited area, not for several, nor for the public generally. In this view, a project to drain a swamp in villages A and B would be a "supplementary work;" and still more so if it was intended to benefit either A or B separately. But to drain a swamp covering half a pargana would, on the other hand, constitute a project falling under section 24B: while a project to drain a swamp covering part of the area of three or four or more villages would fall under section 24A, or section 24B, according, or not, as it could be done without professional assistance.

Land Revenue. Rules regarding—

The order in para 3, page 1, Department I, authorising Commissioners to sanction transfers in budgets of Government properties, trust estates, &c., is hereby cancelled.

STALLIONS.

Reporting the illness or death of Government horse or donkey stallions.

G. O. No. $\frac{1325}{1\text{-}66A}$, dated 4th September, 1889.

THE following rules have been laid down by the General Superintendent, Horse-Breeding Department, for reporting the illness or death of Government horse and donkey stallions.

1. Reports intimating the death of Government stallions, to be invariably accompained with documents furnishing, in detail, full particulars concerning the disease and cause of death, duration of the disease, steps taken to obtain veterinary advice and treatment, and the *post mortem* examination of the Veterinary Surgeon or Assistant, or Salutri attending.

2. Such reports to be submitted to the officers concerned within twenty-four hours of the death of the animal.

3. In verification of the reported death, the branded portion of the skin, and the tail of the deceased animal, should be forwarded, packed up with ashes in a cloth and securely fastened up, to the officer of the Horse-Breeding Department.

4. In the event of a Government stallion dying from Anthrax or any other kind of contagious disease, the following precautions are to be observed in the presence of a responsible officer :—

(*a*) The carcase to be slashed with a knife.

(*b*) The carcase should not be buried underground but cremated (reduced to ashes by burning) by the most inexpensive and effective means. All gear and clothing belonging to the horse should likewise be completely destroyed by fire.

(*c*) The stall occupied by the horse to be thoroughly disinfected; the flooring to be dug to a depth of 18 inches. All the walls thoroughly scraped and thickly white-

washed with lime, and the stall should have its doors and windows closed and be fumigated with sulphur. No animal should be allowed to occupy the building until the lapse of two months from date of disinfection.

(*d*) The branded portions of the skin and tails of horses that die from contagious diseases should, after being carefully inspected and compared with the register by the officer of the Horse-Breeding Department, be invariably burnt to ashes.

Stallion-keepers, ziladárs, and Salutris of the Horse-Breeding Department have been directed to send in their reports regarding the sickness or death of Government stallions, through the tahsíldárs, to the Magistrate of the district; who will forward them, with any remarks he may have to make, to the Assistant Superintendent, Horse-Breeding Department.

SUPPLEMENTARY ORDERS.

Crop and weather reports

G. O. No. $\frac{177}{1-49}$, dated 31st. January 1890.

In the weekly weather and crop reports submitted to Government for publication in the *Provincial Gazette*, District Officers should notice, in such detail as may be convenient, the appearance and movements of locusts within their districts.

Emigration.

On page 29, after the Colonial Emigration form No. 6, insert the following rules :—

Chapter VI—Returned Emigrants.

Disposal of deceased emigrants' property.

205. On receipt from the Emigration Agent of the effects of any deceased emigrants, the Protector shall enter all such effects in a register of deceased Emigrants' Estates in form No. 58, and, after disposing to the best advantage by private or public sale of any miscellaneous articles, shall, pending inquiry of heirs, deposit in the Treasury Department of the Bank of Bengal or Madras, as the case may be, the aggregate amount at credit of the estate.

Enquiry for legal heirs.

206. The inquiry for relatives entitled to succession shall be made by the Protector of Emigrants through District Officers; and if such relatives are traced, the Protector shall withdraw the amount deposited in the Bank, and shall transmit it to the District Officer concerned for payment to the person or persons reported by him to be the legal heir or heirs to the estate.

Provided that where the unsold property of the deceased and the deposit in the Bank to the credit of his estate exceed three hundred rupees in value, the District Officer shall not be bound to deliver the property or pay the money to the person or persons reported to be the legal heir or heirs except on the production of probate, letters of administration, certificate or other satisfactory evidence of title.

Chapter VII.

Records.

Custody of records.

208. The Magistrate's office shall be a central office of record for each district, and in January of each year the register of emigrants recruited (form No. 4) and the index (form No. 6) kept at all subordinate offices during the previous calendar year shall be transmitted to the central office.

Maintenance of certain records in perpetuity.

209. The following returns and registers shall be kept in perpetuity :—

In the office of the Magistrate of the district.

Register of emigrants recruited (Form No. 4).
Index to ditto (Form No. 6).

Supplementary Directions and Instructions, dealing with the preparation of Forms Nos. 4 and 6, and with other matters.

Emigration beyond the limits of British India (Act XXI of 1883).

G. O. No. $\frac{155}{1-365}$, dated 27th January 1890.

Attention is drawn to the fact that the register (Form No. 4) and the index (Form No. 6) prescribed by Rules 13 and 35 respectively of the rules made by the Governor-General in Council under the Indian Emigration Act (pages 15—29 of the Manual of Government Orders, Department I) are annual forms. New forms should be opened on the 1st January of each year, the returns of the previous year being recorded. A separate register in Form No. 4 must be maintained for each colony for which emigrants may be recruited or, if more convenient, a certain number of pages in a single register may be reserved for the entries relating to each colony. In column I there will be a separate series of numbers for each colony, commencing with Serial No. 1 in the new registers at the commencement of each year. A separate alphabetical index must be maintained in similar manner for each colony.

Care should be taken to fill up the entries in columns 18—21 of Form No. 4 in accordance with the provisions of Rule 33 (page 26), as by this means a coolie, who has emigrated, can generally be traced. A coolie's colonial address is always known in the colony where he may be settled so long as his indenture lasts. This is secured by an elaborate set of registers under the principle of what is called "ship numbers." Each coolie in the colony has a different ship number. Thus, suppose Harbans, son of Madari, sailed for Trinidad in the year 1882, in the ship called the "Hermione," and that he was No. 46 in the list of that ship, his ship number will be 46, "Hermione," 1882 (of columns 18—21), and if a letter be addressed—

HARBANS, son of MADARI,

46, "Hermione," 1882,

Care of Emigration Agent for Trinidad, Calcutta,

and posted, it will in all probability find the emigrant, if he is alive. If the district in which an emigrant was registered is not known, the emigrant's colonial address can probably be obtained from the Emigration Agent at Calcutta, provided the name of the colony to which the emigrant proceeded can be furnished.

Emigrants frequently make remittances of money to their friends at home, or emigrants dying in a colony leave their property to their next-of-kin in India. Again, emigrants returning to India frequently take home their savings in the shape of pay orders on treasuries. Remittances are made in some cases by the Agent or Protector, who sends the money direct to the District Officer for payment to the payee : in others the emigrant forwards to the payee an order for the amount of the remittance payable at a treasury *(vide* Civil Account Code, Volume I, chapter 32, section 8). As it is advisable that these remittances should be encouraged to their fullest extent, District Officers are requested to use their best endeavours to see that payments are made with promptness or with as little inconvenience to the payees as possible.

In order to save the expense of postage to the relations of emigrant coolies, who may wish to write to them, it has been arranged that letters for coolies, forwarded to the care of the Emigration Agent in Calcutta for any of the colonies, with the exception of Natal, will be forwarded by him free of cost to the colony which the Agent represents. District Officers should therefore make it widely known that any person, wishing to write to a friend in the colonies, can have the letter forwarded on bringing it, stamped with a half-anna postage stamp, to the Magistrate of the district.

Fortnightly return of prices current of food-grains, firewood, and salt—

(Govt. of India, Dept. of Agri., Rev. and Commerce, No. $\frac{1}{17}$, dated 18th January 1872, as amended by Govt. of India, Dept. of Finance and Commerce, No. 329S, dated 31st December 1885.

These returns are prepared by District Officers fortnightly, *i.e.*, for the first and second fortnight of each month, in the form appended. Care should be taken that these returns are posted to the Superintendent, Government Press, Allahabad, on the last day of the period to which they relate, that is to say, on the 15th and on the last day of every month, in order that they may appear punctually in the *Gazette*.

Dir. of Land Records and Agriculture's Circular letter to District Officers, No. 2S, dated 11th June 1885.

Dir. of Land Records and Agriculture's Circular letter to District Officers, No. 1512, dated 4th September 1888.

If from any cause the district returns are omitted from the *Gazette*, a copy should be posted, without delay, to the office of the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, for transmission to the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce.

Prices Current (retail) of Food-grains, Firewood and Salt in the district of
during the fortnight ending the 18

| District. | Quantities per rupee in seers of 80 tolas. | | |

SUPPLEMENTARY ORDERS.

Powers of officers transferred from the North-Western Provinces to Oudh and *vice versâ*, under the Local Land Revenue and Rent Acts—

UNDER sections 97 and 103 of Act XII of 1881 (the North-Western Provinces Rent Act), the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner is pleased to confer upon officers invested with the powers of an Assistant Commissioner of the 1st or 2nd class, as the case may be, under section 110 of Act XXII of 1886 (the Oudh Rent Act) and transferred to the North-Western Provinces, the powers respectively of an Assistant Collector of the 1st or 2nd class.

No. $\frac{616}{I-620A}$, dated 23rd April 1890.

UNDER section 110 of Act XXII of 1886 (the Oudh Rent Act), the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner is pleased to confer upon officers invested with the powers of an Assistant Collector of the 1st or 2nd class, as the case may be, under section 97, Act XII of 1881 (the North-Western Provinces Rent Act) and transferred to Oudh, the powers respectively of an Assistant Commissioner of the 1st or 2nd class.

No. $\frac{617}{I-620A.}$, dated 23rd April 1890.

UNDER section 9 of Act XVII of 1876 (the Oudh Land Revenue Act), the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner is pleased to confer upon all officers appointed to be Assistant Collectors of the 1st or 2nd class, as the case may be, in the North-Western Provinces and transferred to Oudh, the powers respectively of an Assistant Commissioner of the 1st or 2nd class.

No. $\frac{618}{I-620A.}$, dated 23rd April 1890.

UNDER section 13, Act XIX of 1873 (the North-Western Provinces Land Revenue Act) the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner is pleased to confer upon all officers appointed to be Assistant Commissioners of the 1st or 2nd class, as the case may be, in Oudh and transferred to the North-Western Provinces, the powers respectively of an Assistant Collector of the 1st or 2nd class.

No. $\frac{619}{I-620A.}$, dated 23rd April 1890.

SUPPLEMENTARY ORDERS.

SUBSTITUTE the following for that printed on page 59, Department I :—

No. $\frac{1562}{I.-620A}$, dated 11th September 1890.

Under sections 97 and 103 of Act XII of 1881 (the North-Western Provinces Rent Act), the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner is pleased to confer upon officers invested with the powers of an Assistant Collector of the 1st or 2nd class, as the case may be, under section 110 of Act XXII of 1886 (the Oudh Rent Act), and transferred to the North-Western Provinces, the powers, respectively, of an Assistant Collector of the 1st or 2nd class.

Powers of officers transferred from the North-Western Provinces to Oudh and *vice versâ* under the Local Land Revenue and Rent Acts.

No. $\frac{616}{I-620A}$, dated 23rd April 1890.

Under section 110 of Act XXII of 1886 (the Oudh Rent Act), the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner is pleased to confer upon officers invested with the powers of an Assistant Collector of the 1st or 2nd class, as the case may be, under section 97, Act XII of 1881 (the North-Western Provinces Rent Act), and transferred to Oudh, the powers, respectively, of an Assistant Collector of the 1st or 2nd class.

No. $\frac{617}{I-620A}$, dated 23rd April 1890.

SUPPLEMENTARY ORDERS.

Applications for conferment of rent and revenue powers, Oudh.

G. O. No. $\frac{481}{\frac{I-907}{35}}$, dated 16th March 1891.

APPLICATIONS for the conferment of rent and revenue powers on officers serving in Oudh should be submitted direct by Commissioners to the Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and not to the Judicial Commissioner, as hitherto.

No. II.

APPOINTMENT DEPARTMENT.

No. II.—APPOINTMENT DEPT.

APPOINTMENTS—RESERVATION OF CERTAIN—FOR NATIVES OF INDIA.

Natives of India when to be appointed. Home Department No 22—747, dated 18th April 1879.

No person, other than a native of India, shall be appointed to an office carrying a salary of Rs. 200 a month, or upwards, without the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council in each case, unless the proposed appointment falls under one or other of the following conditions, namely :—

(*a*) that the person to be appointed belongs to the Covenanted Civil Service or to the Staff Corps ;

(*b*) that the person to be appointed was originally-nominated to the—

(1) Financial Department by the Governor-General after examination ;

(2) Forest Department by the Secretary of State, or by the Governor-General, after examination ; or

(3) Educational Department by the Secretary of State;

(*c*) that the person to be appointed entered the branch of the department in which he is now to be promoted before the 1st January, 1879 ;

(*d*) that the office to which appointment is to be made belongs to—

(1) the Opium Department,

(2) the Salt or Customs Department,

(3) the Survey Department,

(4) the Mint Department,

(5) the Public Works Department, or

(6) the Police Department.

No person, other than a member of the Covenanted Civil Service, shall be appointed for the first time to any office which is usually reserved for the members of that service without the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council.

When sanction is sought to a proposed appointment under either of the two foregoing paragraphs, the application for such sanction should show—

* The words "native of India" include any person born and domiciled within the dominions of Her Majesty in India, of parents habitually resident in India, and not established there for temporary purposes only : provided that "persons born and domiciled," &c., within the territories of Indian Princes tributary to, or in alliance with, Her Majesty shall also be considered to be "natives of India." (33 Vic., Cap. 3, sec. 6).

(*a*) the education and past history of the person whom it is proposed to appoint ; and

(*b*) the reason why a native of India (or, in the case of appointments under paragraph 4, a member of the Covenanted Civil Service) cannot conveniently be appointed to the vacant office.

Though the six departments named under clause (*d*) above are excluded from the operation of the present orders, the Governor-General in Council does not wish that offices in these departments should be in any way reserved for Europeans ; and hopes that it may be possible to appoint natives of India more and more freely to the higher offices in these departments.

G. O. No. 458A. dated 11th March, 1875.

Unless under exceptional circumstances, the posts of Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Inspector of Police, and Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Jhánsi Commission, will be reserved for natives of the North-Western Provinces, to the exclusion of all other candidates. Nothing in these orders will affect the cases of any officers who may have been already admitted to officiate as Assistant District Superintendents of Police.

Resolution No. $\frac{294}{1}$ A, dated 12th March, 1877.

No one will be appointed to the post of Assistant District Superintendent of Police, or Extra Assistant Commissioner, who is not qualified by a thorough knowledge of English to discharge all the duties and conduct the correspondence connected therewith.

APPOINTMENTS OF DEPUTY COLLECTORS.

Deputy Collectors, N.-W. Provinces.
No. 1020, dated 6th April, 1880.

No person will be appointed to the post of Deputy Collector on the permanent establishment of the North-Western Provinces who is not qualified by a sufficient knowledge of English to discharge all the duties and conduct the correspondence connected with the charge of a treasury. The Government reserves to itself the power of relaxing the rule in favour of tahsíldárs, who by their acquired experience and intimate acquaintance with the details of revenue administration, are in other respects than a knowledge of English, qualified to discharge the duties ordinarily devolving on a Deputy Collector.

Deputy Collectors in Oudh.
Oudh Circular No. 550, dated, 16th May, 1878 (as subsequently modified).

I.—Each Deputy Commissioner in Oudh may submit every April, demi-officially and confidentially, through the Commissioner of the Division, to the Secretary to Government in the Oudh Revenue Department, the name of one candidate for a Deputy Collectorship. The Commissioner of the Division in forwarding the recommendations of his Deputy Commissioners may also nominate a candidate.

II.—If the nominee of an officer has not been provided for during the year, and is—when a fresh report is due—still deemed the fittest person for appointment, the officer reporting should repeat his recommendation ; otherwise it will be held to be superseded by the later recommendation made.

CIVIL LIST.

Compilation of—.
General Department Circular No. 33A, dated 3rd December, 1875.

The Civil List is compiled in the Government Secretariat, and all enquiries necessary for the purposes of the List are made by that office. They usually issue on the 10th of the last month of the quarter, and heads of departments should despatch their replies in time to reach the Secretariat by the 20th idem. A printed form of requisition is used as shown hereunder. The replies should be sent in an envelope marked with the words *Civil List* on the outside. In preparing them heads of departments should take into consideration, as far as possible, such changes as will probably occur between the date of writing and the end of the quarter.

CIVIL LIST, N.-W. P. AND OUDH.

Government Secretariat, the 18

Requisition No.

Information required.	Reply.
Under-Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P and Oudh.	*Signature of the officer replying.*

LEAVES AND TRANSFERS.

The head of a department, or Magistrate of a district, may grant to an officer under orders of transfer an advance not exceeding one month's pay, and also not exceeding the amount of expenditure which he is likely to incur by reason of his transfer. Such an advance should be notified upon the officer's last-pay certificate, and recovered from the salary of the officer in three equal instalments.

Advance to officers on transfer.
G. G. O. No. 1075, dated 9th March, 1881, and Circular No. 30, dated 16th May, 1881.

Applications for leave should be submitted by officers in letters, post paid.

Applications for—to be post paid.
G O. No. 451, dated 26th July, 1869.

Under section 79 (19) of the Civil Leave Code, 6th edition, an application for privilege leave should not be made more than six weeks before the leave is wanted. Covenanted officers who purpose to ask for privilege leave in the hot season or the rains, should apprise the Chief Secretary to Government demi-officially of their intention by the 1st April of each year, and should submit their official applications at least one month before the leave is wanted.

Application for privilege—.
Circular No. 10A, dated 26th May, 1876.

All applications for leave of absence on account of ill-health must be accompanied in the first instance by a medical certificate, signed by the medical officer who has been attending the applicant and countersigned by the superintending surgeon.

Applications for sick—to be accompanied by medical certificates.
General Department Circular, dated 25th June, 1846.

Whenever Commissioners or heads of departments give permission to any officer of the covenanted or equivalent grades serving under them to be absent from duty on casual leave, they should intimate the fact demi-officially to the Chief Secretary to Government.

It must be understood that casual absence from duty should in no case exceed ten days, and should (except in very special circumstances) be granted to the same officer only once in the course of a year.

Casual——. Grant of—.
Circular General Department N. $\frac{495}{III-895}$, dated 17th May, 1886.

The Government of India has ruled that, as frequent changes in the *personnel* of the administrative staff attached to districts are to be deprecated as detrimental to the public service and not conducive to the acquisition of the local knowledge desirable in a district officer, a Magistrate-Collector should, as a rule, be kept in the same district for not less than five years; that, except in special

Civil Servants. Grant of furlough to—.
Resolution No. 611, dated 20th February, 1883, and Home Department Resolution No. $\frac{33}{1313-54}$, dated 7th September, 1882.

circumstances, an officer on return from furlough should ordinarily be posted to such actual vacancy as may happen to be suited to his rank and pay; that, in determining an officer's disposal on his return from furlough, the only consideration that should be allowed to weigh is the question of how his services can best be utilised with the least possible disturbance of existing arrangements; and that more power should be given to Local Governments to regulate the times of the departure of officers on leave and of their return from leave with reference to the convenience of the public service, so that officers returning from and going on leave may, as far as possible, mutually relieve and be relieved by each other, the forfeiture of the lien upon his appointment being the consequence devolving upon any officer who may decline to accept such an arrangement made by the Local Government.

These principles will be generally acted upon by this Government. The wishes of officers applying for furlough will, as far as possible, be complied with, but applicants must not in all cases expect to have furlough granted from and to the precise dates that may be specified by them; and the Local Government necessarily reserves the power to require, within reasonable limits, an applicant for furlough to take more or less leave than he applies for.

Date of departure on—. Responsibility for reporting—.
Circular No. 41, dated 11th July, 1881.

The immediate superior of any officer, or his successor, if he is in independent charge, is bound to see that the date of his departure on leave is duly notified in the proper quarter, and he will be held responsible for the consequences if this is not done.

Examination leave. Mode of asking for—.
Circular No. 6, dated 26th January, 1868.

When junior Civil Servants apply for permission to attend examinations in oriental languages in Calcutta, they should specify in their applications the language in which, and the standard by which, they desire to be examined.

They should also state that they have not passed a corresponding examination in the same language under the rules dated the 2nd October, 1861, and mention whether they are qualified under the rules.

Examination leave application for—.
Circular No. 4A, dated 3rd July, 1868.

All applications from officers for leave to attend examinations for high proficiency in oriental languages held in Calcutta should be submitted to Government through the Accountant-General.

It should be impressed on all Civil Surgeons and Medical Boards that, in view of the administrative difficulties caused by the repeated grant of leave at short intervals on medical certificate, they should consider and recommend, in cases reported upon by them, the full period of leave necessary for a complete recovery, and not hold themselves bound to the period which the applicant for leave himself may desire. In order to assist Medical Boards in forming a correct judgment as to the general condition and prospects of the applicant's health in each case, it is desired that in future every officer who appears before a Medical Board or Civil Surgeon with a view to obtaining a medical certificate, shall invariably submit a statement (certified by himself) showing all the past leave (except privilege leave) which he has enjoyed.

Leave. Grant of certificates by Medical Boards to applicants for—.
Government of India, Home Department, Circular No. $\frac{22}{818}$, dated 16th May, 1884.
Appointment Department No. $\frac{1404}{II-402-2}$, dated 9th June, 1884.

It is clearly improper that an officer who, while on privilege leave, obtains a certificate to the effect that he is incapable of work and requires leave for a lengthened period, should be allowed, even for a single day, to rejoin his office (the duties of which it may be presumed that he is physically unfit to perform) before the expiration of his privilege leave, and should then be permitted to proceed on furlough on medical certificate.

Leave on medical certificate not to be allowed in continuation of privilege leave.
G. O. No. 3623, dated 1st December, 1881.

Medical officers applying for furlough should use printed copies of Bengal form No. 442, which is supplied gratis from the Central Press, Calcutta.

Should manuscript copies be used in cases of emergency, printed copies are to follow as soon as possible.

Medical officers. Applications for furlough by—.
Notification No. 1323A, dated 4th June, 1878.

Commissioners or heads of departments should not forward any applications for privilege leave unless accompanied by a certificate as required by section 74, rule 1, Civil Leave Code, sixth edition, to the effect that the applicant has no intention of retiring or of taking furlough or other leave within three months after his return to duty.

Privilege leave. Certificate required.
Circular No. 7A, dated 24th February, 1870.

Cantonment Magistrates should, when possible, give at least two months' notice of their intention to ask for leave. This does not interfere with the subsequent application for leave which must be duly submitted, but it enables Government to make timely arrangements for the conduct of work, should the leave be granted.

Privilege—to Cantonment Magistrates.
Circular No. 36, dated 30th November, 1876.

Rejoining before expiry of privilege—.
Circular No. $\frac{3010}{II\text{-}309\text{-}12}$, dated 12th July, 1887.

Officers who have taken privilege leave must not rejoin before it expires without first obtaining the sanction of the authority granting the leave, except for special reasons, which should be immediately reported. The cancellation of any unexpired portion of a Gazetted officer's leave will not be notified in the Gazette.

Report of making over or receiving charge.
Circular No. $\frac{2278}{II\text{-}498\text{-}1}$, dated 25th June, 1885.

Gazetted officers should report direct to the Secretariat the date of receiving or making over charge of any office, whether on the occasion of taking leave or furlough or transfer, in the following form, printed copies of which can be obtained at the Government Press :—

Form of charge certificate.

CERTIFIED that the office of_____
was transferred under the orders of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No._____ dated_____ as herein denoted, on the_____ noon of_____

Relieved Officer.

Relieving Officer.

*The*_____188 .

N.B.—A copy of this certificate (unaccompanied by any covering docket or letter) to be forwarded on day of transfer to—

The Accountant-General, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

The Under-Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in the Appointment Department.

The Commissioner or Head of Department.

The report should invariably be sent direct to the head-quarters of the Government for the time being.

Signatures to be legible.

All officers must sign their names legibly; and the names of native officers who sign in vernacular should invariably be written in English by the despatching office immediately below the signature in vernacular.

Subsidiary leave. Rule regarding—.
Government of India, No. 3, dated 3rd January, 1880.

Under the revised rules regarding subsidiary leave and joining time, the duration of subsidary leave will be fixed automatically; and, unless some exceptional concession is required, no orders granting such leave will be required from the Local Government.

Transferred officer when to make over charge.
Circular No. 25A., dated 26th September, 1876.

Notification No. 51A., dated 26th January, 1877.

When an officer is transferred, he must make over charge of his office within seven days from the date on which the order of transfer reaches him. If in any case it should be necessary for the transferred officer to await the arrival of the officer by whom he is to be relieved, special instructions will be issued.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Medical officers. Appointment of—in civil employ.
Home Department Resolution No. $\frac{1}{26\text{-}12}$, dated 17th January, 188[illegible]

No medical officer who entered the service before 1864 or after the 1st April, 1867, is allowed to obtain civil employment, either temporary or permanent, until he has passed in Hindustani by the Lower Standard.

Reporting of deaths of uncovenanted officers.
Circular No. 35A, dated 4th September, 1871.

On the occurrence of the death of any European uncovenanted officer, the particulars should at once be reported to Government in the following form :—

Return of deaths of European uncovenanted officers for

Name of deceased.	Date of death.	Place of death.	Occupation at the time of death.	Probable age at time of death.	Native village or country of deceased, if known.	Particulars of family as far as known, if any relatives in the country.	If any property left, in what custody.	Remarks.

Circular No. $\frac{2445}{\text{II-398-61}}$, dated 8th July, 1885.

As the object of the Government of India is simply to obtain information in regard to officers of pure European parentage whose relatives reside in England or of Eurasians domiciled in England, or whose family reside in that country, submitting officers should include in the above return the names of only such officers as are of the class here indicated.

Uncovenanted Ministerial Officers. Gazetting of—
India's No. 2127, dated 30th November, 1877.

Local Governments and Administrations shall not gazette any uncovenanted ministerial officers below the rank of chief of the Secretariat—that is, Assistant Secretary or Assistant to the Secretary, but not Registrar or Departmental Head Assistant.

G. G O. No. 221, dated 6th February, 1878.

The object of this rule is to prevent the gazetting of the ministerial head of an office by whatever name he may be called. For the purposes of this resolution the term Assistant Secretary or Assistant to the Secretary should be understood to refer only to special appointments other than the ministerial head of an office which may be created under either of those names by the authority of the Government of India to meet exceptional cases.

Casual leave. Grant of—.

Office Memo. No. $\frac{2859}{II-460A-1}$ dated 19th July, 1889.

ALL demi-official reports of the grant of casual leave of absence to officers of the covenanted or equivalent grades should be submitted to Government in the form below, copies of which will be furnished by the Superintendent, Government Press, North-Western Provinces and Oudh :—

Statement of casual leave.

Name and rank of Officer to whom casual leave has been granted.	District.	Date on which leave begins.	Date on which leave ends.

The *of* 18 . } (*Signature and designation of officer granting the leave.*)

Office Memo. No. $\frac{3063}{II-460A-3}$ dated 9th October, 1889.

Between the 15th of October and 15th of April casual leave should not ordinarily be granted except for special and urgent reasons, or for more than two or three days.

Casual leave should also not be granted during the hot weather and rains, except for special and urgent reasons, to officers who have already taken, or are about to take, regular leave (including privilege leave) during the same season.

Gazetted holidays falling immediately before or after casual leave must not be added on to casual leave so as to authorize absence from duty beyond 10 days, gazetted holidays included.

Intimation of casual leave having been granted should be sent to the Chief Secretary to the Government so as to reach him not less than a week before the casual leave begins.

SUPPLEMENTARY ORDERS.

Addresses. Communication of—by officers proceeding on leave.

Circular No. $\frac{2676}{II\text{-}816A\text{-}1}$ dated 22nd June, 1889

ALL officers belonging to the Civil Service, or to the Oudh, Kumaun and Jhánsi Commissions, when proceeding on furlough or on privilege leave in or out of India, are required to communicate to the Chief Secretary to Government, before they proceed on leave, the address that will find them during their absence.

Cantonment Magistrates, Appointment of—

Government of India, Home Department, Resolution No. $\frac{20}{1345-56}$, dated 11th August, 1887.

THE tenure of service of all Military officers appointed to be Cantonment Magistrates on and after the 1st January, 1887, is ordinarily limited to five years. An extension may, under special circumstances, be granted up to a maximum of seven years.

The following is the scale of pay to be drawn by these officers :—

Rank of Officer.	*Initial pay.*	*On passing the higher standard examination.*
	Rs.	Rs.
Subaltern ...	... 600	700
Higher rank ...	... 700	800

Government of India, Home Department, Resolution No. $\frac{7}{1095-1106}$, dated 10th August, 1889.

Existing orders require that a Military officer seeking employment as a Cantonment Magistrate should be a member of the Staff Corps, and before appointment to the Staff Corps he must have qualified by the higher standard in the vernacular. Candidates for appointment as Cantonment Magistrates are required to pass a preliminary test examination and after appointment the prescribed examination by the higher standard (*vide* Department VII Judl. Civil). A Cantonment Magistrate who fails to pass the latter examination within 18 months after joining his appointment is liable to forfeiture of the appointment and remand to military duty.

When the services of officers who have passed the preliminary test are not available to fill vacancies, an unqualified candidate may be appointed, provided that any officer so appointed will be liable to revert to military duty if he fails to pass the preliminary examination at the first opportunity.

SUPPLEMENTARY ORDERS.

Medical certificates to Government servants.

Government of India, Home Department, No. 408, dated 13th November 1883; and No. 1, dated 3rd January 1884.

Medical certificates, submitted by Government servants, should ordinarily be accepted only when granted by Government medical officers. When, however, the certificates are required merely to justify casual leave of absence, certificates granted by private medical practitioners may be accepted.

SUPPLEMENTARY ORDERS.

Deputy Collectors, Probationary :— Appointment and Pay of—

Resolution No. $\frac{949}{I\text{-}413}$, dated 10th June 1890.

It has been decided to appoint, under the following rules, a limited number of officers to be designated Probationary Deputy Collectors. These officers will be entertained for six months on a salary of Rs. 100 per mensem. At the end of that period, should the report of their probation be unsatisfactory, their further service will be discontinued. Should the report be satisfactory, they will then receive a salary of Rs. 200 (per mensem), but will be required to pass the examination prescribed for Civil Officers by the Higher Standard within a period of three years, and will not be confirmed as Deputy Collectors until that examination is passed. Should they fail at the end of three years to pass the prescribed examinations their names will be struck off the list.

3. On the understanding that the average number of permanent vacancies among the Deputy Collectors is twelve per annum, the number of appointments as probationary Deputy Collectors will annually be three : and three appointments as Officiating Deputy Collector will be annually given to the probationary officers, if so many have qualified.

4. The nominations for the probationary Deputy Collectorships will be made annually in March, when the selection is made of candidates for a Tahsíldárship. The Board of Revenue should submit annually before that date the names of any native gentlemen whom they may desire to nominate for the vacancies, the ultimate selection and appointment being reserved to the Government.

Police officers—Grading of—in the Provincial List.

G. O. No. $\frac{3033}{II\text{-}169B\text{-}2}$, dated 25th June 1890.

Promotions, permanent and temporary, up to and including the new fifth grade of District Superintendents shall, *ceteris paribus* be regulated according to priority in passing the Departmental examination. When once however, in that grade, officers will, as a general rule, be arranged in the Provincial List in the order of their standing in the service corresponding to the date of their original appointment to the class of Assistant District Superintendents.

SUPPLEMENTARY ORDERS.

Military Officers.—Grant of leave to—in or out of India.
Government of India, Home Department, No. $\frac{21\text{Pol.}}{609}$, dated 11th August 1890.

THE Government of India have decided that in future Military Officers subject to the leave rules for the Staff Corps, holding appointments in the Civil Department, the tenure of which is limited to a definite period, and who are referred to in note 3 to Article 42 *(e)*, Civil Service Regulations, are to be granted leave in or out of India by the Local Governments and Administrations under whom they may be serving.

The leave should be stated to have been granted under the leave rules for the Staff Corps and must be notified in the Local Gazette, the only exception being in the case of leave out of India, when the leave granted will be published by the Military Department of the Government of India, or of Madras or Bombay, according to the Presidency to which the officer may belong.

In every case of the grant of leave to the officers in question by the Local Governments and Administrations, a report should be made to the Military Department of the Government concerned, and in the case of leave out of India, the whole of the officer's leave papers (including the Medical Board's proceedings when the leave is on medical certificate) should be forwarded with the report.

Furlough. Cancelment of the untaken portion of—
Circular, Endorsment No. $\frac{5741}{\text{II.—419-7217}}$, dated 20th December 1886.

RULE 8, section 162 of the Civil Account Code having been cancelled under the orders of the Government of India in the Financial Department, as contained Notification No. 4133, dated 31st October 1883, published in page 442, Part I of the *Gazette of India*, dated the 3rd November 1883, it is no longer necessary to formally cancel the untaken portion of an officer's leave.

SUPPLEMENTARY ORDERS.

Officers on leave. Issue of orders for the return to India of—.
Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, Order No. 5358, dated 17th October 1889, and Resolution No. 5904, dated 23rd December 1890.

WHENEVER it is found necessary to order an officer to return to India before the expiration of his leave, the instructions should be communicated to him officially through the Secretary of State. The usual procedure under which all Local Governments, except those of Madras and Bombay, communicate with the Secretary of State through the Government of India should, however, be followed.

BENGAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY.

No. III.—GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

ADDRESSES AND TESTIMONIALS.

Rules regarding—.
Home Department No. 29/1629-45, dated 22nd July, 1887.

THE Governor-General in Council desires to invite renewed attention to the subject, and to impress on all concerned the duty of exact obedience to these regulations.

The rules do not apply to receipt of addresses by the Head of any Government or Administration.

RULES.

1. SAVE as in these rules otherwise provided, all servants of Government, covenanted or uncovenanted, are forbidden to receive complimentary or valedictory addresses in any form ; or to accept testimonials of any kind ; or to attend public meetings or complimentary entertainments of a formal and public character held in their honour.

2. The Government views with disfavour all similar manifestations in the case of retired officers, when following immediately upon their retirement from active service, and designed as an acknowledgment of acts done by them while in the service of Government.

3. It is not intended to prohibit such an expression of regard for the private or official character of an officer retiring from service, or leaving his station or district, as is involved in a farewell entertainment supported by his personal friends, even though some of these may be his official subordinates. But it is expected that the proceedings on such occasions will be substantially of a private and informal character.

4. Local Governments and Administrations are authorised to forward to an officer who has left a station or district the resolution of any local public body recording a vote of thanks to him for help and advice afforded during his official connection with the station or district.

5. Medical officers are not prohibited from receiving pecuniary recognition of their services from a community or body of persons which may desire to acknowledge these, but the previous sanction of the Local Government or Administration must be obtained by medical officers before receiving any public complimentary address.

6. Nothing in the above rules is meant to prohibit compliance with the request of a public body that a Government officer should sit for his portrait, bust, or statue in recognition of his public services : provided that the portrait, bust, or statue is not intended for presentation to the officer concerned.

7. The participation of Government officers in the raising of funds for the foundation of scholarships, or for procuring a portrait, bust, or statue, as a spontaneous recognition of the services of a Government officer is not forbidden ; but it should be clearly understood that any solicitation on the part of officers of Government for subscriptions from any person who does not voluntarily come forward to contribute is disapproved by the Government of India.

8. The previous sanction of the Government of India must be obtained to the relaxation of these rules in any special case in which the Local Government or Administration may think this desirable.

ADMINISTRATION.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

COPIES of all orders passed on the remarks recorded by Commissioners and Collectors on progress reports will invariably be sent to these officers for information.

Resolution No. 16 76A., dated 26th September, 1876.

In considering the claims of Executive and District Engineers to promotion, His Honor desires that promotion-rolls be first sent to Commissioners, who should record on them their opinion of the administrative (as distinguished from the professional) qualifications of the officers concerned.

When projects, the outlay on which is debitable to local funds, (municipal or otherwise) are submitted to Superintending Engineers for professional approval, no alterations or modifications involving any increase of expenditure, beyond the amount proposed to be allotted, should be allowed by them without the express consent of the committee (or other local authority) concerned.

MISCELLANEOUS.

To the Magistrate and Collector of a district will in future be delegated full authority as to appointment, promotion, suspension, and dismissal, in regard to all subordinate employés whose salary does not exceed Rs. 30 per mensem. Orders of appointment and promotion will be subject to veto on special grounds by the Commissioner; suspensions and dismissals will be made subject to appeal to Commissioner, except where (as in the case of kanúngos) the express sanction of higher authority is required. In all cases of over Rs. 30 per mensem, the sanction of the Commissioner is essential.

Extended to Oudh by Circular No. 51A., dated 10th September, 1877.

The Commissioner of Excise will be authorized in his own department to sanction the appointment, promotion, suspension, and dismissal of ungazetted excise subordinates drawing more than Rs. 30 per mensem, and to exercise in regard to all others a power of veto, an appeal lying from his orders to the Board of Revenue.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

Antiquarian remains. Instructions for preservation of—in India.
No. 924, dated 21st April, 1879.

THE subject naturally divides itself into two branches :—

I.—The protection of buildings which are still standing, or the ruins of which are above ground and visible.

II.—The preservation of antiquarian remains now buried in the ground, which are discovered in the course of excavation.

In regard to objects of the first class the duty of district officers is clear ; but to prevent any misapprehension, the following instructions are issued for their guidance :—

(*a*) District officers should at once assure themselves that the list of old structures of interest is complete, and that every object is entered in them which, as a specimen of ancient work, it is desirable to protect.

(*b*) Definite arrangements should be made for the protection of each work entered in the list.

(*c*) In some cases there are special guardians interested in the protection of the buildings to whose care they may be left. But where there are none, the district officer should endeavour to enlist the services of the principal proprietor or proprietors of the land on which the building or the ruins stand ; should impress on them the importance attached by the Government to their preservation, and endeavour to obtain from them an agreement to prevent molestation or injury ; the village police should be made to understand that they are responsible for reporting any attempt at spoliation, or the occurrence of anything which is likely to endanger their stability.

(*d*) There may be special cases in which these measures will not be adequate to prevent mischief, and in which the importance of the building may justify some expenditure on the part of Government for due protection. In such cases the district officer should submit his recommendation, through the Commissioner, for the orders of Government.

(*e*) The more important buildings should be inspected and reported on annually by an officer of the Public Works Department, in order that, if necessary, suitable measures may be taken to prevent their falling into a ruinous condition.

In regard to remains of the second class other arrangements must be made. Valuable remains of old buildings or objects of art, which are buried in the ground, may properly be held to come within the scope of the definition of treasure, under Act VI. of 1878 ; and when they are discovered, they ought to be dealt with under the provisions of that Act, as far as they are applicable. It

is impossible to catalogue all the places in which excavation is likely to lead to the discovery of interesting remains; but there are certain well-known places in many districts, the sites of old ruined cities and buildings, which have this character. A list of such sites should be prepared, and unauthorized excavation should be prohibited and steps taken to prevent it. The proprietors of the soil and the chaukidars of neighbouring villages should be informed of the prohibition, and required to give information of any attempts to disregard it. It should be made generally known to the police, the revenue officials, and the people generally, that Government considers it of importance that old works of art, sculptures, inscriptions, &c., discovered in excavating the soil, should be reported and preserved, until at least they have been examined by competent persons; and further that, if they are found to be of value, a small reward or some mark of the favour of Government will be bestowed on the finder or the informer.

When contracts are given for making excavations for large public works, special care should be taken to remind contractors of their responsibility for reporting the discovery of any such remains and preserving them from injury.

COPYRIGHT.

Registration for the purposes of—
Circular No. 40A., dated 8th August, 1867, G. G. O. No. 2453 (Home Dept.), dated 18th July, 1867.

THE law, as left by Act XXV. of 1867, recognises two kinds of registration, *viz.*, registration of books, and registration for copyright of books.

Registration of books is created by Act XXV., and made compulsory by its section 18. Registration for copyright of books is not new; it was established by Act XX. of 1847, which has not been repealed by Act XXV. of 1867.

By section 18 of the latter Act, the payment of Rs. 2 gives to a registration under that section the force of a registration for copyright under the old Act. Registration for copyright of books issued after 1st July, 1867, may be made under the provisions of either Act.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Channel of—between Chaplains and the Government.
No ____, dated 25th June, 1846 (Ecclesiastical).

ALL correspondence between Chaplains or Assistant Chaplains and the Government should take place through the channel of the Bishop or the Archdeacon. No application can be attended to which is transmitted to Government direct, except under very special circumstances.

Classification of—in the Secretariat.
Circular No. $\frac{85}{111-149-1}$, dated 16th April, 1884.

THE following is a list of subjects dealt with in each department of the Secretariat.

The Departments into which correspondence is classified are as follows :—

I.—Revenue and Scarcity.
II.—Appointment.
III.—General and Educational.
IV.—Political.
V.—Medical and Sanitation.
VI.—Judicial (Criminal).
VII.—Judicial (Civil).
VIII.—Police and Infanticide.
IX.—Local Self-Government.
X.—Financial.
XI.—Municipal.
XII.—Miscellaneous (General).
XIII.—Separate Revenue.
XIV.—Oudh Revenue.

Some of the principal subjects falling under each Department are given as a guide for the classification of cases.

I.—Revenue Department.

Board's Administration Report.
Settlement Reports.
Drainage in canal-irrigated districts.
Crop and weather reports.
Botanical gardens.
Emigration.
Horse-breeding operations.
Correspondence relating to the land revenue of the country.
Alluvion and diluvian (N.-W. P.)
Land-revenue balances irrecoverable.
Cinchona.
Farming leases.
Model farms.
Acquisition of land for public purposes.
Málikána.
Muáfi.

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* Since made a sub-head of Financial.

Mutations
Mines.
Mills.
Partitions.
Prices current.
Patwáris.
Revenue agents.
Rain-gauges.
Settlements.
Surveys.
Takávi advances.
Talbána.
Tea cultivation.
Waste land grants.
Wards. Court of—
Tahsíldárs.
State properties.

II.—Appointment Department.

Appointments ... } of all gazetted officers.
Postings ... } of all gazetted officers.
Transfers ... } of all gazetted officers.
Leave of all kinds } of all gazetted officers.
Promotions ... } of all gazetted officers.
Retirements ... } of all gazetted officers.
Dismissals ... } of all gazetted officers.
Suspensions ... } of all gazetted officers.
History of services } of all gazetted officers.
Civil List.

III.—General Department.

Administration Report.
Archæology.
Copies of official documents.
Copyright.
Correspondence.
Dogs.
Wild animals.
Holidays.
Marriage Registrars.
Memorials of gazetted officers on personal matters.
Meteorites.
Printing presses.
Public buildings.

Volunteers.

III.—Educational Department.

Rewards for vernacular literature.
Administration of the Department.
Examination in vernacular of Educational officers.
Education of European and Eurasian children.
Orphans
Departmental Examinations.

IV.—Political Department.

Ceremonial visits.
Darbárs.
Native States.
Presents from and to native chiefs
Seditious rumours.
Salutes.
Titles.
Pilgrims to the Hedjáz.
Boundary questions.
Kharitas.

State prisoners and Political *détenus*.

V.—Sanitation Department.

Cholera.
Conservancy.
Sanitary arrangements at fairs.
Sanitary arrangements of military encamping-grounds.
Mortuary and birth registration.

Lock-hospital reports.

Medical Department.

All correspondence with the Surgeon-General as head of the Provincial Medical Department.
Medicines.
Medical schools.

VI.—Judicial (Criminal) Department.

Absconded offenders.
Accused persons.
Appeals.
Arms and Arms Act.
Capital punishment.
Chemical Examiner.
Fees for executing commissions issued by Courts.
Deserters.
Europeans. Trials of—
Extradition.
Fines imposed by Criminal Courts.
Foreigners.
Jails.
Lock-ups.
Lotteries.
Lunatics.
Oaths of office.
Poisoners.
Prisoners.
Prosecutions.
Railway accidents.
Railways. Jurisdiction of Magistrates in respect to—
Rewards for apprehension of criminals.
Security for good behaviour.
Soldiers. Arrest of—
Convicts, transmarine.
Trespassing.
Troops. Complaints against—
Vagrants.
Work-houses.
Whipping.
Witnesses.
Wounded persons.
Records. Disposal of criminal—
Public officers. Prosecutions for defamation of—
Dead-houses.

Saltpetre and sulphur passes.

VII.—Judicial (Civil) Department.

Examinations.
Civil Procedure Code.
Munsifs.
Registration.
Suits. Institution and conduct of—on behalf of Government.
Legal Remembrancer's Report.
Kumaun Civil Reports.
Decrees of Civil Courts.
Intestate property.
Pleaders and Mukhtárs.
Probates and letters-of-administration.

VIII.—Police Department.

Administration of the Department.
Chaukidárs, village and road.
Criminal tribes.
Dieting of wounded persons.
Eunuchs.
Escorts with troops.
Extra police.
Police officers. Conduct of—
Process-serving.
Professional poisoners.
Report of crime.
Condition of dâk horses.

Infanticide Department.

All correspondence connected with infanticide.

IX.—Local Self-Government Department.

Arboriculture.
Cattle shows.
Election, constitution, and functions of district boards.
Income and expenditure of ditto.
Additional grants and increased establishment.
Re-appropriations.
Rules under Act XIV. of 1883.
Election, constitution, and functions of municipal boards.
Rules under Act XV. of 1883.
District schools.
Grants-in-aid to local schools.
Epidemics.
District vaccination.
Village and town sanitation.
Local hospitals and dispensaries.

Hospital assistants and local medical establishments.

Generally all questions connected with Local Self-Government in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

X.—Financial Department.

All references to the Codes of the Financial Department.
All references to Imperial, Provincial, or Local Fund estimates and accounts.
Advances and loans.
Banks and treasuries.
Budgets and all questions affecting budgets.
Coinage.
Contingencies.
Currency and stock notes.
Establishments.
Expenditure Reports.
Gratuities.
Local funds.
Pensions of all kinds.
Travelling and other allowances.
Treasure trove.
Unclaimed property.
Record funds.
Retention in service of gazetted officers above 55 years of age.
Embezzlements.
Railways.
Securities.
Salaries.

XI.—Municipal Department.

All correspondence connected with Municipalities.

Towns administered under Act XX. of 1856.
Taxation.
Nuisances.
Hackney carriages.

XII.—Miscellaneous (General) Department.

Books, newspapers, &c.
Camp equipage and carriage.
Cantonments.
Cemeteries.
Churches.
District dák.
Articles of European and American manufacture.
Government Gazette.
Ferries.
Nazúl.
Pounds.
Stationery and printing.
Post-office rules.
Telegraphs.

XIII.—Separate Revenue Department.

Inland Customs.	Excise.
Stamps.	License-tax.

Opium.

XIV.—Oudh Revenue Department.

ALL Oudh revenue matters, as at present; and all correspondence in the Forest Department.

In quoting any Government Order under reply, great care must be taken to give the numbering correctly in full, *e g*, G. O. No. $\frac{21}{X-10-5}$. If former correspondence is referred to, a Government order should, if possible, be quoted, and not the last letter from the corresponding officer.

All confidential communications to Government should be forwarded in double covers, the inside one being sealed and marked "confidential," and the outer one being sealed and addressed in the ordinary way.

Confidential. Transmission of—
Circular No. $\frac{428}{III-336-1}$, dated 22nd July, 1884.

IN dating letters the date affixed should be that on which the letter is despatched, unless special reasons make a different course necessary.

Dating of—
Extract Home Department Resolution No. 43071, dated 19th September, 1871.

IN all cases forwarded for orders, whether it is deemed necessary to submit enclosures or not, all that is important in the case, or necessary for the full exposition of the subject, should be stated in the letter addressed to Government.

Enclosures. Rules for—
No. 3105 A, dated 13th December, 1861.

IN supersession of the orders conveyed in Circular No. 26A., dated 3rd June, 1870, the following instructions are communicated for filling up the printed form of docket and letter which is prescribed for use in all correspondence with the Government.

Forms. Docket and letter—for correspondence with Government.
Circular No. $\frac{796}{III-464}$, dated 10th November, 1884.

(1) The Government should invariably be addressed by letter and not by docket or endorsement.

(2) On page 1 of the docket, the following particulars only should be entered :—

(*a*) The designation of the correspondent officer ;

(*b*) The number and date of his letter, and the number of enclosures or spare copies, if any ;

(*c*) A carefully prepared abstract of the contents of the letter, which should be as full as is consistent with brevity.

(3) Nothing should be written below (this space being reserved for office-notes and orders) *i. e.*, on the lower half of page 1 and the whole of page 2 of the docket.

(4) On page 3 the letter of the correspondent officer should be written, and in cases where the matter extends over this page, it should be carried on to the next. Extra pages may be stitched on when the communication is of great length, but care should be taken to provide a margin as in the printed form.

A form is also prescribed for all applications for leave. No special instructions for filling it up are necessary. The entries on the docket (page 1) will be the same as those on the ordinary docket form. All the forms are to be procured from the Government Press on indent.

Packing. Method of— India's No. 3721, dated 24th October, 1881.

WAXCLOTH is often used for the outer covering of articles intended for transmission by post. The postage stamps are affixed either to this outer covering or to the inside covering, which is generally of paper. In the one case the stamps do not adhere properly to the covering material, and are therefore liable to fall off; and in the other the outer covering is required to be cut open by the post-office at the point where stamps are affixed, for the purpose of defacing the stamps under the rules of the Postal Department, and thus the object of protecting the article from rains or damp by the use of waxcloth is frustrated.

In some parts of the country, especially during the rains, the use of waxcloth for the transmission of articles by post may be indispensable. But when in such cases it is used, its use as an inside covering only is desirable.

Queen Empress. Members of Royal family or State officials in England. Channel of communication with— Home Department Notification No. 1367, dated 23rd June, 1887.

IN modification of the instructions contained in Foreign Department Notification No. 1368P., dated the 23rd June, 1873, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to decide that all letters or communications addressed to Her Majesty the Queen Empress of India, or to members of the Royal Family, or to high officials of Her Majesty's Government in England by public bodies or associations in British India, or by individuals resident in British India, shall in future be sent, through Local Governments and Administrations, to the Home Department for transmission to their destination.

The receipt of letters otherwise transmitted will not be acknowledged.

Signature. Rules as to—Circular No. 39, dated 4th July, 1881.

Whenever for any reason a head-clerk or Superintendent of an office or other officer signs letters for the head of a department, or for the incumbent of any office subordinate to him, the name of the officer for whom he signs, as well as the office he holds, should always be specified below the signature. In the absence of this it is often difficult to ascertain who the actual writer of the letter is.

Circular No. $\frac{177}{III-149-9}$, dated 20th February, 1885.

In all cases in which correspondence comes before the Government, it is desirable that there should be no difficulty in ascertaining who the actual writer of each letter is. The name of the writer as well as his official designation should, therefore, be specified in all cases in which the letter is not actually signed by him. This principle should be acted on not only in the cases referred to in Circular No. 39, dated the 4th July, 1881 (printed above), but universally. For example, copies of letters are frequently forwarded to the Government by Commissioners, or Heads of Departments, headed "copy of letter from the Collector of C————." In such cases the name of the Collector should be given.

These directions should be observed in correspondence generally, and not only in correspondence with this office.

(*For correspondence regarding building see "Public Buildings."*)

DEATHS.

Europeans. Report of—
Circular No. 2067, dated 31st March, 1856.

MEDICAL officers in charge of civil hospitals should state the cause of death in the usual death report of Europeans preparatory to interment.

Italian subjects. Report of—
Circular No. $\frac{233}{III-866}$, dated 8th March, 1886.

INTIMATION of the death of any Italian subject should be furnished to the Italian Consul-General at Calcutta, with all available information which would be likely to be of use in leading to the discovery of the relatives of the deceased person.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

Confidential memorandum to be prepared by officer giving over charge of a district.
Circular No. 52, dated 29th May, 1879.

EVERY officer who shall leave a district of which he has been in charge for more than a year, on transfer, furlough, or retirement, shall record, for the use of his successor, a carefully prepared and exhaustive memorandum, noting therein all points of which it is important that his successor should be informed.

The remarks will be recorded in a confidential book to be kept for the purpose, additions being made by each successive officer who shall have held charge of the district for the prescribed term.

Although an officer, whose tenure of charge has not exceeded one year, is not required to record a memorandum of the kind referred to, there is no bar to his doing so; and he should not fail to do so if he is in possession of information which will, in his opinion, prove of value to his successor in office.

The subjects to which attention should be specially directed in these memoranda are the working of the police; the manner in which the incidence of the land-revenue assessment affects the district; the portions which require particular care on the occurrence of drought or high prices; any special offence to which any portion of the ordinary population or criminal tribes of the district are addicted; and the working of municipal and district committees.

In addition to this, should be carefully recorded the names and character of the more important native gentlemen or headmen of the district; their activity or supineness in the suppression of crime, and any special services which they may be fitted to render to the Government in case these should be required of them. Existing rules provide for a record of the qualifications and services of the ministerial officers of a district, and this record must be duly kept up.

Official business by—Transaction of—
No. 146, dated 8th October, 1879.

ALL judicial work should be taken up and disposed of at kutcherry.

2. Reports at the hearing of which parties may appear or which affect the interests of particular individuals should be heard in kutcherry.

3. All other reports may be heard and disposed of as may be found most convenient by district officers, but as far as possible the attendance of a particular ministerial officer at private residences should be discouraged.

4. District officers should make it a rule to attend kutcherry daily at some fixed and known hour, as far as this is possible with reference to their duties generally.

In regard to points (1), (2), and (3), Commissioners should observe the same procedure as district officers; and they should satisfy themselves from time to time that the practice of their district officers conforms to the instructions now issued.

Much of the work devolving on district officers is of such a kind as can best and most conveniently be done at home; and in view of the onerous duties devolving on them, no hard-and-fast rules are laid down for rigid observance. But the above instructions—if carried out in their spirit and intention—should not seriously incommode any officer in the discharge of his duty.

DOGS.

Killing of—
Circular No. 1648 A., dated 17th July, 1874.

COMPLAINTS having reached Government that dogs are not unfrequently killed in a manner which offends the humane feelings of the people, it is intimated to Magistrates that while it is not the wish of Government to interfere with their discretion in the matter, it is trusted that care will be taken that no cause for such complaints will be given in future.

ECCLESIASTICAL RETURNS.

Ecclesiastical returns. Circular No. 34, dated 18th April, 1879.

A STATEMENT in the following form should be furnished annually to Government by district officers not later than the 1st January of each year :—

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

A.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

Return of persons according to religious denominations in the district of for the year

1	2		3	4	5	6
Denomination.	(a) Natives.	(b) Others.	Number of ministers or priests.	Number of churches or buildings designed or used for worship.	Total annual income from Government.	Remarks.
Church of England...						
Church of Scotland,						
Protestant Dissenter,						
Roman Catholic ...						
Greek Church ...						
Armenian ...						
Syrian						
Jew						
Parsi						

EXAMINATIONS.

Civil service examination in London. Native candidates for the—
No. 2814A., dated 3rd July, 1871.

I.—CANDIDATES for admission to compete in England for the Indian Civil Service are required, before leaving India, to obtain a certificate of age signed by the Secretary to Government.

II.—In order to obtain a certificate, candidates are required to prove the date of their birth before the Magistrate of the district in which the candidate's family resides.

III.—Candidates will signify their desire to compete, not less than three months before the date on which they propose to go to England, to the Secretary to Government, who will then forward each application for the purpose of enquiry to the Magistrate to whose district it belongs.

IV.—The Magistrate will call upon the candidate to appear and give evidence of the date of his birth within one month. He will carefully examine into the value of the evidence given, and forward a summary of it, with certified copies of all documents tendered, and with his comments and opinion to the Secretary to Government.

V.—The documentary evidence which the candidates may be expected to produce comprises :—

(*a*) The horoscope.

(*b*) Family books.

(*c*) Tradesmen's account-books showing entries relating to the birth.

(*d*) The record of admission in the registers of the school in which the candidate was educated, and the record of the candidate's age at various periodical school examinations.

(*e*) If the candidate is matriculated, a certified copy of his application to the Registrar in the form required by the University in which he matriculated.

(*f*) Oral testimony of persons acquainted with the candidate's family and others will also be taken, and the candidate is required to comply, to the best of his power, with any requisition the Magistrate may make in order to clear up any doubt as to the purport of the documentary proofs.

VI.—If the Secretary shall be satisfied by the papers submitted by the Magistrate that the candidate has stated the date of his birth correctly, he will issue a certificate declaring that the candidate

has submitted the proofs of his birth to the Magistrate of the district, and has satisfied him that he was actually born on or about the date stated by him, *viz.*, the day of 18

VII.—If the Secretary finds reason to doubt that the candidate was born on the day asserted by him, the certificate will be refused and the candidate will be unable to obtain admission to the competitive examination for the Indian Civil Service.

VIII.—Where the date of a birth has been formally registered in a register kept by any public officer, an extract from the register, duly certified by the proper official, shall be accepted as sufficient proof of the date of the birth.

IX.—Any declaration of age made after the application of these rules on occasion of seeking admission to any University examination, educational institution, or Government office, or otherwise recorded in a formal and deliberate manner, will be taken as conclusive evidence in disproof of the subsequent assertion by the same person that he is of a different age to that so declared and recorded.

Oriental languages. Examination of junior civilians in—
Rules for the—
Home, Revenue, and Agricultural Department No. 1, dated 2nd January, 1880.
Home Department, No. 55, dated 11th October, 1881.
Home Department, No. 57, dated the 13th August, 1885.

THE following are the rules for the encouragement of the study of oriental languages among the Junior Members of the Bengal Civil Service, with detailed list of the authorized text-books.

In the case of those groups containing a text-book or books of which a revised edition is under preparation (see italicized entries in the list appended), the group of text-books hitherto adopted will continue to be used until the new edition has been issued.

Due notice of such issue will in each case be given and also of the date on which such book, and the group of text-books to which it may belong, shall come into force.

I.—The standards of examination and donations to be given to successful candidates will be as follows :—

			Rs.	
Higher Standard.	Arabic	...	800	With certificate from the presiding examiners.
	Sanskrit	...	800	
	Persian	...	500	
High Proficiency.	Urdu	...	1,000	
	Hindi	...	1,000	
	Bengali	...	1,000	
	Uriya	...	1,000	
	Persian	...	2,000	
	Arabic	...	2,000	
	Sanskrit	...	2,000	

		Rs.	
Degree of Honor.	Urdu	... 2,000	With diploma from the Government of India.
	Hindi	... 2,000	
	Bengali	... 2,000	
	Persian	... 4,000	
	Arabic	... 5,000	
	Sanskrit	... 5,000	

II.—Subject to the condition that an officer serving in the Upper Provinces will not be eligible for examination in Bengali or Uriya, until he has obtained a certificate in one of the other languages, candidates may present themselves for examination in any of the languages enumerated in Rule I. A civil servant attached to the Upper Provinces who may have obtained a certificate of High Proficiency in Urdu, Hindi or Persian, under the rules of the 2nd October, 1861, or the rules of the 24th March, 1870, will be deemed to have satisfied the foregoing condition.

III.—No civil servant will be permitted to present himself for examination by two standards of the same language simultaneously, but he may have the option of competing for the higher examinations in any language without first undergoing any inferior test.

IV.—No civil servant will ordinarily be permitted to appear more than twice as a candidate at any examination; but if a special recommendation be made by the examiners, a candidate will be allowed to appear a third time.

V.—No civil servant will be permitted to present himself for the Higher Standard, High Proficiency, or Honor Examinations after the expiration of five, ten and fifteen years, respectively, counted from the date of his first arrival in India. No exception to this rule will be made on account of leave or any other cause. Civil servants may be permitted to attend the examinations after the expiration of the periods specified in this rule, but no reward will be granted to them if they pass; and their leave must be limited to such time as may be necessary to enable them to attend the examination, and no extra expense must, under any circumstances, be caused to the State. In such cases it will be within the competence of Local Government to refuse applications for permission to attend any particular examination when compliance with such application would involve inconvenience to the public service.

VI.—Civil servants who may have passed examinations under the rules of 1861 (cancelled in section VII. of the rules of 1870) or of 1870 (cancelled by the present rules) will not be eligible to complete at corresponding examinations in the same language or languages under the rules now passed.

VII.—Examinations will be held quarterly on the first Monday in January, April, July and October of each year at Calcutta. Examinations by the Higher Standard in Persian will also be conducted by Station Committees half-yearly on the first Monday in April and October at Peshawar, Lahore and Allahabad, to be assembled under the orders of the Military officers commanding. Should the first of January fall on Monday, the examination will be held on the following day.

Civil servants desirous of attending examinations must apply for leave to do so to the Local Government at least three months before the date of examination, and a copy of such permission should be forwarded to the Secretary, Board of Examiners, Calcutta, in the case of examinations held at the Presidency; but civil servants attached immediately to the Government of India must apply for leave to the Home Department, through the Department of the Government of India under which they are serving, and such application must be accompanied by a certificate from the Accountant-General of the Province to which the applicant belongs, that he has not exceeded the time of residence mentioned in section V.

VIII—The following are the subjects of examination for the Higher Standard—

(*a*) Construing, with readiness and accuracy, from the undermentioned books :—

Sanskrit	...	Rejupatha.
Persian	...	Ikd-i-gul. Ikd-i-Manzum.
Arabic	...	Nafhat-ul-Yaman, 1st part. *Selections from the Alif-Laila* (*to be made*).

(*b*) Translating accurately and with correctness of idiom and grammar not less than half an ordinary octavo page of plain English into the language in which the examination is held.

(*c*) Reading fairly, and translating readily and correctly manuscripts in the above languages. These manuscripts may be selected from the proceedings of a case in Court, from reports or petitions addressed to civil or military authorities, from letters passing between natives of India in the ordinary course of business, or from private correspondence. They should not be written with the clearness of a printed book, nor yet in a very cramped or crabbed hand, but in such a manner as fairly and honestly to represent the written characters generally employed.

(*d*) *Vivâ voce* translation into the oriental language of a paper of English sentences, and conversing with the examiners, or in their presence with persons selected by them, with fluency and with such correctness of pronunciation, grammar, and idiom as to be at once intelligible. In Sanskrit, the colloquial portion must be omitted.

IX.—The following are the subjects for the High Proficiency Examination :—

(*a*) Construing with readiness and accuracy from the undermentioned books :—

Urdu	...	Ikhwan-u's-safa. Nasr-i-be-Nazir. Araish-i-Mahfil. Masnawiyat of Sauda.
Hindi	...	Raj Niti. Prem Sagar. Ramayana, Book II.
Bengali	...	*Sita Haran.* *Sakun Tala.* *Sitar Banabas.* *Bijay Ballabha.*
Uriya	...	Hetopadesha Batris Singhasan. *Ramayana Sundara Kanda.*
Arabic	...	Nafhat'-l-Yaman. *Selections Alif-Laila* (*to be made*).
Persian	...	Gulistan. Bostan. *Mirza Hairat's translation of Malcolm's History of Persia, Vol. II.*
Sanskrit	...	Hitopadesha. 1st nine cantos of Raghu vansa (expurgated edition by Iswara Chandra Vidya Sagar).

(*b*) Translating into English with accuracy a passage in narrative style not taken from the text-books and selected in all languages, except Sanskrit, from the current literature of the day.

(*c*) Translating with accuracy of idiom and neatness of expression into the language in which the examination is held an English paper in narrative style.

(*d*) Translating in like manner a paper of English sentences.

(*e*) Conversation in the language (except in Sanskrit).

(*f*) Reading and translating at sight manuscript in the language.

(*g*) Dictation in the language of a translation made at sight from a paper in English placed before the candidate.

(*h*) A paper of grammatical questions.

X—The following are the subjects for the Honor Examination :—

(*a*)	Urdu ...	Fisana-i-Ajaib. Dewan of Atash, 1st half. Kuliyat of Sauda. *Urdu-i-Mualla of Ghalib.*
	Hindi ...	*Satsaiya of Behari Das, with commentary of Sri Lallu Lal.* Sabha Bilas. Ramayana of Tulsi Das.
	Bengali ...	Mahabharata. Kadambari. *Allaler gharer dulal.* *Kapalkundala.*
	Persian ...	Akhlak-i-Jalali. Insha-i-Abdul Fazal. Shah-namah, one volume, or about one-fourth of the whole. Dewan of Hafiz.
	Arabic ...	Hamasah—1*st two books, pages* 1-109, *Calcutta edition.* Timur Namah. Makamat of Hariri, 1*st half.* *Saba Muallakat.*
	Sanskrit ...	(*a*) 1st and 2nd Adhyayas of the 1st Ashtaka of the Rigveda Sanhita. (*b*) Cantos I. to VI. and XI. to XVIII., inclusive of the expurgated edition of the Kiratarjuniya of Iswara Chundra Vidya Sagar. (*c*) Sakuntala Natáka.

(*b*) A written examination in the books, the papers set to include questions in grammar and prosody.

(*c*) Translating into English with accuracy two pages—one in prose, and the other in poetry, selected from some difficult work not being a text-book. The passage in prose will, in all languages except Sanskrit, be selected from the current literature of the day.

(*d*) Translating a difficult passage from English with accuracy, elegance, and neatness of expression and perfect correctness of grammar and spelling.

(*e*) Conversing with accuracy and fluency (except in Sanskrit).

(*f*) Reading and translating at sight a manuscript in the language.

(*g*) Dictation in the language of a translation made at sight from a paper in English placed before the candidate.

XI.—The Honor Examination will be of a searching nature, and the exercises, both oral and written, must be performed with such excellence as distinctly to establish a claim to eminent proficiency.

XII.—Successful candidates for the Degree of Honor shall be arranged in two divisions, according to the number of marks obtained. For the first division, 80 per cent. of the marks must be obtained in all subjects, and not less than 60 per cent. in any one paper; for the second division, 60 per cent. must be obtained in all subjects, and not less than 45 per cent. in each paper. The reward and diploma will be granted only to those passing in the first division, and their names only will be published in the *Gazette of India*. Those passing in the second division will be deemed to have passed for the purposes of leave and travelling allowance rules, but they will not be allowed the benefit of those rules on a second occasion, should they elect to compete again for the reward of a Degree of Honor.

Extract from the Civil Leave Code.

EXAMINATION—LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

The following extracts from the Civil Leave Code are given or the purposes of easy reference :—

Section 77.

1. (*a*) A covenanted civil servant or a military officer subject to civil rules, who is a candidate for a reward by the Higher Standard in Persian or Sanskrit, or by the High Proficiency standard in the vernacular languages or Sanskrit or the Burmese language or by the Degree of Honor standard in the vernacular languages or Sanskrit or the Burmese language, is entitled to joining time

to and from the place of examination besides leave for day or days of examination.

(*b*) A candidate for a reward by the Higher Standard in Arabic or for High Proficiency in Arabic or Persian may be allowed leave for one month before the examination, and if he passes for another month after it.

(*c*) The whole period of two months' leave authorized by clause (*b*) may be prefixed to the examination if the candidate undertakes to spend it in study under professional tuition at a Presidency town.

(*d*) An officer who is a candidate for the degree of honor in Arabic or Persian may be allowed, instead of the leave for two months provided in clause (*c*), leave for three months to Persia for Persian ; and to Arabia, Mesopotamia, Egypt, or Syria, for Arabic.

2. An officer on leave under rule I. has a lien on his appointment, substantive or officiating, and is entitled to leave allowances as if he were on privilege leave for an aggregate maximum period of 12 months.

Extract Rule (3), *Section* 78, *Chapter V., of the Civil Leave Code.*

Examination leave may be affixed or prefixed to privilege leave, provided that privilege leave prefixed to the three months' examination leave admissible under clause (*d*), rule I., section 77, must be spent in, or in the journey to, one of the appropriate countries mentioned in that clause ; and that privilege leave may not be granted in continuation of the one month's leave after examination admissible under section 77, clause (*b*). Except as herein provided, no kind of leave, except furlough on medical certificate, may be granted in continuation of examination leave.

Detailed List of Authorized Text-books.

The following list of text-books for the various examinations, with the places where they may be obtained, is published for general information. A revised edition of the text-books entered in italics is under preparation :—

Selections for the Higher Standard.

Ditto Lower ditto.

Urdu ...	Ikhwan-us-Safa ...		Board of Examiners' office and Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co.
	Nasr-i-be-Nazir ...		
	Araish-i-Mahfil ...		
	Masnawiyat of Sauda ...		
	Kulliyat of Sauda ...		
	Fisana-i-Ajaib ...		

Urdu ...	Dewan-i-Atash (Lucknow edition), procurable in the bazár.	
	Urdu-i-Mulla of Ghalib, Akmal-ul-Matabi Press, Delhi.	
Hindi ...	Satsaiya of Behari Das, with Commentary of Lallu Lal...	Procurable in the bazár.
	Sabha Bilas	
	Ramayana of Tulsi Das (Ramjasau's edition) ...	Medical Hall Press, Benares.
	Rajniti (Hale's edition, printed at Presbyterian Mission Press, Allahabad) ...	Out of print.
	(An edition procurable in the bazárs, but very inaccurate.)	
	Prem Sagar, (Calcutta edition of 1842)	Bazárs,
Bengali ...	Rajdut ...	Bazárs.
	Nabanari ...	
	Sitaharan ...	
	Sakuntala ...	
	Sitar Banabas ...	
	Bijay Ballabha ...	
	Kadambari ...	
	Mahabharata ...	
	Allalel Gharer Dulal (by Babu Peari Chand Mitter) ...	
	Kapal Kundla, by Babu Bankim Chandar Chatterji) ...	
Uriya ...	Hitopadesha	Baptist Mission Press, Calcutta.
	Batris Singhasan	Orissa Mission Press, Cuttack.
	Ramayana Sundrakand ...	
Arabic ...	*Selections from the Alif Laila (to be made* .	
	Nafhat-ul-Yaman	Bazárs.
	Hamasah	
	Saba Mullakat (edited by F. A. Arnold. Leipsic, 1850.) ...	Messrs. William and Norgate.
	Makamat of Hariri (edited by de Sacy)	
	Timur Namah (Calcutta edition of 1836)	Bazárs, but rare.
Persian ...	Ikd-i-Gul (Selections by Colonel Lees)	Board of Examiners and Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co.
	Ikd-i-Manzum	
	Gulistan	

Persian ...	Bostan	Bazárs.
	Mirza Hairat's translation of Malcolm's History of Persia ...	Bombay—Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co.
	Ikhlak-i-Jalali (Lucknow edition)	Bazárs.
	Insha-i-Abul Fazal (Lucknow edition) ...	Bazárs.
	Shah Namah (Vuller's edition),	Messrs. William and Norgate.
	Diwan of Hafiz (Bombay edition, 1827) (now used)	Bazárs.
	Sudi's edition recommended, printed by Ritter Von Rosen Zenig	Vienna.
Sanskrit...	Rejupath (Calcutta edition) ...	Bazárs.
	Hitopadesha	Bazárs.
	Raghuvansa expurgated edition (Vidya Sagar)	Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co.
	First and second Adhyaas of 1st Ashtaka of Rigevda Sanhita, edited by Dr. Banerjea ...	Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co.
	Kiratarjuniya (edited by Vidya Sagar) ...	Sanskrit Press, Calcutta.
	Sakuntala Nataka ...	Sanskrit Press, Calcutta.

FORTS.

Forts. Rules for admission of visitors to—Government of India. Military Department, No. 1767 M. W., dated 23rd August, 1887.

The Government of India have issued the following orders to regulate the admission of visitors to armoured forts, turrets, coast batteries, sub-marine mining establishments, arsenals, and other ordnance establishments, and to portions of inland forts, including works and buildings commenced or under construction, as well as completed works and buildings (not applicable to barracks and quarters).

1. The following persons only will be allowed to visit the above class of defences :—

(*a*) Commissioned officers of the British Army and Navy in uniform.

(*b*) Officials of the Military, Military Works, Ordnance, and Marine Departments, and officers and subordinates belonging to the Military Works, Ordnance, and Marine Departments in actual charge of, or employed on, the works ; sufficient means being adopted in each case to ensure their identification.

(*c*) Other British subjects (naval, military or civil) in possession of a pass from the Military Department, or from the general or other officer commanding the division or district, or, in the case of arsenals and other ordnance establishments, from the Director-General of Ordnance throughout India, from the Inspectors-General of Ordnance throughout their respective Circles, and as regards each arsenal or other ordnance establishment, from the officer of the Ordnance Department in charge.

2. In the case of foreigners, a special authority from the Military Department will be required.

3. Officers in the army or navy in uniform visiting the works, except on duty, will be required to give their names and addresses to the officer or non-commissioned officer of the guard, or the warrant officer or non-commissioned officer in charge.

4. Officers in plain clothes will not be admitted to these works without passes.

5. It is to be distinctly understood that, with the exception of the general or other officer commanding the division or district and of the Director-General and Inspectors-General of Ordnance under the terms of Rule 1 (*c*), no officers are empowered to admit friends without previously obtaining passes for them from the proper authorities.

6. No civilians or foreigners are to be shown the magazines, the loading arrangements, the machinery connected with the

works, or the sub-marine mining arrangements, unless they produce an order from the Military Department or from the general officer commanding the division or district distinctly stating that they are permitted to see them; otherwise they can only be allowed to see the gun emplacements and the upper part of the works.

7. Information is not to be given to any visitors, except British officers or specially accredited civilians, regarding the construction of the works or the machinery in connection with them.

8. Visitors are to give up their passes on entering the works. The passes will be forwarded monthly to the Assistant Quarter-master-General of the division or district.

9. With respect to inland forts admission to the buildings and offices in the interior of these forts will be regulated as heretofore; but the public will not be allowed access to the fortifications and armaments with their accessories, such as expense stores and magazines, except under the provisions of the above orders, subject to the following modifications:—

(*a*) The rules will be enforced in their integrity only as regards admission to those specific portions of the defences of any fort which, in the opinion of the Commander-in-Chief in India (or, as regards forts in Madras and Bombay, of the Commanders-in-Chief in those presidencies), are of such importance as to require special precautions against their examination by unauthorized persons, separate orders on this point being issued for each fort.

(*b*) With the exception of such portions of the fortifications, admission to which is restricted as above described, the defences of inland forts may be visited by British subjects in possession of a pass signed, by any of the authorities enumerated in paragraph 1 (*c*), or by the officer in command of the fort, or if accompanied by a commissioned officer of the garrison in uniform.

10. Subject to the exceptions detailed above, no persons, except the officers concerned and others whose actual duties require their presence, are on any account to be permitted to approach any fortification or sub-marine mining establishment, whether complete or incomplete, or to make sketches or take photographs of such defences, or to obtain or record any information regarding them. This restriction as regards sketching, taking photographs, and obtaining and recording information, is to be held equally applicable to visitors who, under the foregoing rules, may be admitted to works of defence, except as provided for in paragraph 7.

11. The above orders should be enforced with due regard to convenience of officers, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men quartered in forts and batteries, while carrying out the essential principle of secrecy.

HOLIDAYS.

Holidays in public offices.
No. 1286, dated 19th October, 1861.

THE undermentioned holidays are granted in all the public offices in the North-Western Provinces, with the exception of the Judicial Courts, for which other rules have been specially provided, *viz.* :—

New-Year's Day	1 day.
Good Friday	1 „
Queen's Birth-Day	1 „
Christmas-Day and the six days after, 25th to 31st December	7 days.
Last Saturdays of every month, provided there are no arrears of work	12 „

INDIAN FACTORIES.

Rules under the Act.
Notification No. 2805, dated 15th August, 1882.

THE following are the rules under section 18, Act XV. of 1881 (The Indian Factories' Act) :—

1. Unless otherwise notified* the Magistrate of the district is *ex-officio* Inspector of all factories in the district. The Inspector in his capacity as such will be officially subordinate to the Commissioner of the Division.

2. The Inspector, if not Magistrate of the district, shall also be directly subordinate to the Magistrate of the district.

3. Each Inspector shall keep a register of all factories within his jurisdiction in the form A. attached to these rules.

4. Inspectors of factories shall inspect the factories within their jurisdiction not less than twice a year, and shall satisfy themselves that the provisions of the Act are duly observed.

5. The Inspector may enter a factory for the purpose of section 4 of the Act at any time during the day, except that he shall, in order to verify the register kept under section 11 of the Act, examine the children employed only in working hours. The Inspector may take with him as assistant or assistants any person or persons whom he may deem qualified to give a professional opinion as to the secure fencing of machinery and mill-gearing.

6. As soon as possible after the publication of these rules, the Inspector shall send through the post, under registered cover, a notice to the occupier of every factory within his jurisdiction, intimating his intention of placing such factory upon his register of factories.

7. Any person served with a notice under rule 6, whose premises do not fall within the definition of a factory given in the Act, may, within 15 days of the receipt of such notice, forward to the Inspector a statement setting forth his objections to the registration of his premises as a factory. The Inspector shall consider and dispose of such objections after making such inquiry as he may deem necessary, and shall make up his register of factories in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

8. The Inspector may at any time serve a notice, as provided in rule 6, upon the occupier of any factory which is not already entered in his register of factories, and the provisions of rule 7 shall apply to the subsequent proceedings in all such cases.

9. When any premises cease to be occupied as a factory, the occupier may give notice of the fact to the Inspector, who shall, if satisfied that the Act is no longer applicable to such premises, remove them from his register of factories.

10. Each Inspector shall keep a register of inspections, in form B. attached to these rules, in which shall be recorded all orders or remarks passed by him at each inspection.

* The District Superintendent of Police is the Inspector of Factories at Cawnpore, (G. O. No. $\frac{1291}{\text{III.}-234}$, dated the 12th November, 1885).

11. The Inspector shall at once furnish a copy of each inspection memo. to the Commissioner of the Division (through the Magistrate of the district, if the Inspector be not himself such Magistrate), and also to the occupier of the factory inspected. The despatch through the post, under registered cover, of the copy of such orders and remarks shall be deemed to be sufficient service on the occupier of the factory of any orders or directions therein contained.

12. It shall be the duty of the Civil Surgeon in each district to certify, in the form C. attached to these rules, the age of any person employed or desirous of being employed in a factory, when called upon to do so under section 5 of the Act.

13. Every occupier of a factory shall keep a file of all certificates of certifying surgeons relating to persons in his employ, and shall produce this when required by the Inspector. Every such certificate shall be returned by such occupier to the parent or guardian of the person to whom it relates on his leaving the factory for other employ, and on demand of such parent or guardian.

14. Every occupier of a factory shall keep registers in forms D. and E. attached to these rules, and no such register shall be destroyed or removed from the factory without the written permission of the Inspector.

15. Every occupier of a factory shall give notice to the Inspector of the four days fixed by him as monthly holidays for children under section 8 of the Act.

16. Notice of all serious accidents of the nature described in section 13 of the Act shall be sent at once in writing to the Magistrate of the district and to the nearest police-station. Notice of minor accidents shall be given in the same manner immediately on the expiry of 48 hours after the accident. All such notices shall contain the name of the person or persons injured and full particulars of the accident, and (except the copy to the Inspector, which may be sent by post) shall be sent by special messenger.

17. Every order for the fencing of any part of the machinery, or mill-gearing of a factory which an Inspector may pass under section 12 (*c*) of the Act, shall state clearly what is required, so that the said machinery or gearing may be securely fenced, and shall specify a reasonable time within which what is requird to be done shall be completed; and it shall further give notice that, if it shall not be so completed, the person responsible for the breach of the order will be prosecuted under section 15 of the Act.

18. In addition to the notice required by section 7, clause 4 of the Act, every occupier of a factory shall set up and maintain, in a conspicuous place in the factory, a printed or written notice, in English and the vernacular, of the daily working hours of the factory, in form F, attached to these rules.

19. Appeals from the orders of Inspectors under the Act shall lie to the Commissioner of the Division in which the factory is situate.

20. Appeals should be in the form of a memorandum of appeal, similar to that contained in the fourth schedule to the Civil Procedure Code, No. 173, and the stamp-fee for such appeal should be regulated by article 11, schedule II. of the Court Fees Act.

21. If the order of an Inspector under section 12(*c*) of the Act is set aside or modified in appeal, the Inspector shall, as early as possible, deliver to the occupant of the factory such amended order as may seem to him required.

22. A legible copy of these rules and forms, with a translation thereof in the vernacular of the district in which the factory is situated, shall be kept hanging in a conspicuous place in each factory.

FORM A.

[*N. B.*—This register should be re-written at the commencement of each calendar year.]

REGISTER OF FACTORIES.

_____ *District.*

_____ *Division.*

Serial number.	Town, thána or other local division in which factory is situated.	Name or description of factory.	Nature of business carried on.	Name of occupier.	Number of persons ordinarily employed.				Dates of inspection during the year 188 .
					Adults.		*Children.*		
					Men.	Women.	Male.	Female.	

FORM B.

REGISTER OF INSPECTIONS OF FACTORIES.

_____ *District.*

_____ *Division.*

Number of factory in register A.	Name or description of factory.	Name of occupier.	Date of inspection.	Number of persons at work on date of inspection.			
				Adults.		*Children.*	
				Men.	Women.	Male.	Female.

FORM C.

No.——

Dated the——*day of*——188

Name of person examined——.

Son of——
Daughter of——

Residing at——

Name and locality of factory at which to be employed——

Age certified——

(Sd.)

Certifying Surgeon.

FORM C.

(*Under Rule* 12 *of the Rules made under section* 18 *of the Indian Factories Act*, 1881.)

CERTIFICATE UNDER SECTION 5 OF THE INDIAN FACTORIES ACT, 1881.

No.——

Dated the ——*day of*——188

I HEREBY certify that I have this day examined—

(Name) ——,

son of ——
daughter of ——

residing at ——,

who is ——employed / desirous of being employed——in the ——(State name and locality of factory).

(Sd.)

Certifying Surgeon.

FORM D.

FACTORY REGISTER OF CHILDREN ADMITTED TO EMPLOYMENT IN——

Name and locality of factory——————————

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Serial number.	Name of child.	Sex.	Name of parent or guardian.	Parent's residence.	Age on admission as given by parent or certified by certifying Surgeon.	Nature of employment.	Date of first admission.	Name of certifying Surgeon (if any), and number and date of his certificate.

FORM E.

WEEKLY MUSTER REGISTER FOR CHILDREN.

Name of factory——————————

Department——————————

1	2	3	4	5	6	7						8	9	10			11
Serial number.	Name of child.	Sex.	Age.	Number of certificate of certifying Surgeon (if any).	Occupation.	*Days and hours worked.*						Total days.	Rate of wages per week.	Amount earned.			Remarks.
						1	2	3	4	5	6			Rs.	a.	p.	Hours should be given for each child for each day.

FORM F.

FORM OF REGISTER OF HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT.

Hours of commencing and closing work daily.	
Commencing hour A.M.	Closing hour P.M.

MARRIAGES.

Marriage Banns. Publication of—.
Home Department, No. 175, dated the 23rd May, 1887.

THE Governor-General in Council is advised that no person can claim to have his banns published in any particular church except so far as may be arranged by the Ecclesiastical authorities for the convenience of residents in particular districts. His Excellency in Council is further advised that, although a marriage solemnized in India without banns or a license is not invalid on that account, no person can claim to be married by a clergyman of the Church of England without either a license or the publication of banns, and that if a clergyman abstains from solemnizing a marriage unless one or other of these two conditions is fulfilled, no person can compel him to solemnize it.

Marriage expenses. Aid to the various societies for reducing Hindu—.
Circular No. 13A., dated 3rd May, 1875.

GOVERNMENT will gladly see Magistrates doing what they can, without the exercise of any official pressure, in the way of aiding the various societies formed throughout the country with the object of reducing Hindu marriage expenses.

So far as, without official interference, aid can be given, it may with advantage be done. No pressure in any form must be brought to bear ; but if Magistrates can enlist the sympathies of the people on the side of reform they will be acting unobjectionably and usefully.

Marriage with a deceased wife's sister in the case of East Indians. Illegality of—.
G. O. No. 1739-43A., dated 2nd July, 1878.

THE marriage of an East Indian (domiciled in British India) with his deceased wife's sister is not *void;* but such a marriage is *illegal*, and may during the lifetime of both parties, be annulled by an Ecclesiastical Court.

If therefore marriage with a deceased wife's sister in the case of East Indians is not annulled by the sentence of an Ecclesiastical Court in a suit instituted during the lifetime of both the parties, the survivor, either the husband or the wife, will succeed to the proper share in the estate of the deceased, which, in the case of intestacy, devolves on such survivor, as the lawful husband or wife of the deceased under the Indian Succession Act.

The above remarks apply only to the case where the husband is domiciled in British India. If an East Indian be domiciled in England, the law of his domicile would prevail, and if he married his deceased wife's sister, the marriage, though celebrated in India, would be void.

Marriages of Roman Catholic Native Christians. Manner of registration of—.
G. O. No. 791A., dated 19th August, 1873.

THE following is the manner of registration of marriage of Roman Catholic Native Christians :—

The priests are supplied with a register in triplicate, which they fill up in their own vernacular, or in Latin or English, as

may be most convenient to them ; and one copy or set of entries is torn off by them and submitted to the Roman Catholic Bishop, and by him forwarded to the marriage registrar of the district.

Marriages. License to clergymen of Episcopal Methodist Church of America to solemnize—.
India's No. 269, dated 9th August, 1876.

IT would be unsafe to accept clergymen of the Episcopal Methodist Church of America as coming within the purview of section 5, clause I of the Indian Christian Marriage Act of 1872, and they should therefore apply to be specially licensed.

Marriage Registrars. Appointment of—.
Circular No. 11, dated 14th February, 1868.

I.—LICENSES are granted by the Local Government on application submitted through the Magistrate of the district and the Commissioner of the Division.

* * * * * *

IV.—Every minister, on receiving intimation that he has been licensed, should take over the books kept by his predecessor, if there was one, and report to the Secretary to Government that he has done so, specifying the book received.

V.—If he is not succeeding any other minister licensed to solemnize marriages, or if any of the books are wanting, the requisite books will be supplied from the office of the Secretary to Government on application being made.

VI.—Every minister, or other person licensed under the Act, who quits his district premanently, or intends no longer to solemnize marriages, is required to make over all the books in his possession to his successor, if one has been appointed, or to the Magistrate of the district, if there be no successor, and to report to the Secretary to Government that he has done so.

VII.—The Magistrate will forward these books to Government, should no successor have been appointed within one month.

VIII.—Registers which have been filled up will also be forwarded to the Magistrate of the district, for transmission to Government.

IX.—The Magistrate of the district is *ex-officio* senior marriage registrar for the purposes of the Act.

Rules under the Christian Marriage Act (XV of 1872).
Notification No. 3084A, dated 16th September, 1872.

THE Commissioners of Jhánsi and Kumaun are deemed to be "District Judges" within their respective divisions under section 85 of Act XV. of 1872.

Under section 62 it is directed that persons licensed under section 9 of the aforesaid Act to grant certificates of marriages between Native Christians shall use the form of register and certifi-

cate prescribed in schedule IV of the Act, with the addition of a column at the end showing the hour at which the marriage was performed, and shall forward extracts from the registers kept by them to the Magistrate of the district, to be deposited in his office within one month from the date of marriage.

The following are the fees fixed under section 82 :—

For receiving and publishing each notice of marriage ...	3 Rs.
For issuing certificate of marriage by marriage registrars and registering marriage by the same.	8 ,,
For entering protest against or prohibition of the issue of a marriage certificate.	10 ,,
For searching register books or certificates, or duplicates or copies thereof, if the search extends over a period not more than one year.	1 Re.
For every additional year	4 As.
For giving copy of entry in the same under sections 63 and 79.	1 Re.

The marriage registrar may, at his discretion, remit any part, not exceeding three-fourths, of the above fees if the party or parties appear to him to be in indigent circumstances.

All fees received under the provisions of this Act by a marriage registrar or Secretary to Government, are to be accounted for and paid over by him to Government, and all fees received by a person solemnizing a marriage, not being a marriage registrar, may be retained by him.

The following books are supplied to each person on receiving a license to solemnize marriages, or to be a marriage registrar under sections 6 and 7, or to grant certificates under section 9 of the Act :—

(1) A copy of the Act.

(2) A book of notices of marriage.

(3) A book of certificates of notices given and declarations made.

(4) A marriage register book with certificates in counterfoil.

(5) A similar book for native Christians, with an additional column at the end showing the hour at which the marriage was performed.

Every clergyman of the Church of Scotland and every clergyman of the Church of Rome should forward quarterly—*i. e.*, on the 1st January, 1st April, 1st July and 1st October,—to the Secretary

to this Government, returns of the entries of such marriages registered by him during the three months next preceding: and every marriage registrar should forward to Government on the 1st of each month certificates of all marriages registered by him during the preceding month.

N. B.—The quarterly returns are only required for marriages of Europeans.

G. O. No. 381 A., dated 28th December, 1872.

Ministers licensed to solemnize marriages should submit certificates of marriages solemnized by them at the end of every month to the senior marriage registrar of their district, who should cause all such certificates which he may receive during any one month to be copied into a book to be kept by him for that purpose, and transmit them, with such number and signature added thereto as is required in sections 35 and 36, to the office of the Government Secretariat, North-Western Provinces.

Rules for *ex-officio* and special marriage registrars.

Notification No. 113/III—236a, dated 30th April, 1884.

THE following are the revised rules published under sections 3, 12 and 14 of Act III. of 1872 for observance in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh :—

I.—Magistrates of districts shall be *ex-officio* registrars of marriages under Act III., 1872, and their districts shall be conterminous with the local limits of their jurisdiction as prescribed under Act X., 1882.

II.—Marriages shall be registered by *ex-officio* registrars only at their offices, and at no other place.

III.—All registrars, other than magistrates of districts, must give public notice of the place where they hold their office.

IV.—Marriages at the registrar's office shall be solemnized between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., unless the additional fee mentioned in rule 5, clause (*d*), is paid.

V.—The following fees shall be paid for the duties to be discharged by registrars under the Act :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
(*a*) For receipt of notice of marriage under section 4	0	8	0
(*b*) For receipt of objection to such notice under section 6.	0	8	0
(*c*) For receipt of declaration under section 10 and subsequent attendance at a marriage in the registrar's office under section 11	1	0	0
(*d*) For attending at a marriage at any other time than the office hours prescribed by rule 3, an additional fee of	2	0	0
(*e*) For giving a certified extract from the marriage certificate book under section 14	0	8	0

VI.—Marriages to be registered by a registrar, other than an *ex-officio* registrar, may be solemnized at any place other than the registrar's office, which may be determined by the parties themselves, who shall specify such place in writing at the time when notice of the intended marriage is given to the registrar.

VII.—If such place is not more than five miles distant from the registrar's office, the fee for registering the marrriage shall be Rs. 4 ; and if more than five miles distant, an additional fee of four annas per mile shall be charged.

VIII.—When a marriage is to be solemnized at any place other than the registrar's office, it shall take place at any reasonable hour.

IX.—All fees paid under these rules to *ex-officio* registrars shall be credited to Government.

X.—All registrars are required to post a notice of every intended marriage publicly, and in a conspicuous place in their offices, for fourteen days before registering such marriages.

XI.—All registrars shall submit to Government, through the Commissioner of the Division, an annual return in the form annexed of the marriages solemnized by them during the calendar year.

Register of marriages solemnized during the year _____

No.	Names of parties married.	Condition.	Rank or profession.	Age.	Dwelling-place.	By whom registered.

MEMORIALS.

Officers in Civil employ—Rules for presentation of—by—.
G. G. O. No. 1951, dated 9th November, 1876 (Home Department), and No. $\frac{46}{1772\text{-}98}$, dated 21st September, 1879.

I.—EVERY officer wishing to address a memorial to Government shall do so separately, and not in concert with others; but this prohibition against the submission of joint memorials is not intended to apply to or affect the private interchange of individual opinions.

II.—No officer in the employment of Government may submit any memorial in respect to any matter connected with the official position which he occupies in which he is not personally interested, except as the agent of some person or persons unable to act in their own behalf. The personal interest referred to in this rule may be indirect.

The general prohibition against the submission of joint memorials does not affect the case of any correspondence which the Managers of Service Funds, *as such*, may have to conduct with Government.

III.—No officer in the employment of Government shall submit a printed memorial.

IV.—No memorial shall be submitted in a form set for general adoption, but shall be couched in the memorialist's own words and in temperate and respectful language.

V.—Any memorial contravening these rules will not be taken into consideration by the authority to which it is submitted, and the officer or officers submitting such memorials will incur the serious displeasure of Government.

Transmission—Rules for—of—addressed to Her Majesty or Secretary of State.
G. G. O. No. 707, dated 29th March, 1878, as amended by G. G. O. No 972, dated 24th May, 1878; No. 445, dated 18th March, 1881, and No. 2112, dated 7th November, 1879.

THE following are the rules for the submission, receipt and transmission of memorials and other papers of the same class, addressed to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, or to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, by private persons or by officers of all civil departments:—

N. B.—These rules do not in any way affect or supersede orders issued on the same subject by the Military authorities for the guidance of the army.

I.—No memorial will be received or attended to unless forwarded as hereinafter prescribed.

II.—Every memorial should be accompanied by a letter requesting its transmission to the authority to which it is addressed.

III.—Every memorial addressed to Her Majesty or to the Secretary of State for India should be forwarded through the

Local Government under which the writer is residing or is employed.

IV.—Memorials to Her Majesty or to the Secretary of State from persons in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies should be forwarded direct by the Local Government, with a full statement of facts and an expression of opinion, except in the case of memorials which relate to any rule or standing order of the Government of India, or which, if granted, would cause expenditure for which the Imperial and not the Local Government would be primarily responsible, or which relate to any legislative proceeding of the Governor-General in Council or to an Act to which the Governor-General has assented or which relate to a case which has been previously under the consideration of the Government of India, whether on appeal or otherwise. Such memorials should be forwarded with a covering letter containing a full statement of facts and an expression of opinion to the Government of India in the department having cognizance of the subject-matter of such memorial, by which department the memorials will be transmitted to the Secretary of State.

V.—Memorials to Her Majesty or to the Secretary of State from persons in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, or the Panjáb, should be forwarded by the Local Government, with a full statement of facts and an expression of opinion, to the Government of India in the proper department for transmission to the authority adressed.*

* Appeals by private persons from the orders of Lieutenant-Governors lie, in the first instance, to the Governor-General in Council. An appeal to the Secretary of State will lie only in the event of an appeal to the Governor-General in Council having been rejected.

VI.—Memorials to Her Majesty or to the Secretary of State from persons in the minor Administrations, the Central Provinces, British Burma, Berar, Mysore, Coorg and Assam, should be forwarded, with a full statement of facts and an expression of opinion, by the Chief Commissioner, or other officer charged with the administration of the province, to the Government of India in the proper department for transmission to the authority addressed.†

† In these minor Administrations, also, appeals by individuals from the orders of the Chief Commissioners, &c, lie, in the first instance, to the Governor-General in Council, and thereafter to the Secretary of State.

VII.—No limit is fixed to the time within which an appeal from an order of the Governments in India must be preferred to the Home Government except in the case of appeals from a judicial decision in which the Judge is a political officer, and in which the appeal ordinarily lies to Government in the Political Department. Such appeals must be preferred within a period of twelve months

from the date of communication to the persons concerned of the order to which objection is taken.

VIII.—Memorials may be transmitted either in manuscript or in print, but must, with all accompanying documents, be properly authenticated by the signature of the memorialist on each sheet.

IX.—Memorials, together with their accompanying documents, should be in English. If the accompanying documents must necessarily be forwarded in the vernacular, an English translation should be appended, which should be attested by the signature of the memorialist.

N. B.—It will be well for the transmitting office to examine such translations, and if they are found to be incorrect or faulty, to notice the fact in sending on the memorial.

X.—It is not necessary that memorials should be forwarded in duplicate or triplicate. The originals will invariably be transmitted to England, a copy being made and retained by the Government of India, if necessary, for record.

XI.—As a general rule, the transmission to England of a memorial duly forwarded through the proper channel will not be delayed by the transmitting Government in India beyond a month after the receipt of such memorial.

XII.—Governments and Administrations in India are vested with discretionary power to withhold the transmission of memorials addressed to Her Majesty or to the Secretary of State in the following cases :—

1.—When a memorial is illegible or unintelligible.

2.—When a memorial contains disrespectful or improper language.

3.—When a second memorial is presented after a decision has already been given by the authority to which it is addressed, and when no new facts or circumstances are adduced which afford grounds for a reconsideration of the case. A memorial addressed to Her Majesty by a person whose appeal to the Secretary of State has already been rejected shall be held to be a second memorial to the same authority and shall not be transmitted.

4.—When a memorial is a mere application for pecuniary assistance by a person manifestly possessing no claim.

5.—When a memorial is an application for employment under one of the Governments in India from a person not belonging to the covenanted service.

6.—When a memorial is a mere appeal from a judicial decision.

7.—When a memorial is addressed by an officer still in the public service and has reference to his prospective claim to pension.

8.—When a memorial is an appeal against an order of the Government of India confirming a decision of a Local Government regarding the dismissal, removal or reduction of a Government servant whose salary was not more than Rs. 250 a month.

9.—When a memorial is a mere appeal against the non-exercise by one of the Governments or Administrations in India of a dispensatory discretion vested in such Government or Administration by law or rule.

XIII.—The Government of India may withhold the transmission of a memorial addressed to Her Majesty or to the Secretary of State, unless the memorialist has previously memorialized the Government of India and the Local Government concerned on the same subject.

XIV.—A list of memorials withheld under the discretionary power conferred by rule XII. will be forwarded quarterly to the Government of India in the case of memorials withheld by Local Governments under the same discretionary power, and by the Government of India in the department concerned to the Secretary of State.

No 1438, dated 24th September, 1880.

The discretionary power of withholding petitions under clause 8, rule XII. of the rules for the submission, receipt and transmission of memorials and other papers of the same class addressed to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, or to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, by private persons or by officers of all Civil Departments, should be used with caution, and only after a full consideration of the facts in each case. Having regard to the constitution and character of the Indian subordinate services, dismissals of Government officials often involve serious distress, if not actual ruin, to them, and it is right that, under such circumstances, every opportunity should be allowed to them of making themselves heard. Further, when, as sometimes happens, their representations reach the Secretary of State through non-official channels, it is convenient that he should be in a position at once to deal with them, instead of being obliged, as may now be the case, to refer for information to this country. Such petitions, therefore, should not be withheld when there is any reasonable prospect of difference of opinion as to the orders passed on them by the Government of India, or when they contain anything to which the attention of the Secretary of State is likely to be specially directed.

Transmission. Rules for—of—addressed to the Secretary of State or the Governor-General in Council.

Government of India, No. $\frac{44}{1632}$, dated 5th November, 1883.

When after the disposal of a first memorial addressed either to the Secretary of State or to the Governor-General in Council, a second memorial addressed to Governor-General in Council, which covers the same ground and adduces no fresh matter, is presented to a Local Government for transmission to the Government of India, the Local Government may in its discretion withhold the transmission of the second memorial.

A list of memorials to the Governor-General in Council, withheld under the discretionary power conferred by this rule, will be forwarded quarterly to the Government of India, for information.

METEORITES.

Disposal of—.
Circulars Nos. 31, dated 1st September, 1866 and 8 A, dated 21st June, 1869 (N.-W. P. only).

METEORITES should be forwarded to the trustees of the Indian Museum, Calcutta, with observations upon the points mentioned in the subjoined note, prepared under the orders of the trustees of the British Museum :—

There are two varieties of aërolites or meteorites that have been seen to fall from space. The one consists of stony masses, often containing particles of iron, and of these many have been observed in their fall : the other variety is composed for the most part of iron. The actual fall of iron aërolites has been but rarely witnessed, though many masses of metallic iron have been found on the earth's surface, of the meteoric origin of which there can be no doubt.

It is a matter of great interest, and of importance to science, that as many as possible of these bodies should be collected for comparison, and that all the circumstances accompanying their fall be carefully recorded ; and persons who, in the event of a "fire-ball" being seen or of a mass having fallen in their neighbourhood, will carefully collect facts regarding them, may make a very valuable contribution to science.

For this purpose enquiries should be instituted at once into the circumstances accompanying the fall of any meteoric mass and into the state of any such mass when it has fallen ; and as regards any meteoric appearance in the sky, it will be found advisable, after noting carefully the points in the heavens at which the meteor made its appearance, to give, as accurately as possible (see note), the direction of its track and the point at which it disappeared.

Where it is possible, this track should be delineated on a diagram, as explained in the note.

The points to which especial attention is invited are enumerated in the following two series of enquiries. The first series relates to meteoric phenomena in the heavens, and their association with the fall of aërolitic matter to the earth :—

(1) Note the exact position of the observer, according to latitude and longitude.

(2) Give the hour, day of month and year.

(3) Give the apparent size of the luminous ball as compared with the full moon.

(4) Its shape ; whether round, pear-shaped or otherwise ; and if elongated, in what direction.

(5) It is particularly important to note the place where the meteor is first seen (as at A., see note) like a star, and

from which, as it moves, it may appear to be increasing in size.

(6) State the duration of the phenomena ; and

(7) Whether the ball again dwindles away to the semblance of a star and then disappears, or whether it retains to the last its full size, or then, as is often the case, divides into several balls or stars.

(8) Give the colours.

(9) Record any facts that can be gathered concerning detonations or noises accompanying the other phenomena.

(10) Endeavour to collect statements relating to the actual fall to the earth of any solid bodies.

(11) Do they consist of stone or iron, and is there anything peculiar in their structure ?

(12) Was the body red-hot, or warm, or did it exhibit evidence of having been warm outside and cold within ? as for instance, by being hot at first and intensely cold afterwards.

(13) It is desirable further to notice the depth to which, and the direction in which, the aërolite has penetrated the earth ; also to state the nature of the soil, the effect produced on it by the aërolitic mass, and the position in which the aërolite was found to be lying on the ground.

The second series of enquiries has for its object the acquisition of a more precise knowledge regarding the aërolites themselves. For this it is important to preserve, and to collect for the purposes of analysis and of scientific comparison, as many of these bodies as possible ; and the following suggestions are offered in the hope of promoting this object :—

(1) Endeavour to get the meteorolites as soon as possible after their fall, to prevent them from being injured, fractured or wetted.

(2) If not entire, try to procure fragments.

(3) Should persons or museums not be willing to part with them for the British Museum, then procure drawings, photographs, models or casts, accompanied by an accurate description of their colour, their external lustre, and, if broken, the nature of the substance or substances exhibited by the fracture ; and especially be careful to describe the form of the aërolitic mass, whether angular or rounded, whether prismatic, or otherwise exhibiting

an approximation to any geometrical figure. Also state whether its surface be smooth or marked by any peculiar kind of roughness or pitted with hollows.

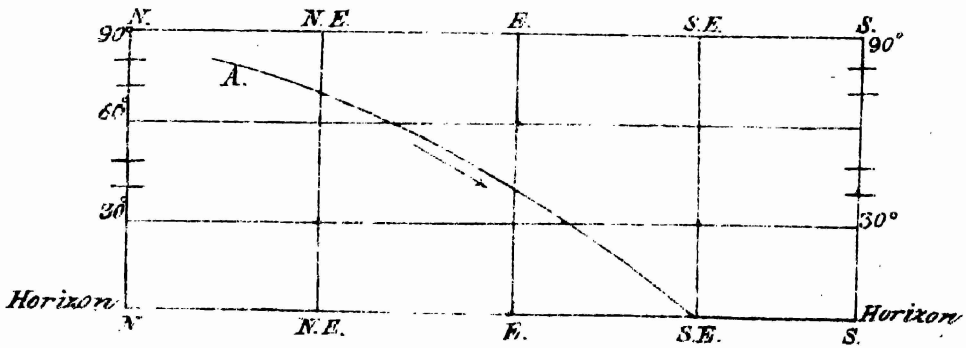
(4) Catalogues of the meteorites in local museums are very desirable, with statements of their weights, and also the time of and other facts accompanying their fall, as detailed above.

(5) From masses of iron or stone still lying on the earth, and too large to be brought away; detach specimens of good size, say from 20lb. to 50lb. weight, and collect all obtainable information, with detailed descriptions, drawings, measurements, historical accounts, &c.

(6) Iron meteorites should always be cut with a steel saw and emery.

The collection of aërolites in the mineral department of the British Museum is now, as regards the mass and size of the specimens, the finest in the world, and any person who may be in a position to contribute additional specimens is requested to accompany them with an attestation as to the weight of the specimen and facts regarding it, such as the senders may be in a position to state on their own authority, or as may have come to them on authority which they have reason to accept as reliable.

NOTE.—The delineation of the track of the meteor on paper is very desirable as presenting greater accuracy than a merely verbal description. A practical and simple method of doing this consists in noting down the tracks of meteors or "fire-balls" upon a projection like the diagram of a hemiorama taken from the place of the observer, noting the altitudes and the azimuths corresponding to meridians and parallels of latitude. The accompanying sketch expresses that to an observer turned towards the east the meteor appeared in the N. N. E. at an elevation of 85°, and fell down to the S. E., where it disappeared only 10° above the horizon.



OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

Copies of—not to be given in all cases.
Circular No. 57A., dated 25th September, 1877.

COPIES of official letters are not to be given as a mere matter of course. In a judicial case, a party to the suit is generally entitled to a copy of the proceedings as a matter of right, but in executive matters this is not the case.

When recommendations for the grant of jágírs, assignments of land revenue, political or charitable pensions, and the like, are made, copies of the recommendation should never be given; and the same principle holds good in most executive matters. Copy of a report submitted to superior authority should not, as a rule, be given to the party concerned; it may raise false hopes, and it may, on the other hand, give rise to petitions and memorials protesting against the views of the reporting officer.

Neither should copies of official letters from supreme authority be ordinarily given. In most cases it is quite enough to inform the parties concerned of the nature of the order that has been passed. Should any one of them require a copy of the letter, he should be referred to the superior officer by whom the order was passed, and from whose office the letter issued.

English figures. Use of—in—.
No 1179, dated the 19th June, 1880 (Finl.).

THE universal use of English figures in all official accounts of whatever kind is very desirable, and all heads of departments are requested to take the necessary steps to ensure their adoption.

Language in—to be assimilated as far as possible to the ordinary Urdu of conversation.
Circular No. 12A., dated 13th June, 1867.

THE admixture of Persian and Arabic words in the language of official records is ordinarily so profuse as to make them scarcely intelligible to the persons whose most vital interests are concerned.

This state of things is highly improper, and every effort should be made to end it. Legal and technical terms cannot of course be altered, but the use of foreign words for familiar vernacular terms should be rigidly forbidden, and the official style should be assimilated as far as possible to the ordinary Urdu of conversation. This change of style is of the greatest importance, where it can most easily be made, in recording the depositions of witnesses; and the evidence of each deponent should be taken down as nearly as possible in his own words. In reading over the deposition, care should be taken to correct those words which the witness is not likely to understand. The style of *rubkárs* depends upon the superior officer himself, and although a little difficulty may at first be felt in avoiding the cant official phraseology, the trouble will in time be amply repaid by the increased facility of expression and independence of the narrow official vocabulary.

Vernacular terms. Use of—in reports to be avoided.
G. O. No. 459, dated 19th February, 1891 (Her Majesty's Secretary of State's No. 48, dated 23rd December, 1880.)

"I take this opportunity of directing your attention to the inconvenience attending the use of vernacular terms in reports sent home to this office, and I desire that whenever it is considered desirable to make use of them in such reports or in official correspondence, their English equivalents may also be given."

Authorised system for the Transliteration of Arabic proper names, published by the Government of India in the Foreign Office, for general information and guidance.

Transliteration of Arabic names prescribed by Government of India, Foreign Department, No 784E., dated 22nd May, 1885.

Arabic letter or symbol.	English equivalent.	REMARKS.
ـَ	a *or* e	
ـِ	i	
ـُ	o *or* u	
ا	á	
ـي	í	
ـُو	ú	
ـِي	ai	
ـو	au	
ـاء (final)	à	
ـى (final)	â	
ـي (final)	í	
أ	a	
ب	b	
ت	t	
ث	th	
ج	j	
ح	h	
خ	kh	
د	d	
ذ	dh	Pronounced like th in "this."
ر	r	
ز	z	
س	s	
ش	sh	
ص	s	
ض	dth	Pronounced as dth in "width."
ط	t	
ظ	dth	Pronounced like ض
ع	'	*E.g.*, قلعة transliterated would be kal'a.
غ	gh	
ف	f	
ق	k	
ك	k	
ل	l	
م	m	
ن	n	
ة و ه	h	This letter to be omitted at the end of words, thus هديدة would be Hodaida, except before a following vowel, when it has the sound of *t*, *e.g.*, مدينة *Medina;* مدينة النبي *Medínet-en Nabí.*
و	w	
ي	y	

PRINTING PRESSES.

Advertisements inserted in local newspapers.
Circular No. 34A., dated 19th March, 1878.

WHENEVER occasion arises for the issue of advertisements for which more extensive publicity is desirable than can be secured by publishing them in the *Government Gazette*, heads of departments are at liberty to advertise in the local newspapers at the public expense, charging the cost in their contingent bills.

Annual return of—.
Circular No. 1, dated 17th January, 1876.

COMMISSIONERS should submit on the 1st June in each year a return in the subjoined form of the printing presses in their divisions as they stood on the 1st of the preceding April, and of the newspapers and periodicals published by them :—

1	2	3	4	
			Publications thereat.	
District.	Name of press.	Name of proprietor.	*a* Newspapers.	*b* Periodicals.

Appropriation of Government translations of Acts by private presses.
Circular No. 25, dated 1st March, 1878 (Rev.).

PROPRIETORS of vernacular presses are at liberty to make whatever use they may deem proper of Government translations, as published in the *North-Western Provinces and Oudh Urdu Gazette*, of Acts of the Legislative Council.

The Government Press will print only very few more copies of Acts of the Legislative Council than may be absolutely required for the use of courts of justice and public offices, the requirements of the public being left to be met by the enterprise of private presses.

Vernacular newspapers. Better control of—.
Circular No. 344, dated 8th April, 1878.

IT is part of the duty of all Magistrates and Deputy Commissioners to keep themselves fully cognizant of the tone of the vernacular papers, &c., published in their districts.

Circular No. 50A., dated 9th May, 1878.

All Magistrates and Deputy Commissioners are authorized to subscribe for one copy of each vernacular paper published in their respective districts. The Accountant-General will arrange for adjusting the expenditure incurred.

Circular No. 65, dated 4th June, 1879.

District officers should see that all the provisions of Act XXV. of 1867 are scrupulously attended to by the printers and publishers of vernacular papers. Any cases of non-observance should be at once reported to Government.

Vernacular papers. Subscription to—.
No. 1846, dated 25th May, 1882.

ALTHOUGH Acts IX. and XVI. of 1878 (for the better control of publications in oriental languages) have been repealed, Magistrates of districts should continue to scrutinise the vernacular papers published in their districts and to bring to the immediate notice of Government through the Commissioner of the Division, anything demanding attention. With this view Magistrates have been authorized to subscribe for one copy of each vernacular paper published in their districts.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Correspondence regarding public buildings dealt with departmentally.
Circular No. $\frac{489}{III-149-8}$, dated 5th August, 1884.

It is explained that the public buildings referred to in Circular No. $\frac{85}{III-149-1}$, dated 16th April, 1884, are only those of which the Government is the Provincial Head. As, under existing orders, Heads of Departments communicate with the Government on the subject of the public buildings belonging to their respective departments, such correspondence will, for administrative purposes, be dealt with departmentally in future, and should be addressed to the Secretary of the department concerned, *e. g.*, correspondence about judicial and jail buildings should be forwarded to the Secretary in the Judicial Department; about revenue buildings to the Secretary in the Revenue Department, and so on.

Fire. Rule as to reporting of—in case of—.
G. O. No. 2577, dated 27th July, 1862.

Immediately on the occurrence of a fire in any public building, whether Imperial, Provincial or Local, the department concerned should at once inform the police, who will forward a special report to the Magistrate of the district.

Office Memo. No $\frac{555}{III-367-4}$, dated 22nd August, 1884.

On the occurrence of fire in any public building, the Magistrate of the district should at once report the fact to the Executive Engineer of the Division.

PUBLIC OFFICERS.

Advance to officers on transfer.
G. G. O. No. 1075, dated 9th March, 1881, and Circular No. 30, dated 16th May, 1881.

THE head of a department, or Magistrate of a district, may grant to an officer under orders of transfer an advance not exceeding one month's pay, and also not exceeding the amount of expenditure which he is likely to incur by reason of his transfer. Such an advance should be notified upon the officer's last-pay certificate, and recovered from the salary of the officer in three equal instalments.

Arbitrators. Condition of appointment as—.
G. O. No. 222A., dated 12th September, 1862 (Judicial Civil).

OFFICERS of Government are prohibited from accepting the office of arbitrator in any civil action without the permission of the Government being first obtained. In any application for such permission the circumstances of the case and the names of the parties must be stated, and the special reasons which may have led the officer to entertain a request for his services as an arbitrator must be specified.

Home Department No. 544, dated 12th February, 1878.

Subject to the following rules public officers may act as arbitrators for the settlement of disputes:—

(1) An officer shall not act as arbitrator in any case without the sanction of his immediate superior, or unless he be directed so to act by a court having authority to appoint an arbitrator.

(2) No public officer shall act as an arbitrator in any case which is likely to come before him in any shape in virtue of any judicial or executive office which he may be holding.

(3) If an officer act as arbitrator at the private request of disputants, he shall accept no fees.

(4) If he act by appintment of a court of law, he may accept such fees as the court may fix.

Borrowing of Horses and carriages by officials.
Circular No. $\frac{392}{\text{III-76A.}}$, dated 7th April, 1886.

ON occasions of State ceremonial, or when a rapid or long official journey has to be made exceeding the capabilities of a reasonable private establishment, and when no other means of locomotion are available, officers of the Government may occasionally avail themselves of the proffered assistance of native gentlemen or of the resources of estates under their charge. This procedure should, however, be resorted to as seldom as possible, and only under circumstances in which one English gentleman would accept similar civilities from another without incurring an inconvenient obligation.

The use, by Government officials, of conveyances and horses belonging to Native gentlemen, or to private estates under the charge of the officers of the Government, is prohibited, except under the conditions explained above.

Borrowing of money from natives by—.
Circular No. 84A., dated 16th January, 1860. No. 717A., dated 2nd June, 1860, and No. 414A., dated 17th November, 1869.

THE practice of Government officials over-drawing their accounts with native bankers and other persons residing or carrying on business within the limits of their jurisdiction is entirely opposed to the orders of the Government, and is expressly prohibited by section 3, Regulation VII, 1823, of the Bengal Code, which says that "all Judges of zila and city courts, all Magistrates, Joint Magistrates, Registrars, and Assistants to Magistrates, all Collectors and Deputy Collectors of the Land Revenue, all Assistants to such Collectors or other officers, exercising the powers of such Collectors are prohibited, under pain of dismissal from office, from borrowing money or in any way incurring debt to any zamíndár, taluqdár, ryot, or other person possessing real property, or residing in or having any commercial establishment within the city, district, or division to which their authority may extend."

Officers politically employed are prohibited from borrowing money of, or lending money to, any natives of India resident within their respective political circles.

Any infraction of these orders by any officer of Government employed in any civil or political capacity in any part of India, whether by over-drawing accounts with bankers or in any other way, will meet with the severe displeasure of the Government.

Residents, Agents, Commissioners, and other controlling officers will be held responsible for checking *any* departure from the *strict* letter of this order on the part of their subordinates.

This order as it stands applies to all officers of Government, whether covenanted or uncovenanted, except clerks; and the spirit of the order applies to them also, and even they should not be allowed to incur debt to persons from whom the heads of their offices are forbidden to borrow.

Government of India, Home Department, Resolution No, 637, dated 16th March, 1888.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following rules shall be strictly observed in future:—

All Covenanted Civil Servants, Statutory Civilians, Uncovenanted Officers who hold gazetted appointments and Military Officers in civil employ are prohibited under pain of dismissal from taking loans from or otherwise placing themselves under pecuniary obligations to persons subject to the official authority or influence of such Government officers, or residing, possessing property or carrying on business within the local limits for which such Government officers are appointed.

This prohibition does not extend to transactions in the ordinary course of business with Joint Stock Banks and British firms.

Indebtedness of Government officials.
India's No. $\frac{2}{77\text{-}103}$, dated 19th January, 1884.

IN Home Department Resolution No. 100, dated the 12th January, 1856, heads of offices having establishments in the pay of Government were directed to impress upon their subordinates the discredit attaching to a resort to the Insolvent Court, and to

warn them that such a proceeding would be considered as of itself constituting a sufficient cause for exclusion from the public service, unless it should appear that the embarrassments of the insolvent had been the result of unforeseen misfortunes, or of circumstances over which he could exercise no control, and had not proceeded from dissipated and extravagant habits. By a Circular Memorandum, No. 67-2816 to 2821, dated the 19th November, 1874, Heads of Departments under the Government of India were requested to hold the Registrar or head of the office responsible for reporting to the Secretary in charge or to the chief of the Department the insolvency of clerks or other assistants.

As there is reason to believe that the operation of these orders has to some extent been lost sight of, the Governor-General in Council in reproducing them desires to direct the attention of all Local Governments and Heads of Departments to the imperative duty which devolves upon them of taking severe notice of the misconduct of clerks and other employés who allow themselves to fall into embarrassed circumstances. It is no valid excuse for hopeless indebtedness to show that it has been caused by standing security for friends, the plea which is frequently put forward in such cases. Assistants in Government offices should clearly understand that, if they voluntarily contract debts or obligations which they are unable to meet, they render themselves liable to summary dismissal.

Land. Acquisition of—by—.

Home Department Notification No. 6872, dated 2nd December, 1862.

Home Department Notification No. 487, dated 13th February, 1874.

MEDICAL officers in civil employ may not acquire and hold land for agricultural purposes in the district in which they may hold such employ.

Covenanted Civil* Servants, and military officers in civil employ, and all persons holding civil offices ordinarily held by covenanted or commissioned officers of the two classes aforesaid, are prohibited from acquiring or holding land within the province, with the administration of which they are concerned, whether that connection be permanent or temporary.

* As to native Civil Servants, see rule below.

Resolution No. 1252A., dated 17th September, 1870. (Revenue) and G. O. No. 1662A., dated 6th September, 1864, (Judicial).

No officer, civil or military, so long as he remains in the actual service of the Government, is permitted to acquire and hold lands for agricultural purposes in any part of India.

The purchase or acquisition by a public officer in any other manner than by inheritance of landed property, or of any interest in land within the limits of the district in which he serves will subject him to dismissal. Immediate report must be made of acquisition of land or interest in land by inheritance for the orders of the superior authority of the department in which they are employed. These orders do not apply to ground purchased or acquired for the purposes of residence and of gardening or other recreation. All such cases are, however, to be also immediately reported for the information of the local superior officer.

(Oudh only).
Digest, para. 461, clauses 2 and 3.

Whenever an application is received from any uncovenanted servant of Government for permission to purchase lands situated within the district in which such servant may be employed, intimation is at once to be given to the Chief Commissioner through the Commissioner. Possession will not be given without the Chief Commissioner's express sanction, so long as the applicant continues in the district in which the land applied for is situated.

Ordinarily arrangements will be made for transferring such officers to another district or province.

Official information. Not to communicate—.
North-Western Provinces order of 25th March, 1847.

Government of India Circular No. dated 11th January, 1859 (Home Dept.).
G. G. O. No. 70, dated 11th August, 1860.
Home Department No. 828, dated 31st January, 1862.

It is contrary to the duty of every officer, civil or military, to make public or to communicate to individuals, without the previous sanction of Government, any document, papers, or information of which he may have become possessed in his official capacity.

The above applies as much to printed official papers as to those copied by hand, and specially to communications to newspapers.

No official papers should be sent to individuals or public bodies in England, except through the India Office.

Official papers should not be communicated to private persons in India until they have been forwarded to the Secretary of State.

A copy of every paper printed for publication or circulation beyond the officers of Government is to be sent to the Secretary of State by the first opportunity after it leaves the Press.

Pecuniary arrangements in connection with resignation.
Government of India Notification No. 216, dated 9th September, 1842, and No. $\frac{55}{1867}$, dated 29th December, 1883.
G. O. No. 227, dated 22nd January, 1884.

Civil and military servants of the Government are prohibited from entering into pecuniary arrangements with members of the service or department to which they belong, in connection with the resignation of any appointment held by them. On proof of any appointment, civil or military, having been resigned under such circumstances, the nomination consequent on such resignation will be cancelled, and the violation of orders severely visited on the offender.

Public press. Connection of—with the—.
G. G. O. No. 19-1134 (Home Dept.), dated 8th July, 1875.

No officer in the service of Government is permitted, without the previous sanction in writing of the Government under which he immediately serves, to become the proprietor, either in whole or in part, of any newspaper or periodical publication, or to edit or manage any such newspaper or publication.

Such sanction will only be given in the case of newspapers or publications mainly devoted to the discussion of topics not of a political character, such, for instance, as art, science or literature. The sanction will be liable to be withdrawn at the discretion of the Government.

Officers in the service of Government are not prohibited from contributing to the public press, but their position makes it incumbent upon them to confine themselves within the limits of temperate and reasonable discussion, and they are prohibited from making public, without the previous sanction of Government, any documents, papers, or information of which they may become possessed in their official capacity. (The communications so prohibited are not confined to matter still under discussion, but include also the unauthorized disclosure of matter finally decided on, but as to which the manner and the time of publication may be not less important than the matter itself.) In case of a departure from these rules, or if the Government should consider the connection of any officer with the press to be contrary to the public interests, his liberty to contribute will be withdrawn.

Government of India No. $\frac{80}{1270}$, dated 16th August, 1864.

G. O. No. $\frac{584}{III-376-2}$, dated 1st September, 1884.

The Government of India will decide in case of doubt whether any engagements of officers with the press are consistent with the discharge of their duties to the Government.

Nothing in this resolution is intended to relax the provisions of any regulations on this subject which now apply to the army.

Private purchases. Employment of—in making—.

Govt. of India's No. 121, dated 16th January, 1873.

PUBLIC officers are reminded that the employment of public servants in making purchases, or in any private matter in which receipt or expenditure of money is concerned, is most strictly prohibited, and that every breach of this order which is brought to the notice of Government will be severely dealt with.

Govt. of India Resolution No. 895, dated 22nd May, 1873.

It is not intended that the prohibition contained in the resolution above cited should preclude officers from employing public servants to procure for them conveyance or necessary supplies while they are travelling upon duty, though in all such transactions constant vigilance is needed to prevent cheating and extortion. But a recent case has compelled the Government of India to repeat with emphasis the standing order against employing public servants in any private business, more specially in any private bargain or money matter. His Excellency in Council believes that the distinction is patent, and that the wording of the resolution thus interpreted cannot in practice interfere with administrative exigencies.

Speculation by—.

India's No. 5421, dated 28th August, 1872.

As a general rule there is no objection to servants of Government holding shares in mining or other companies having for their object the development of the resources of the country. It is a necessary restriction that public servants shall take no part in the management of such institutions and shall not be employed in the districts where the operations of the company may be carried on. Speculation in the public funds, or in the shares of joint stock

companies, is prohibited to public servants in India: and the Government is empowered to mark its sense of such conduct either by withholding promotion or in any other way it may deem fit.

Suits in which—are interested.
No. 138, dated 4th October, 1879.

WHEN in any suit or miscellaneous judicial proceeding any person interested therein is described as, or is ascertained to be, a public servant, the presiding judicial officer should, after giving his decision, inform the chief executive officer in the district of the department to which such public servant belongs of any circumstances in the case affecting personally the public servant mentioned.

Trading and money lending by Native Civil Servants.
Home Department Notification No. $\frac{11}{42637}$, dated the 17th March, 1882.

As regards trading and lending or borrowing money, members of the Native Civil Service are under the same rules as Covenanted Civil Servants generally. The rules upon these subjects, which at present apply to members of the Covenanted Civil Service, apply also to natives of India appointed to the Civil Service under the provisions of 33 Victoria, chapter III., section 6.

As regards the holding of land the case is different. Members of the Native Civil Service are permitted to hold any lands actually in their possession when they enter the service of Government, or which may come into their possession thereafter by inheritance, gift or devise, provided that full information in respect of such lands is given to the Local Government, which will consider in each case whether the fact of an officer holding any particular lands need be a bar to his employment in the district where these are situated. No fresh *purchase* of land, however, is allowed on the part of a member of the Native Civil Service without the previous sanction of the Local Government under which he is serving.

Trading company or bank. Management of—
G. O. No. 2590, dated 10th October, 1851, republishing G. G. O. of 25th July, 1839. G. G. O. No. 1175 of 25th May, 1881 and India's No. $\frac{12}{365\text{-}83A.}$, dated 7th March, 1881.

CIVIL and military servants, though not prohibited from becoming simple shareholders in a joint-stock company, or other trading company or bank, are positively interdicted from taking any part in the management thereof; the only exceptions to this rule being in favor of *ex-officio* directors or secretaries of Government banks at the three presidencies.

Government may, however, appoint a public servant to act as a director of a company in order to watch the public interests; but in such a case (even though it be improbable that the interests of the Government should conflict with those of the shareholders)

he must divest himself of all personal interest in the company and may on no account hold any shares in it.

In addition to Home Department Notification No. $\frac{11}{42637}$, printed above, the following rulings have been also communicated by the Government of India :—

The principle of Despatch No. 46 Public, dated 31st May, 1862, applies to all public servants, of whatever class or position, and all public servants, whether they be covenanted or uncovenanted, are alike prohibited from taking part in the management of companies. This prohibition is none the less applicable to a public servant because he happens to be on furlough : for the fact of an officer's being on furlough does not substantially diminish the serious objections which exist to his engaging in the management of a company.

India's No. $\frac{115}{1690}$, dated 20th October, 1882, forwarding Secretary of State's No. 99, dated 7th September, 1882.

All public servants, whether covenanted or uncovenanted, are prohibited from taking part in the management of companies. This prohibition extends also to public servants on furlough.

Home Department No. $\frac{45}{1887\text{-}96}$, dated 20th October, 1882.

It also prohibits public servants from becoming members of a Bank's Board of Directors.

Home Department No. $\frac{1}{34}$ dated 11th January, 1883.

The orders prohibiting public servants from taking part in the management of companies are applicable to the case of a consultative body elected by the shareholders to represent them : and covenanted and uncovenanted officers are accordingly prohibited from becoming members of a Bank's Board of Directors.

India's No. 30, dated 11th January, 1883, to the Manager of the Alliance Bank, Simla.

An association constituted nominally for mutual supply, but also with the purpose of carrying on a general mercantile business, and under rules for division of the profits and the creation of a reserve fund, albeit called a co-operative association, must be held to be a trading company in the ordinary sense of the term : and public servants are precluded from taking part in its management. In the case, however, of associations which are *bonâ fide* for the sole purpose of mutual supply, the question turns on a different principle, that, namely, of the compatibility of a second employment with the due discharge of the public one which the officer holds. It is not necessary that public servants should be absolutely prohibited from taking part in an association of this restricted kind. But where there is any apprehension that such extra employment may be prejudicial to the public service, the Local Government and the official superiors of the public servants concerned are responsible that the interests of Government do not suffer.

India's No. $\frac{37}{1314}$, dated 6th September, 1883, forwarding Secretary of State's No. 73, (Public), dated 19th July, 1883.

Rules as to Trading Companies apply only to gazetted officers.

India's No. $\frac{37}{1214}$, *ut sup.*

THE standing orders as to the connection of Government officers with trading companies apply only to gazetted officers of the Government of the covenanted and uncovenanted services, and do not apply in the case of clerks and other ministerial officers in Government employ. It is sufficient to see that they give to Government the whole of the time for which they are paid, and do not involve themselves in pecuniary difficulties or disreputable associations. The supervision of heads of departments will in general suffice as a check: but it is always at the discretion of Government to prohibit any extra employment which in its opinion it is undesirable that its servants should undertake.

REPORTS.

Annual reports. Date for submission of—. Circular No. 20, dated 15th April, 1881.

THE annexed list of annual reports and returns shows the dates for their submission to Government, which have been fixed after full consideration, so as to allow ample time for the preparation of the reports from the materials furnished by subordinates.

The reporting officer should, after due consideration, fix the dates on which his subordinates should submit their reports, in order that while on the one hand they are not unnecessarily hurried in the preparation of their returns, on the other he may have sufficient time for the preparation of the departmental report within the period fixed.

These dates, when once laid down, should be strictly observed; and failure on the part of any officer to submit his report on or before the appointed date, should be duly brought to the notice of Government.

List of Annual Reports and Returns submitted by the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh to the Government of India.

Department.	Title of Report or Return.	Year of report.	By whom submitted.	Date fixed for submission to this Government.
I.—Revenue ...	Report on Inland Emigration for North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Calendar ...	Superintendent of Emigration, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.	15th January.
	List of books sent to the Royal Gardens, Kew ...	Ditto ...	Director of Land Records and Agriculture, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.	1st February.
	Return showing the number of persons for whom employment could be found on Famine Relief Works.	Ditto ...	Commissioners of Divisions, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.	1st March.
	Statement illustrative of tea cultivation in the North-Western Provinces.	Ditto ...	Director of Land Records and Agriculture, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.	Ditto.
	List of agricultural implements found useful in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Official ...	Ditto ditto ...	15th March.
	Report on the Revenue Administration of the North-Western Provinces.	Revenue ...	Board of Revenue, N.-W. Provinces,	15th April.
	Report on estates under the Court of Wards in the North-Western Provinces.	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	1st June.
	Report on the Botanical Gardens, Saháranpur ...	Official ...	Director of Land Records and Agriculture, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.	Ditto.
	Report on the Horticultural Gardens, Lucknow ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto.
	Report on the Foreign trade of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	1st July.
	Return of cotton mills worked by steam in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Ditto ...	This return is received by this Government from the Government of India and forwarded to the Director of Land Records and Agriculture for revision and return by 1st July.	1st July.

	Statement showing cultivation and trade in cotton in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Agricultura	This return is received by this Government from the Government of India and forwarded to the Director of Land Records and Agriculture for revision and return by the 1st July.	1st July.
	Return of large Industries in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Calendar ...	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto.
	Annual resumé of the rail-borne traffic of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Official ...	Director of Land Records and Agriculture, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.	1st October.
	Forecasts of increases of Revenue to be realized from revisions of settlements.	Revenue and Financial.	Board of Revenue, N.-W. Provinces.	Ditto.
	Report on the administration of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Revenue ...	Director of Land Records and Agriculture, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.	15th October.
	Statement showing alienations of State land authorised in the North-Western Provinces.	Ditto ...	Board of Revenue, N.-W. Provinces.	1st November.
II.—Appointment.	List of Civil Servants who have become eligible for the appointment of Judge of the High Court.	Calendar ...	Accountant-General, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.	31st January.
III.—General,	Report on the administration of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Official ...	Prepared in the Secretariat ...	...
	Report on publications registered under Act XXV of 1867.	Calendar ...	Director of Public Instruction, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.	1st March.
	Report showing result of measures taken to exterminate wild beasts and snakes in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Ditto ...	All Commissioners of Divisions, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.	Ditto.
III.—Educational.	Report on progress of education in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Official ...	Director of Public Instruction, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.	1st October.
IV.—Political,	Return of Europeans and East Indian British subjects in the service of Native States.	Calendar ...	Commissioners of Rohilkhand and Kumaun.	1st February.
	Report on the administration of the Rampur State.	Official ...	Agent, Lieutenant-Governor, Rohilkhand.	1st June.
	Ditto ditto Tehri State.	Ditto ...	Agent, Lieutenant-Governor, Kumaun.	Ditto.

Department.	Title of Report or Return.	Year of report.	By whom submitted.	Date fixed for submission to this Government.
V.—Medical ...	Report on Dispensaries and Charitable Institutions in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Calendar ...	Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.	1st June.
	Report on the Agra Medical School.	Official ...	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto.
V.—Sanitation,	Report on the working of Lock Hospitals in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Calendar ...	Sanitary Commissioner, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.	15th March.
	Sanitary Report, North-Western Provinces and Oudh...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	1st June.
	Vaccination Report, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	1st July.
VI.—Judicial (Criminal).	Statement showing the operations of the Europeans Vagrancy Act.	Ditto ...	Commissioners of Divisions, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.	1st February.
	Report of the work done by the Chemical Examiner...	Ditto ...	Chemical Examiner, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.	Ditto.
	Report on Lunatic Asylums, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Ditto ...	Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.	1st March.
	Report on the Administration of Jails, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Ditto ...	Inspector-General of Prisons, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.	1st May.
	Return of pauper lunatics whose domicile is in Europe.	Official ...	Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.	Ditto.
	Statement showing the probable number of convicts under sentence of transportation available for despatch to Port Blair during the transport season.	...	Inspector-General of Prisons, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.	15th August.
VII.—Judicial (Civil).	Report on work done by Legal Remembrancer, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Revenue ...	Legal Remembrancer to Government, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.	20th January.
	Statement showing the duty on probates, letters of administration and certificates under Act XXVII of 1860, for the North-Western Provinces.	Calendar ...	Registrar, High Court of Judicature, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.	1st April.
	Statement showing the duty on probates, letters of administration and certificates under Act XXVII of 1860, for Oudh.	Ditto ...	Judicial Commissioner, Oudh ...	Ditto.

	Report on the working of joint stock companies in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Official ...	Inspector-General of Registration, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.	1st May.
	Report on the sale of ancestral lands	Revenue ...	Secretary, Board of Revenue, N.-W. Provinces.	On or before 1st June.
	Statement showing escheated estates disposed of by the Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Calendar ...	Prepared in the Secretariat ...	At close of the year.
VIII.—Police.	Report on the working of the Criminal Tribes Act (XXVII) of 1871.	Official ...	Inspector-General of Police, N.-W. and Oudh.	15th April.
	Report on the administration of the Police Department, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Calendar ...	Ditto ditto ...	1st July.
IX.—Local Self-Government.	*Nil* ...	...	...	...
X.—Financial,	Statement of extraordinary pensions and gratuities granted under sections 156—63, Civil Pension Code.	Official ...	Prepared in the Secretariat ...	...
	List of new political pensions granted and lapses of old pensions.	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto ..	1st March.
	Report on Incorporated and Excluded Local Funds ...	Ditto ...	Accountant-General, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.	15th August.
XI.—Municipal,	Report on Municipalities, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Official ...	Prepared in the Secretariat from reports received from Divisional Officers.	1st June.
XII.—Miscellaneous (General).	List of scientific, historical and antiquarian works published in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Calendar ...	Curator of Government Books, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.	15th January.
	Return of expenditure on stores	Official ...	Commissioners of Divisions and Heads of Department.	31st July.
	Forecast of probable requirements in regard to stores, (sent direct to the Secretary of State).	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto.
XIII.—Separate Revenue.	Statement of breweries in operation in the North-Western Provinces.	Calendar ...	Board of Revenue	1st February.
	Report on Excise Administration, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Revenue ...	Ditto	1st March.
	Returns relating to stamp accounts, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Nos. 383 and 384.	Official ...	Ditto	1st July.

Department.	Title of Report or Return.	Year of report.	By whom submitted.	Date fixed for submission to this Government.
XIII.—Separate Revenue.—(*concluded*).	Report on the working of the Income Tax Act, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Financial ...	Board of Revenue	31st July.
	Report on administration of Stamp Revenue, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Official ...	Ditto	15th August.
	Statement of Excise Receipts and Charges, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Revenue ...	Ditto	15th December.
XIV.—Oudh Revenue.	Review of the Oudh Revenue Administration Reports, including Review of the Reports on Court of Wards and Encumbered Estates.	Revenue ...	Prepared in the Secretariat ...	...
	Statement of land alienations, Oudh ...	Official ...	Ditto ditto ...	...
XV.—Forests ...	Report on Forest Administration, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Ditto ...	Conservators of Forests ...	15th July.

Abbreviation of annual Reports.
Resolution No. 974A., dated 31st May, 1857.

THE immediate object of an annual report is to lay before the Government a complete record of the year's operations. The Government during the year has from time to time been kept fully informed of most questions requiring its orders, and instructions have been given as their need arose. The report puts before the Lieutenant-Governor little that is new, but brings before him, as a whole, the statistics and facts with which during the past twelve months he has dealt singly or in smaller groups. In the limited though important class of questions which cannot be disposed of otherwise than on review of the whole year's experience, a report requires comment from the officers writing it, and instructions from the Government. Comparative analysis and special explanation of abnormal results are in fact its only immediate administrative objects, and abnormal results are necessarily few. Accurate facts and figures (so far as in India accuracy may be attained), with concise and intelligent criticism, are what His Honor looks for.

Subordinate reports should invariably be condensed and their substance embodied by the head of the department, extracts only being given where they are absolutely needful to the understanding of the figure tables.

The other main and the principal use which an annual report serves is that of a permanent record. In India changes of officers are so numerous that the need of such a record is felt to a degree unknown in Europe. It is very essential that there should exist a reliable and easily accessible record of the experience and working of past years, and this the annual reports supply. It is no less essential that the record should be in reasonable compass; in this the annual reports too often fail.

The record of the writer's views on points cognate with the subject-matter of the report, or the introduction of discussions, in themselves useful and possibly interesting, are wholly out of place in annual reports, and are, in the true sense of the word, impertinent.

Criticism of other departmental officers to be avoided in—intended for publication.
Circular No. 1, dated 17th April, 1876 (Police).

IN the preparation of reports intended for publication, officers should be careful invariably to refrain from the expression of censure or criticism of officers of other departments of the Government. Cases in which such seem called for should be reserved for special and separate report, if it is thought necessary that they should be brought to the notice of Government.

Dating of—.
Circular No. 26, dated 24th March, 1879.

IN preparing annual reports, the reporting officer should show on the title-page the day and the month on which the year of report ends. They should invariably be designated as "for the year ending 31st March, 188—, 30th June, 188—, 30th September, 188—, 31st December, 188—," and so on as the case may be.

Dating of—.
Circular No. 23 A., dated 15th July, 1875, and G. O. No. $\frac{454}{\text{III.-332-8}}$, dated 29th July, 1884.

ALL periodical printed reports will bear as final date the day on which the last sheets were sent to the press from the office of the submitting officers; and the date of issue of such reports from the Government Press will be printed on coloured paper and pasted on the first page of the report.

Figures in—Correctness of—.
Circular No. 21, dated 20th April, 1881.

THE responsibility for the correctness of all figures in reports submitted to Government rests with the submitting officer, and as soon as a report is printed, he should at once obtain a copy from the Press and have the figures carefully checked in his office, so as to guard against misprints or other errors that may have crept in. In the case of every report it should be certified that this has been done, and the figures found correct, or the necessary corrections made. Where reports are received direct by Government from the Press, the result of the checking should be communicated separately with as little delay as possible.

ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY.

Medals and certificates. Channel of applications for—.

Home Department, No. $\frac{26}{1143}$, dated 6th July, 1885.

It is requested that any representation which any officer of Government may wish to make in his official capacity to the English Royal Humane Society, with reference to the grant of the Society's medals and certificates, may in future be forwarded through the Local Government to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for transmission to the Society. The practice of forwarding such applications direct to the Society should be discontinued.

Home Department Nos. 524-30, dated 5th March, 1888.

All applications of this kind will be submitted by Local Governments through the Government of India.

SUBORDINATE OFFICIALS.

Appointment of—.
India's Notification No. 58, dated 31st December, 1876.

HEADS of public offices and establishments shall not entertain either clerks or workmen who have quitted other public offices and establishments without making a previous reference to their former employers.

No. 2774, dated 5th November, 1851.

Men who have been dismissed for misconduct from one department should not be considered eligible for re-employment in any other.

Apprentices unpaid.
No. 332A. dated 7th April, 1879, and No. 1, dated 7th January, 1882.

IT is unnecessary to fix the number of apprentices; but the following are the main principles to be observed by Collectors and Deputy Commissioners, the working out of the details being left to them (subject, of course, to revision by the Commissioner of the division on his annual inspection).

Apprentices should not be entertained in the treasury, the record-room, or the nazárat: none but fully paid and responsible employés should be allowed admission to these departments—affording, as they do, opportunities for fraud which have more than once been taken advantage of. Nor should they be employed in posts the duty of which is such that if it be not properly performed, embezzlement is thereby rendered possible: *e. g.*, the making up, check and comparison of accounts and other similar duties. In no case, where embezzlement or neglect of orders causing loss to Government is brought to notice, can it be accepted as an excuse that the work had been made over to an apprentice, and this must be clearly understood with regard to all matters entrusted to them. There remain the English office, the establishments attached to the various courts, and what may be termed the miscellaneous department. Under ordinary circumstances, it is probable that two apprentices will be sufficient for the English office, one for each court, and one, or at most two, for miscellaneous work; and as the number of courts varies with the class of district, a limit of this kind would allow fairly for the different requirements of different districts. At the same time this is a suggestion only; and it is not intended to debar district officers from entertaining such an apprentice staff as, with the sanction of the Commissioner, they deem advisable.

It must be borne in mind that the main object in allowing the employment of unpaid apprentices is to have at hand one or two young men competent, at a moment's notice, to fill vacancies in the lower grades. The regular establishment ought to be able, save under very exceptional circumstances, to carry on the work of the office; but it is not always easy to replace, even temporarily, an employé whose duties are of a special kind, unless there is available

a reserve on which to indent. The provision of such a reserve of properly trained young men is the object of the apprentice system.

The following principles are among the most important, and should be borne in mind and acted on by all concerned :—

(1)—No apprentice who has not complied with the educational test laid down in Notification No. 1494A., dated 16th July, 1877, (see p. 78), shall be entertained.

(2)—As far as possible, selection of apprentices shall be made from promising local students.

(3)—No apprentice shall be entertained without the express sanction of the district officer.

(4)—District officers shall be responsible that apprentices are of respectable family and are generally eligible for employment in Government service.

(5)—District officers shall ascertain and satisfy themselves that apprentices have sufficient private means to maintain themselves during the term of their probation.

(6)—Apprentices shall have a claim (*cæteris paribus*) to all vacancies in the lower grades of appointments in the office in which they are employed at the time in preference to all other candidates except those who have been discharged on reduction of establishment.

(7)—Each apprentice shall have his place and duty distinctly assigned to him in the office and shall work under some recognized superior employé.

(8)—The punctual attendance at office of apprentices shall be insisted on.

(9)—It shall be clearly laid down that the entertainment of apprentices in no way affects the responsibility of paid officials.

(10)—A register of apprentices shall be kept up in English and vernacular, showing —(1) date of entertainment; (2) work on which employed; (3) remarks (to be recorded annually) as to character and work.

Certificates to—. Home Department No. 3024, dated 17th October, 1873.

PUBLIC officers must be careful in giving certificates to their subordinates to state the whole truth in respect of character and cause of dismissal or resignation of appointment.

Character-books of—.
No. 244A, dated 23rd January, 1855.
No. 469A., dated 30th March, 1877.
No. 4, dated 11th May, 1877.
No. 2275A., dated 20th October, 1877.

I.—CHARACTER-BOOKS shall be prepared and kept up in all Government offices for all employés of Government except menial servants.

In the Police Department where there are special character-rolls, which serve the same purpose, separate character-books need not be kept.

The heads of department in the various districts and divisions will be held responsible for keeping up these registers.

Two books will be kept by Magistrates and Collectors—one for the Sadr Office and one for the Mufassil Offices.

II.—The books will be of English paper and strongly bound for permanent record. All entries will be made either by the head of the office or by the officer in charge of a sub-division; entries made in such cases for a sub-division are to be shown monthly to the latter officer, and to be countersigned by him at the close of the month, in attestation of their having been inspected by him.

III.—A page will be left blank in regard to each officer, for the entry in the first instance, and afterwards yearly, of any of his connections who may be employed in the same district. The entries on the page following will be according to the form annexed. Two or three further pages will be left blank in each instance for additional entries.

IV.—The brief description of the previous service of the officer in any of the higher grades, which is to be placed at the head of the entries as shown in the form, should be taken from each officer concerned, who will be held strictly responsible for its correctness. In columns marked for the purpose, a brief record will be made of every order or proceeding hereafter issued, conferring any *marked* reward, or noticing with *special* credit the conduct of the officer in any particular case. The nature only of the order or reward will be noted, with a distinct reference to the proceedings of the case itself. In those proceedings it will invariably be mentioned that the appropriate entry has been directed to be made in the character-book.

V.—All such notices will be in English, excepting where a sub-division may be under a native Deputy Collector, who will in that case record the notice in his own language. All such will be signed in full by the officer responsible for them at the time when they are made.

VI.—The record will ordinarily be simply a note of the purport of the order of approbation or censure expressed, so as to enable the original record to be traced without delay. In cases in which the head of an office, called upon to testify to the character

of any of the officers included in the register, may have clear and strong ground for certifying the peculiar merits and efficiency of such officer when these may not be apparent on the face of the entries—or in which, on giving over charge of the office, he may, from the like nature of the entries, think it just to leave such a record, he will be at liberty to add a note, stating his opinion generally to that effect, and the circumstances on which it is founded ; otherwise the record will be only of orders or proceedings actually held in respect to each officer, as occasion may arise.

VII.—All orders of promotion, and of suspension or dismissal, will be entered as indicated by the annexed form. Resignations of office connected with no cause of censure on the conduct of the officer may be entered in a separate foot-note.

VIII.—If any order, whether of approval or censure, is overruled or altered by superior authority, the circumstance will be carefully noted by a red ink entry, written across the original entry.

IX.—On all occasions of the promotion, suspension or removal of an officer, an extract from the character-book, comprising *all* its entries, will be attached to the proceeding recorded in the office, and will form a necessary part of the record when submitted, if requisite under the established rules, to higher authority.

X.—No officer who has served in one district shall obtain employment in another district without an extract from the character-book being filed with the proceeding of appointment ; and on his appointment in the new district taking place, the extract will be incorporated in the character-book of that district.

Such extract shall be claimable by the officer as of right, and shall be given without expense, under the signature of the head of the office. But the extract shall be complete, so as to comprehend *all* entries, whether of approval or the reverse. The practice of issuing commendatory parwanas or separate certificate of good character in the case of officers is strictly prohibited. Opinions as to peculiar ability and good character may be recorded on the extracts in cases in which they may be thought to be specially called for under the provisions contained in rule VI.

XI.—It is the duty of Commissioners, on their annual tours, to see that the present rules are regularly and carefully observed by the several officers responsible for their execution.

(FORM.)

Turab Ali is the son of a zamíndár of the district, *vide* letter of to the Collector, dated the He was appointed peshkár of the tahsíl by Mr. in

In , he was appointed officiating tahsildár of by , and confirmed in the substantive appointment by the Commissioner in his letter No. , dated the He has landed property in the district.

N. B.—Note (on the page left for that purpose) any relatives employed in the district to which the register relates, and any periods of discontinuance of the Government service exceeding six months, with the reason for relinquishing it at the time.

Note—On this half page enter notices of approbation and reward and orders of promotion.

Note.—On this half page enter notices of censure or punishment, including suspension and dismissal.

Educational test for—.
G. O. No. 1494, dated 16th July, 1877.
G. O. No. 1056, dated 19th March, 1883.
Resolution No. 3012, dated 28th August, 1883.
Circular No. 27, dated 16th July, 1883.
Circular No. $\frac{154}{III-146}$, dated 10th February, 1886.

THE following rules, which came into force from the 16th July, 1877, apply to all appointments in the Government service except the following :—

(1.) Appointments in the Police Department.

(2.) Appointments the salaries of which are not met from

(*a*) Imperial Funds.
(*b*) Provincial Funds.
(*c*) Incorporated Local Funds.

(3.) Appointments to which special Departmental rules are already applicable.

(4.) Appointments the nominations to which require the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner.

I.—No person shall receive an appointment in the public service to which a salary of Rs. 10 and upwards is attached, except under the following conditions :—

II. If the office is one in which a knowledge of English is required, the person appointed, if a native, must hold a certificate of having passed the Middle Class Anglo-vernacular Departmental examination with Urdu or Persian as second language, and if a European or Indo-European of having received a fair educational training. If the office is one in which a knowledge of the vernacular only (Urdu or Hindi) is required, the person appointed must hold a certificate of having passed the middle class vernacular examination in that form of the vernacular which is required. A candidate, however, who has passed in Hindi shall be considered duly qualified for Urdu work, and conversely a holder of an Urdu certificate shall be considered qualified for a post requiring Hindi, if in either case the candidate passes the language subject in the form of vernacular required for his work.

III.—The possession of the university entrance examination certificate, with Urdu or Persian as second language, will be held a superior qualification.

IV.—Normal school certificates of the 1st grade, which are granted to persons who are considered competent to prepare candidates for the middle class examination, shall be held equivalent to the middle class certificate.

V.—The middle class Anglo-vernacular examination certificate of the Panjáb Government shall be held to be equivalent to the corresponding certificate of this Government.

VI.—All present officials who were in Government service on 28th August, 1883, who prior to the year 1877 passed through the school class which corresponded to what is now the middle class *and were promoted to a higher class*, shall be considered to have obtained a middle class certificate under the existing rules and to be therefore transferable from one department to another without further examination.

VII.—The standards of examination mentioned in rule II are those current in the Department of Public Instruction, subject to revision by order of Government after due notice given. The certificates must be in the prescribed form and bear the stamp and signature of the head office.

VIII.—These rules apply also to men who having entered Government service on less than Rs. 10 per mensem gradually rise to posts of Rs. 10 and upwards. But exemptions will be sanctioned by Government in cases where men are specially recommended by their superiors on the grounds of long and approved service in the lower grades.

IX.—Exemption from the examination will also be sanctioned by Government in the case of a man (as *e.g.*, settlement employés and others) who was originally in Government service prior to 16th July, 1877, and whom it is wished to re-employ, when the recommendation in his behalf is made on the grounds of efficient service and good character.

X.—In addition to the examinations here prescribed, a candidate will have to pass any special examination which may be required by the rules of the department to which he is attached.

Final standard under Code of Regulations for European Schools. Recognition of:—
G. O. No. $\frac{709E.,}{III-164}$, dated 30th June, 1887.

IN future in making appointments to the service of Government, preference will be given, where the choice lies between passed pupils of European High Schools, to candidates who have passed the final standard prescribed under the recently promulgated Code of Regulations for European Schools, and in all other cases passing by the said standard will be recognized as equivalent to passing the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta or Panjáb Universities.

Punishment of—.
Circular No. 45, dated 13th August, 1881.

In all cases of punishments, and especially in all cases of dismissal, the person concerned shall always be given a hearing before the final order is passed; and a formal proceeding, embodying the statements taken and the reasons of dismissal, shall invariably be recorded. If the offence be one for which a criminal prosecution might have been ordered, the reason why it was considered inexpedient or unnecessary to adopt that course should also be recorded.

G. O. No. 2276, dated 19th August, 1879.

In order that a dismissed servant of Government may be able to exercise his right of appeal, it is obviously necessary that the charge against him, his defence and the order thereon, should be reduced to writing. In the case of public servants who are dismissed in consequence of facts or inferences elicited at a judicial trial, or in the case of persons who abscond with an accusation over their heads, this procedure may be unnecessary or impossible; but in all other cases of the dismissal of public servants it should be strictly observed.

In many cases (such, for instance, as that of a clerk at an outlying tahsíl station) the officer who passes the order of dismissal may not be able to make the inquiry himself, and the proceedings leading to dismissal would be conducted by the superior officer on the spot. The record of such charge, defence, and decision would then furnish sufficient information for, and should be submitted to, the superior officer or the Government to whom the dismissed servant may prefer an appeal.

In regard to the rules of conduct which should guide the relations of superior officers with their subordinates, the following directions should be observed:—

Extract paragraphs 6 to 9 of a Despatch from the Hon'ble Court of Directors, No. 42, dated 6th August, 1851.

"When persons are appointed to permanent situations in any department, they should not be dismissed upon light grounds. Fraud and dishonesty, continued and wilful negligence and all offences involving moral disgrace, meet with their appropriate punishment in dismissal, and in every case in which that punishment is inflicted upon just grounds, the individual should be considered to be permanently excluded from Government employ. With regard, however, to instances of arbitrary dismissal for slight reasons, we can neither recognise their propriety nor see the advantage accruing to Government from the practice. It may be doubtful whether the punishment of temporary suspension under the name of dismissal, "with the intention of re-appointment," has any beneficial operation as regards the supposed offender. But we cannot doubt that it must tend to impede the business of the office by raising fears in the minds of the other native officials that the caprice of their superiors may inflict upon them the same penalty. We consider it more likely that Government will be well served if it is distinctly understood that probity and diligence

are the conditions of continued employment than if the subordinates work in slavish dread of their official superior, knowing that his whim, prejudice, or passion may at any hour eject them from their situations and reduce them to destitution. In our opinion, moreover, the knowledge that gross misconduct will altogether exclude from the service of Government will operate as an additional inducement to the honest and attentive discharge of duty on the part of native servants. If the offence which a subordinate may commit be considered by the chief of his office to merit severe punishment, though not the ultimate one of dismissal, the circumstances should be reported to higher authority, and, if necessary, to the Government for their judgment and decision.

The salutary tendency of the proposed rule will therefore be to make subordinates more faithful in the discharge of their duties, and superiors more cautious in inflicting punishment upon those under their control. Necessary as it is that the power of dismissal should be vested in the chiefs of departments, it is equally desirable to check and, as far as may be practicable, to regulate that power.

There is, however, a class of cases which does not come within the intention of our order: we mean cases of inaptitude for the particular branch of occupation to which a native servant may have been originally appointed, as well as cases of physical incapacity. The latter must be treated according to rule, and with regard to the former we cannot but think that in the majority of cases the difficulty might be overcome by a re-adjustment of duties without recourse to the harsh steps of removal from office.

We would, in conclusion, express our hope that the notice we have taken of this subject will have the beneficial effect of inducing the exercise of greater forbearance and a more just consideration on the part of our civil servants towards the useful and deserving class of men placed in subordination to them."

Circular No. 18, Separate Revenue (Stamps), dated 16th September, 1879.

It should be impressed on subordinates that culpable neglect of duty renders them liable to dismissal from the service of Government, apart from the question whether they are convicted of any criminal offence or not. The two questions are entirely distinct and bear no necessary connection with each other. Incompetence or gross neglect may be amply sufficient to justify dismissal in the interests of the public service, even though it may not amount to an offence punishable by law. But when an official has been prosecuted in a criminal court, and has, after trial on the merits of the case, been declared innocent of the charge brought against him, the verdict should be accepted as final, and the man should not be punished departmentally when the offence for which he was tried constitutes the sole ground for punishment. If, however, the official be acquitted on technical grounds, or if the

Circular No. 4, dated 3rd March, 1882.

facts established by the judicial investigation show that his conduct or character as an official has been such as to make it undesirable that his services should be retained by Government, the head of the office to which he belongs may, in the exercise of the authority vested in him by the rules of the department, and after making a full record of the reasons, take departmental cognizance of such character or conduct.

Relationship among native Government officials.
Circular No. 36A., dated 16th June, 1865.

THE following are the views of Government in regard to relationship amongst native Government officials:—

No objection need be taken to relationship amongst treasurers and their subordinates or between kanúngos in the same district. In the former case the treasurer being responsible for the honesty of his subordinates, is justified in nominating relations in whom he can have confidence. In the latter, the generally hereditary character of the appointments renders the occurrence of such connection unavoidable, and they are not necessarily attended with evil.

In other cases the employment of relatives in Government service in the same district is not very objectionable if they are in departments which have no connection with each other, but is objectionable if they are in the same or connected departments; still more so if in the same office.

The most objectionable of all is the employment of relatives of the head of an office either in a similar department or in the same office. Government interference is not required in the case of officials who are related only to vakíls.

There is no objection to the employment of the relatives of Honorary Magistrates in the district in which the latter have power. The fact of the relatives of such employés being Honorary Magistrates vouches for their respectability.

In directing the transfers of officials where necessary—

Relatives of the heads of offices should be transferred to as great an extent as possible, unless they are employed in departments where their presence cannot facilitate mischievous combinations.

As a general rule, no two relatives should be left in the same office, and as seldom as possible in the same department.

When it is necessary to transfer some members of a party of relatives, the last employed should be the first transferred.

In making appointments, the greatest care is to be taken to prevent the natural tendency to permit the formation of family cliques of officials. District officers, when reporting a nomination for approval, should state in the "remarks" column of the statement

the relations of the nominee who are in Government employ in the district. This will enable Commissioners to judge if the nomination is objectionable on the score of relationship.

Security. Secretariat clerks forbidden to stand security.
No. 3240, dated 20th November, 1879.

CLERKS are forbidden to stand security for the debts of others or for loans to them, except in special cases, in which permission must be obtained, the urgency of the need being explained to the satisfaction of the Secretary.

Any clerk in any of the Secretariat offices hereafter becoming security for any other person, whether employed under Government or not, without the consent of the head of his office, will be summarily dismissed from his appointment. This order applies to clerks employed in the office of the Board of Revenue.

Transfer of—.
No. 1818, dated 23rd May, 1882.

GOVERNMENT officials on their transfer from one district to another must not (without the special sanction, previously obtained, of the head of the department to which they are subordinate) take with them or arrange for the transfer to their new districts of subordinate officials who were serving under them in their old districts.

This rule is of general application, and holds good whether or not the subordinate whose transfer is desired is to be employed in the same or other capacities.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Commissioners to satisfy themselves of voluntary nature of—.
Resolution No. 2309A., dated 16th December, 1875.

THE cesses and subscriptions collected in these provinces in excess of those sanctioned by Government fall under the following heads :—

1. For dispensaries.
2. For schools.
3. For patwáris' fund, diary and siaha.
4. For haftgána papers.
5. For vaccination.
6. For poor-houses.
7. For poor and blind asylums.
8. For chaukidári and conservancy.

The cesses for patwáris' papers, or to supplement the patwári cess, should be discontinued. Unless the Commissioner is satisfied that the subscriptions for vaccinators are purely voluntary, they should also be stopped.

Orders are not necessary to disallow the payment of the other subscriptions specified above which cannot properly be called cesses, but Commissioners should satisfy themselves on tour that such payments are voluntary and are not enforced by official pressure.

The Government should in future be informed of any new subscription in which collections are made from natives by Government officials, of its character and the means proposed for its collection.

Not to be taken in the form of a percentage on land-revenue.
Circular No. 21, dated 14th June, 1883.

IT has been brought to the notice of the Government that in some districts of these Provinces subscriptions have been raised for cattle-shows, fairs, and such like purposes, by means of a voluntary contribution from landholders, either of a small percentage on the land-revenue payable by them, or of a certain sum on each estate. As arrangements of this kind are apt to become, in practice, a rating upon the smaller landholders, the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner desires that they may be discontinued.

TRESPASSING ON STANDING CROPS.

Trespass on standing crops.
No. 1610, dated 10th October, 1879.

DISTRICT OFFICERS should take every opportunity of warning Englishmen and others against entering on standing crops for sporting purposes, unless they first obtain the permission of the owners so to do.

VOLUNTEERS.

Commissioned officers. Appointment, promotion, &c., of—.
Government of India, No. 157B., dated 3rd May, 1886.

WITH reference to clause 5, India Army Circulars, dated the 31st January, 1886, it is directed that when recommendations are made for the appointment, promotion, transfer, retirement, &c., of officers of Volunteer Corps necessitating the publication of a G. G. O., a draft of the necessary order should be submitted with the recommendation, and that the names of the officers mentioned therein be hand-printed to ensure accurate publication.

Government of India, Military Department, No. 1565B., dated 25th October 1886.

It is requested that whenever recommendations are made for the appointment or promotion of officers in Volunteer Corps, "to fill existing vacancies" or "to complete the establishment," it may be explicitly stated in whose room and why the proposed appointments or promotions are recommended.

Leave to Adjutants and other officers.
G. O. No. $\frac{653}{\text{III.}-288}$, dated 24th September, 1884.

THE Government of India having ruled, with reference to clause 25 of the Indian Army Circulars of 1883, that the power of granting privilege leave to the Adjutants of the Administrative Battalions of Volunteers to the extent of two months, shall be exercised by the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner as Honorary Colonel of Volunteers in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, it is directed that in future applications from such officers for privilege leave should be submitted through Commandants of Corps for sanction. Where the Battalion is composed of several scattered corps, the application should be countersigned by the Commandant of each Corps under which the Adjutant is employed.

Privilege leave to Volunteer officers other than Adjutants will be granted by Commandants without reference to higher authority.

Encouragement to be given to volunteer movement.
Circular No. 2656A., dated 8th November, 1878.

IT has been brought to the notice of the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner that some heads of departments, if not actively hostile to the volunteer movement, at least regard it with lukewarm indifference, and are consequently indisposed to allow their subordinates those little concessions in regard to time without which it is hardly possible for them to become efficient members of the force.

His Honor would, therefore, wish it to be understood that he thinks the volunteers ought to be encouraged as much as possible; and he trusts that, after this intimation of his opinion, heads of departments, so far from putting any obstacles in the way of their subordinates, will afford them every facility for serving as volunteers, so long as the concessions asked are not absolutely inconsistent with the performance of their ordinary and legitimate duties.

Special privileges granted to—. G. O. No. 624A., dated 2nd April, 1880.

THE Government of India, in the Military Department, has granted to volunteer corps in India the following privileges :—

(a) The supply, when practicable, of tents and commissariat elephants and carts to bring volunteers daily to their offices on occasions when camps-of-exercise may be applied for and specially allowed. The Government of India will also, on these occasions, sanction the grant of free rations and the entertainment at the expense of the State of a complement of cooks.

(b) The right of all efficient volunteers to travel (*on State Railways only*) in the class of carriage next above that to which their tickets would ordinarily entitle them, on production of pass signed by their Commanding Officer : provided that only commissioned officers can, under this arrangement, travel 1st class with 2nd class tickets—all other ranks travelling 2nd class with 3rd class tickets.

The Governor-General in Council has also been pleased to sanction the grant of a medal for the best shot amongst the volunteers of each Presidency, the competition being conducted strictly under rules laid down by the Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry.

WILD ANIMALS AND POISONOUS SNAKES.

Returns of mortality caused by—.
Circular No. 43, dated 7th December, 1883.

THE Government of India has ruled that in the annual returns of mortality caused by wild beasts and snakes—

(1) details of "other animals" must be given ;

(2) deaths caused by domesticated animals, and by hornets, bees, wasps, poisonous lizards, scorpions, and the like, should be omitted ;

(3) sheep and goat should not be entered under "cattle."

The Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner desires that these instructions may be borne in mind when the returns are being compiled in future.

Snakes. Destruction of poisonous—.
Circular No. 3, dated 3rd January, 1879.

DISTRICT OFFICERS should impress upon all zamíndárs, taluqdárs' farmers, and others of the landholding classes, the great importance of doing what they can in encouraging the destruction of poisonous snakes in their villages : this being a duty which they owe to their tenantry no less than to the Government. Magistrates of districts should also carefully analyse the returns submitted to them through the police, and draw the attention of the proprietors of any village to the fact—where the return shows that the mortality from snake-bite is large—with the view of remedial measures being at once taken. The action taken in this respect and the results achieved should be reported by the Commissioner when submitting the annual returns.

Circular No. 42, dated 7th December, 1883.

The following extract* from the orders of the Government of India on the returns of mortality caused by wild beasts and snakes during 1882, has been forwarded to all District and Municipal Boards, and the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner trusts they will interest themselves in the matter :—

*Paragraph 6 of Regulation No. $\frac{48}{1618\text{-}1628}$, dated the 3rd November, 1883.

Extract paragraph 6 of Resolution No. $\frac{48}{1618\text{-}1628}$, *dated the 3rd November*, 1883.

6. The only provinces which show a large destruction of snakes are Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Panjáb. The first mentioned province returns 262,348 out of a total of 322,421 shown as destroyed throughout British India. In the other three provinces the figures, respectively, stand at 32,187, 16,389, and 6,065. The large number of snakes, killed in the Patna Division is explained to be mainly due to the prompt payment of rewards. Under the system sanctioned by the Local Governments last year, rewards are paid on the authority of

certificates granted by selected indigo-planters, who not only grant certificates, but are also generally empowered to pay the rewards and recoup themselves by bills supported by the certificates as vouchers. This system meets with the entire approval of the Government of India. The Governor-General in Council trusts that municipalities will continue to pay attention to this matter, as it is chiefly in such places that measures of extermination are likely to prove most successful. At the same time local authorities should not fail to remember that one of the most effectual practical means of diminishing the danger to human life from venomous snakes is the removal from town or village sites or their vicinity, of aloe, cactus, thorn hedges, ruined houses and walls, and the like, which harbour and afford cover to these reptiles.

Wild animals. Scale of rewards for the destruction of—.
Circular No 89A., dated the 21st September, 1879, and No 2111, dated 30th July, 1881.

THE following is the scale of rewards—in the several divisions of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh—for the destruction of wild animals. No deviation from the scale prescribed can be permitted without the sanction of Government.

The same reward will be paid for live animals sent to the Calcutta Zoological Gardens as would have been paid had they been destroyed. District officers should, however, first communicate with the committee should they hear of any specimens being available, as it often happens that the committee have a sufficient supply of certain animals, and do not at the time require additional specimens. The committee have also made arrangements with the East Indian Railway for the transport, free of charge, of animals intended for the Zoological Gardens ; and on receiving intimation of any animals having been secured, they will be able to send a free pass for its carriage to Calcutta. If the animals require an attendant, the committee will generally be able to send an experienced keeper to take charge of them during the journey.

Circular No 9A., dated 3rd February, 1865 (Judicial Criminal).

With a view to the prevention of fraud, district officers should see that the skulls of wild animals which may be brought in for reward are broken up before the reward is paid.

Scale of rewards in force in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the destruction of wild animals.

	Division.	Tiger		Leopard.		Bear.		Wolf.				Hyæna.	
		Either sex.	Cub of either sex.	Either sex.	Cub of either sex.	Either sex.	Cub of either sex.	Male.	Female.	Male cub.	Female cub.	Either sex.	Cub of either sex.
		Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
North-Western Provinces.	Meerut	10	3 0 0	5	2 0 0	3	1 8 0	2	3	0 8 0	0 12 0	2	0 8 0
	Agra	10	3 0 0	5	2 0 0	3	1 8 0	2	3	0 8 0	0 12 0	2	0 8 0
	Allahabad ...	10	3 0 0	5	2 0 0	3	1 8 0	4	5	0 8 0	0 8 0	2	0 8 0
	Benares	10	3 0 0	5	2 0 0	3	1 8 0	4	5	0 8 0	0 8 0	2	0 8 0
	Rohilkhand ...	10	3 0 0	5	2 0 0	3	1 8 0	3	5	*0 8 0	0 8 0	2	0 8 0
	Jhánsi	10	3 0 0	5	2 0 0	3	1 8 0	2	3	0 8 0	0 12 0	2	0 8 0
	Kumaun	10	3 0 0	5	2 0 0	3	1 8 0	...	...	...	...	2	0 8 0
Oudh.	Lucknow	10	2 8 0	7	2 8 0	...	...	6	6	1 0 0	1 0 0	2	0 8 0
	Sitapur	10	2 8 0	7	2 8 0	...	...	6	6	1 0 0	1 0 0	2	0 8 0
	Fyzabad	10	2 8 0	7	2 8 0	...	...	6	6	1 0 0	1 0 0	2	0 8 0
	Rae Bareli ...	10	2 8 0	7	2 8 0	...	...	6	6	1 0 0	1 0 0	2	0 8 0

* G. O. No. 1558, dated 4th May, 1883.

Wolves. Definition of full-grown—.
G. O. No. 2401, dated 18th July, 1882.

ANY wolf that can carry off a child may be considered as full-grown and the full reward should be paid for its destruction. The question of whether an animal is or is not full-grown must be left to the discretion of the Magistrate.

Educational test for subordinate officials—

G. O. No. $\frac{439}{676-5}$, dated 26th August, 1887, (Forest Department).

THE Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner is pleased to sanction the exemption of Canal Plantation Rangers from the operation of the middle class examination rules.

G. O. No. $\frac{796}{III.146\ 36}$, dated 29th June, 1888, (General Department).

THE Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner is pleased to sanction the exemption of Forest Guards from the operation of the middle class examination rules.

SUPPLEMENTARY ORDERS.

Subscriptions. Collection of—from natives by District Officers.
Circular No. $\frac{160M.}{V.-17B.}$, dated 7th July, 1883.

IT has come to the notice of Government that the orders* printed at page 84, Part III of the Manual of Government Orders, which direct that Government should be informed of any new subscription in which collections are made from natives by Government officials, of its character and the means proposed for its collection, have in a recent case been lost sight of. The Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner calls strict attention to the Resolution marginally quoted and directs that no subscriptions for new objects are to be invited or encouraged by District Officers until such objects have been intimated to, and have received the approval of, the Local Government. District Officers will be held personally responsible for the observance of these instructions.

* Resolution No. 2309A., dated the 16th December, 1875.

Civil Service Examinations in London. Native candidates for the—.
Notification No. 2252, dated 21st August, 1889.

THE Governor-General in Council is pleased to publish the following rules under which certificates of age and nationality will be issued to natives of India who are candidates for the examinations for the Indian Civil Service held in England :—

General Rules applicable to all candidates.

I.—A candidate for admission to compete in England for the Indian Civil Service is required before leaving India to obtain a certificate of age and nationality, signed, should he be a resident in British India, by the Secretary to Government of the Province, or the Commissioner of the Division within which his family resides ; or, should he reside in a Native State, by the highest Political Officer accredited to the State in which his family resides.

Note.—In the case of a candidate who has proceeded to England without obtaining a certificate, the certificate may be granted to his father or guardian, provided that the latter produces the requisite evidence, and, when making the application, states when the candidate went to England and where he has been residing during his stay in that country.

II.—In order to obtain a certificate, a candidate is required, if resident in British India, to prove the date and place of his birth before the Magistrate of the district in which his family resides, or, if resident in a Native State, before the Political Officer of the State in which his family resides.

III.—A candidate must, if resident in British India, signify to the Secretary to Government of the Province or the Commissioner of the Division in which his family resides, his desire to compete not less than three months before the date on which he proposes to go to England. If resident within a Native State, he must signify his desire, in like manner, to the highest Political Officer accredited to the State within which his family resides. The officer to

whom the application is made shall forward it for the purpose of enquiry to the Magistrate of the District or Political Officer of the State in which the applicant's family resides.

IV.—The Magistrate or Political Officer to whom such application has been forwarded shall call upon the candidate to appear and give evidence of the date and place of his birth and of his nationality within one month. He will carefully examine into the value of the evidence given, and forward a summary of it, with certified copies of all documents tendered, and his comments and opinion, to the officer who forwarded the application to him for enquiry.

V.—The documentary evidence which a candidate may be expected to produce comprises—

(*a*)—The horoscope.

(*b*)—Family books.

(*c*)—Tradesmen's account books, showing entries relating to the birth.

(*d*)—The record of admission in the registers of the school in which the candidate was educated, and record of the candidate's age at various periodical school examinations.

(*e*)—If the candidate is matriculated, a certified copy of his application to the Registrar in Form A.

Oral testimony of persons acquainted with the candidate's family, or otherwise able to give relevant evidence, will also be taken; and the candidate is required to comply, to the best of his power, with any requisition the Magistrate or Political Officer, as the case may be, may make in order to clear up any doubt as to the purport of the documentary proof.

VI.—Any declaration of age made after the application of these rules on the occasion of seeking admission to any university examination, educational institution, or Government office, or otherwise recorded in a formal and deliberate manner, will be taken as conclusive evidence in disproof of the subsequent assertion by the same person that he is of different age to that so declared or recorded.

Rules to apply to candidates born in Her Majesty's Dominions.

VII.—If the Secretary to Government, Commissioner of a Division, or the highest Political Officer accredited to the State, as the case may be, shall be satisfied by the papers submitted that the candidate has stated the date and place of his birth correctly, he will issue a certificate declaring that the candidate has submitted the proofs of his birth to the Magistrate of the district or the Political Officer of the State, as the case may be, and has satisfied him

that he was actually born on or about the date stated by him, *viz.*, the day of 18 , at , a place within Her Majesty's Dominions. Such certificate shall be given in the following form :—

I hereby certify that , who is a candidate for the Indian Civil Service, has submitted the proofs of his birth and has satisfactorily shown that he was actually born on or about the date stated, *viz.*, the day of 18 , at , a place within Her Majesty's Dominions.

VIII.—If the Secretary to Government, Commissioner of a Division, or the highest Political Officer accredited to the State, as the case may be, finds reason to disbelieve that the candidate was born on the day or at the place asserted by him, the certificate will be refused, and the candidate will be unable to obtain admission to the competitive examination for the Indian Civil Service.

IX.—Where the date and place of birth have been formally registered in a register kept by any public officer in British India, an extract from the register duly certified by the proper official shall be accepted as sufficient proof of the date and place of the birth.

Rules to apply to candidates not born within Her Majesty's Dominions.

X.—In addition to the particulars required by Rule II, a candidate not born in Her Majesty's Dominions must also prove that he is the son or grandson of a person born in those dominions.

XI.—If the Secretary to Government, Commissioner of a Division, or the highest Political Officer accredited to the State, as the case may be, shall be satisfied by the papers submitted that the candidate has stated the date and place of his birth correctly and has established the fact that, though born without the limits of Her Majesty's Dominions, he is the son or grandson of a person born in those dominions, he will issue a certificate in the following form :—

I hereby certify that , who is a candidate for the Indian Civil Service, has submitted the proofs of his birth and has satisfactorily shown that he was actually born on or about the date stated, *viz.*, the day of 18 , and that he was born at a place without Her Majesty's Dominions, but that he is the $\frac{\text{son}}{\text{grandson}}$ of a person born in those Dominions.

XII.—If the Secretary to Government, Commissioner of a Division, or the highest Political Officer accredited to the State, as the case may be, finds reason to doubt that the candidate was born on the day asserted by him, or that he is the son or grandson of a person born in Her Majesty's Dominions, the certificate will be refused and the candidate will be unable to obtain admission to the competitive examination for the Indian Civil Service.

Note.—These rules supersede those printed at page 19, Part III of the Manual of Government Orders.

Educational test for subordinate officials.

G. O. No. $\frac{925}{\text{III.-146-387}}$, dated 21st July, 1888.

DISTRICT treasurers and their nominees (at headquarters and tahsíls) are exempt from the operation of the middle class examination rules.

G. O. No. $\frac{1092}{\text{III.-146-413}}$, dated 21st August, 1888.

The Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner is pleased to exempt, as a special case, all Patwáris in the Kumaun Division, from the operation of the middle class examination rules.

G. O. No. $\frac{1124}{\text{III.-146-420}}$, dated 31st August, 1888.

The Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner is pleased to exempt Deputy Superintendents, Native Superintendents, Vaccinators and Apprentice Vaccinators, of the Vaccination Department of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, from the operation of the middle class examination rules.

G. O. No. $\frac{1120}{\text{III.-146-418}}$, dated 31st August, 1888.

The Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner is pleased to exempt the temporary appointments of the Forest Department which are sanctioned for a period not exceeding 12 months and do not carry pension or gratuity from the operation of the middle class examination rules.

Government of India, Military Department, No. 1673, M. W., dated 27th August, 1888.

The Government of India have issued the following orders to regulate admission to armoured forts, turrets, coast batteries, submarine mining establishments, arsenals, and other ordnance establishments, to military works and places, whether fortified or not, set apart for naval or military purposes, and to closed portions of inland forts (not applicable to barracks and quarters):—

1. The following persons only will be allowed to enter the above, namely :—

(a) Commissioned officers of the British Army and Navy and gazetted officers of the Indian Marine in uniform.

(b) Officials of the Military, Military Works, Ordnance, and Marine Departments, and officers and subordinates belonging to the Military Works, Ordnance, and Marine Departments in actual charge of, or employed on, the works, sufficient means being adopted in each case to ensure their identification.

(c) Other British subjects (Naval, Military, Indian Marine, or Civil) or native gentlemen in possession of a pass from the general or other officer commanding the division, district or station, or in the case of arsenals, and other ordnance establishments, from the Inspectors-General of Ordnance throughout their respective Circles.

2. In the case of foreigners, a special authority from the Military Department will be required.

3. Visitors, being officers in the Army, Navy or Indian Marine, in uniform, not on duty, will be required to give in writing their names and addresses to the officer, or warrant or non-commissioned officer in charge, before entering.

4. Officers in plain clothes will not be admitted without passes.

5. It is to be distinctly understood that no officers or officials, having a right to enter, are empowered to admit friends without previously obtaining passes for them from the proper authorities.

6. No civilian or foreigner, admitted on pass, is to be shown the magazines, the loading arrangements, the machinery connected with the works, or the submarine mining arrangements, unless provided with an order from one of the authorities mentioned above in rule 1 (c), distinctly stating that they are permitted to see them; otherwise such persons can only be allowed to see the gun emplacements and the upper part of the works.

7. Information is not to be given to any person, except duly authorized British officers or specially accredited Civilians regarding the construction of the works or the machinery in connection with them.

8. A person, not being one of the authorities specified in rule 1 (b), shall not be allowed to make any written note, or drawing, or photograph, or measurement, of any fort, turret, battery, work, or other military or marine place, whether completely constructed or not, or of any gun, military or marine apparatus or machinery or of any part of anything herein mentioned.

9. Passes are to be given up on entering any of the places mentioned above. The passes will be forwarded monthly to the Assistant Quarter-master General of the division or district.

10. With respect to inland forts not ordinarily closed to the public, admission to the buildings and offices in their interior will be regulated as heretofore; but the public will not be allowed access to the fortifications or armaments with their accessories, such as expense stores and magazines, except under the provisions of the above rules, subject to the following modifications:—

(a) The rules will be enforced in their integrity only as regards admission to those specified portions of the defences, which in the opinion of the Commander-in-Chief in India (or as regards forts in Madras and Bombay of the Commanders-in-Chief of those presidencies) are of such importance as to require special precautions against their examination by unauthorized persons, separate orders on this point being issued for each fort.

(b) With the exception of those specified portions as above, the defences of inland forts may be visited by a British subject or native gentleman in possession of a pass signed by any of the authorities enumerated in rule 1 (c), or by the officer in command of the fort, or if accompanied by a commissioned officer of the garrison in uniform.

Note.—These rules supersede those printed at pages 29-31, Part III of the Manual of Government Orders.

Land. Acquisition of—by Public Officers.

Home Department, No. N. 800, dated 13th May, 1885.

The following is a brief summary of the existing rules, and of the more important interpretations which have been placed upon certain of them by the Government of India with the approval of Her Majesty's Secretary of State.

Acquisition and possession of landed property intended to be applied to agricultural purposes.

Covenanted civil servants, military officers in civil employ, and all persons holding civil offices ordinarily held by covenanted or commissioned officers of the two classes above mentioned are prohibited from acquiring or holding land within the province in which they are employed or with the administration of which they are concerned, whether that connection be permanent or temporary.* This prohibition does not extend to land occupied merely by buildings for residence and their usual appurtenances.

* To Secretary of State, No. 40, dated 16th June, 1873; from Secretary of State, No. 99, dated 26th August, 1873 (embodied in Home Department Resolution No. 13-467, dated 13th February, 1874).

Natives of India appointed under the Statutory Rules are permitted to hold any lands actually in their possession when they enter the service of Government, or which may come into their possession thereafter by inheritance, gift † or devise, provided that full information in respect of such lands is given to the Local Government, which will consider in each case whether the fact of an officer holding any particular lands need be a bar to his employment in the district where these are stiuated No fresh purchase of land is, however, allowed on the part of a Statutory civil servant without the previous sanction of the Local Government under which he is serving. ‡

† *i. e., bonâ fide* gifts from relatives or near friends.

‡ Home Department Resolution No. 11—426-37, dated 17th March, 1882; and circular letter Nos. 26—1095-1104, dated 21st July, 1882.

(Despatch from Secretary of State, No. 68, dated 8th June, 1882.)

Uncovenanted officers exercising independent judicial or revenue functions, whether of European, Eurasian or Native descent, are not debarred from acquiring or possessing landed property in British India for agricultural purposes, provided that they must not hold landed property in the districts in which they are employed. Although uncovenanted officers are not precluded from holding land, it is inexpedient that appointments which necessarily confer a considerable amount of power and influence on their occupants, such as those of Munsif, Deputy Collector, and Tahsildár, should be filled by persons holding landed property within their jurisduction. §

§ Despatch from Secretary of State, No. 22, dated 10th August, 1861.

Officers of all classes (including candidates for office) must be required to make a declaration of the fact of their being

or of their having acquired, landed property, stating the district within which it is situated, with such other particulars as may be considered necessary, of which registers should be kept by the Local Governments concerned.*

* Despatch from Secretary of State, No. 22, dated 10th August, 1861.

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In future similar particulars must be given of property held by, and managed by, wives of officers or other members of their families living with and in any way dependent on them; and the management of such property shall be subject to the same restrictions as that of property belonging to themselves. (Home Department, No. $\frac{33}{2408}$, dated 11th September, 1888.)

It is incumbent on the several Local Governments to take care that no officer who may be in possession of landed property in British India, or elsewhere, to whatever branch of the service he may belong, shall apply any portion of the time and attention which ought to be devoted to his public duties, whether civil or military, to the management of that property, and that longer or more frequent leaves of absence are not permitted on that account.†

† *Idem.*

Acquisition and possession of landed property in Native States for any purpose.

Civil servants and military officers in the actual service of the Crown in India are prohibited from holding lands in a Native State for any purpose whatever. This prohibition does not extend to land occupied merely by buildings for residence and their usual appurtenances.

* * * * * *

Investments other than those in land for the profits of cultivation.

With regard to investments other than those in land for the profits of cultivation, officers of every rank and class in the public service are expected to abstain from any investment (though of itself unobjectionable) which interests them privately in affairs or undertakings of the kind with which their public duty is connected.‡ Subject to this general proviso, there is no objection to Government § servants holding shares in mining or other companies (including agricultural companies), having for their object the development of the resources of the country, provided that they must not take part in the management of any such company, and that they must not be employed in the districts where

Trading company or bank. Management of—by public officers.

Home Department No. $\frac{N.}{800}$, dated 13th May, 1885.

‡ Para. 6 of despatch from the Government of India to Secretary of State, No. 40, dated 16th June, 1873; Despatch from Secretary of State, No. 99, dated 26th August, 1873; and Home Department Resolution No. 13467, dated 13th February, 1874.

§ The Secretary of State has held (*a*) that the standing orders as to the connection of Government officers with trading companies apply only to gazetted officers of the Covenanted and Uncovenanted Services, and do not apply in the case of clerks and other ministerial officers in Government employ, with regard to

(*a*) Despatch No. 73, dated 19th July, 1883, para. 5.

the operations of the company with which they may be connected are carried on.† This latter prohibition must be held to apply sometimes with less, sometimes with greater, force to certain officers connected with the central administration, such as Members of the Local Government, Members of the Board of Revenue, and their Secretaries; and to indicate the necessity of great circumspection on the part of such officers as to the undertakings with which they become connected in any part of the province in which they are employed.†

whom the supervision of Heads of Departments should suffice as a check.

* *N.B.*—The right of officers, civil and military, to hold shares in agricultural companies operating in Native States is regulated by the same rules as apply to their holding shares in similar companies within British territory.

Despatch from Secretary of State No. 22, dated the 25th November, 1862, para. 5.

† Despatch from Secretary of State, No. 46, dated 31st May, 1862.

‡ To Madras Government, No. 1086, dated 10th July, 1884.

In the matter of taking part in the management of a company, it has been decided§ that the prohibition was not intended to apply to the participation of Government officers in the direction of those companies only which are designed to develop the resources of the country, but also to preclude such officers from taking part in the direction of such institutions as banks‖ It has also been held that the prohibition against officers taking part in the management of a company applies¶ to public servants on leave equally with those in active service, but that it does not extend **to officers who, with the consent of the Government of India, take service under Railway Companies working under concessions from Government, nor does it apply to the management†† of ations which are established *bonâ fide* for the purpose of mutual supply and not of trade and trade profit (provided in this latter case that the interests of Government do not suffer by the double employment of the officer concerned). Although the prohibition against taking part in the "management" of a company cannot, taken literally, be held to debar an officer from taking part as a promoter or as one of the applicants for registration in the Memorandum of Association, the Governor-General in Council has held that the danger against which the prohibition was aimed, namely, that of official influence being abused or official trust betrayed, is, under such circumstances, not much less than if the officer took part in the management after the company has been started.

§ Despatch from Secretary of State, No. 73, dated 19th July, 1883, para. 4.

‖ Para. 4 of despatch from Secretary of State, No. 73, dated the 19th July, 1883.

¶ From Secretary of State, No. 99, dated 7th September, 1882.

** Resolution of the Public Works Department, Nos. 1650-1672G., dated 14th December, 1882.

†† Despatch from Secretary of State, No. 73, dated 19th July, 1883.

Government servants are therefore distinctly forbidden to take any part in the promotion or registration of companies.

* * * * * *

Speculation by public servants

Home Department, No. $\frac{N}{8001}$, dated 13th May, 1885.

Speculation generally.

It is a standing order that servants of Government are required to abstain from speculative investments, but no literal definition has been laid down as to the stage at which, or circumstances under which, the holding of land or other valuable property becomes speculative. It is obviously speculative to secure a grant of land supposed to be auriferous with the object of disposing of it hereafter to companies. Habitual speculation by officials has been always held to be an evil; and the Government has reserved § to itself full power to deal stringently with the practice whenever it appears to prevail. The general distinction which exists between permanent and speculative investments is sufficiently described in the extract given in the margin‖ from Home Department letter to the Government of Bengal, No. 1495, dated 10th April, 1873.

§ Para. 7 of despatch to Secretary of State, No. 40, dated 16th June, 1873.
Despatch from Secretary of State, No. 99, dated 26th August, 1873.

‖ The Government of India consider that there exists an essential difference between permanent and speculative investments; that the distinction is one of motive, and that the frequency of a man's purchases and sales may be, and usually is very good evidence of his motive in effecting them. If an officer habitually buys and sells securities of a value notoriously fluctuating, it is clear that he is addicted to speculation, and he thereby undoubtedly lays himself open to the disapproval of Government, which can be expressed in various ways, and in a degree proportionate to the nature of the dereliction. If he engages in such pursuits to an extent which attracts public notice and unfavourable remark, so that his integrity or his application to his public duties is discussed and doubted, then he has given rise to a scandal with which the Government will have to deal.

Interference by District Magistrates in the matter of opium settlements, or weighments.

G. O. No. $\frac{177}{XII\text{-}187}$, dated 14th August, 1888 Sep., Rev. Dept. (Excise).

The annexed rules have been laid down by Government in a particular case in which the Magistrate of a district, in view of the prevalence of cholera at the headquarters station, considered it necessary to temporarily prohibit opium settlements or weighments being conducted there. As such a prohibition seriously disturbs the operations of the Opium Department, and may inflict great hardship on opium cultivators, it is only justifiable in very exceptional circumstances.

RULES.

I.—The District Magistrate will not interfere with the practice of conducting the opium settlements or weighments at the sadar station, except in the special circumstances and under the conditions stated below.

II.—When, by reason of the prevalence of epidemic cholera or other serious epidemic disease in some particular section of the

district, the District Magistrate is of opinion that the opium settlements or weighments for the cultivators of such section should be conducted elsewhere than in the sadar station, he shall communicate his proposals in writing to the Opium officer of the district.

III.—If the Opium officer makes no objection to the proposals, the District Magistrate may issue orders accordingly, sending a copy to the Commissioner of the Division for information.

IV.—If the Opium officer does not concur as to the necessity for conducting the settlements or weighments elsewhere, the District Magistrate shall report the matter to the Commissioner for orders, and shall stay action until he receives them.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Subscription. Collection of new—from natives.
G. O. No. $\frac{160M.}{V-17P.}$, dated 7th July, 1888.

IT having come to the notice of Government that the orders* printed at page 84, Part III of the Manual of Government Orders, which direct that Government should be informed of any new subscription in which collections are made from natives by Government officials, of its character and the means proposed for its collection, have in a recent case been lost sight of; the strict attention of all Commissioners of divisions and Magistrates of districts is called to the orders in question. No subscriptions for new objects are to be invited or encouraged by District Officers until such objects have been intimated to, and have received the approval of, the Local Government. District Officers will be held personally responsible for the observance of these instructions.

* Resolution No. 2309A., dated the 16th December, 1875.

Public servants. Participation of—in collecting subscriptions for political purposes.
G. O. No. 71 of 14th November, 1888, (confidential).

IT has been brought to the notice of the Government that officials have without the consent of their superiors exerted themselves in collecting subscriptions for the promotion of objects of a political character. It is very inexpedient that Government officials should be permitted to interest themselves in the raising of subscriptions; and His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct that public servants shall not participate in the collection of subscriptions intended to promote political purposes of any kind whatever. Infringement of these orders will entail very serious consequences.

SUPPLEMENTARY ORDERS.

Memorials addressed to Parliament. Mode of submission of—.
India, Home Department, No. $\frac{16}{1068-1114}$, dated 20th June, 1889.

THE following Despatch from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, No. 13 (Political), dated 14th March, 1889, is published for information and guidance :—

"A case having recently occurred in which a memorial addressed to the House of Commons was withheld under Rule XII, clause 3, of the Rules for the submission of Memorials to Her Majesty the Queen Empress of India, or to the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, His Lordship, while expressing the opinion that memorials addressed to Parliament cannot be withheld under the rules above referred to which do not properly apply to such memorials, has decided that if a petition against the orders of the Secretary of State for India in Council is prepared for presentation to Parliament, it should be submitted to the House of Parliament to which it is addressed through the medium of some unofficial member of the House, and not through the Secretary of State."

The extracts from the Journals and Standing Orders of Parliament enclosed in the Despatch from the Secretary of State are as follows :—

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

PUBLIC PETITIONS.

Every Member presenting a Petition to the House must affix his name at the beginning thereof. (*Vide* Commons' Journals, 1833, March 20 ; 1883, February 19.)

Every Petition must be written and not printed or lithographed (*Vide* Commons' Journals, 1793, May 6; 1817, March 12.)

Every Petition must contain a prayer. (*Vide* Commons' Journals, 1843, July 10.)

Every Petition must be signed by at least one person on the skin or sheet on which the Petition is written. (*Vide* Commons' Journals, 1817, March 12.)

Every person signing a Petition must write his address after his signature or his signature will not be counted. (*Vide* Appointment of the Select Committee on Public Petitions, 1879, February 18.)

Every Petition must be written in the English language or be accompanied by a translation certified by the Member who shall present it. (*Vide* Commons' Journals, 1821, March 16 ; March 21.)

Every Petition must be signed by the parties whose names are appended thereto by their names or marks, and by no one else, except in case of incapacity by sickness. (*Vide* Commons' Journals, 1675, November 8 ; 1689, November 14 ; 1774, June 2 ; 1826, December 13 ; 1836, June 28.)

No letters, affidavits, or other documents, may be attached to any Petition. (*Vide* Commons' Journals, 1826, February 20; November 28; 1856, March 14.)

No erasures or interlineations may be made in any Petition. (*Vide* Commons' Journals, 1827, March 2; 1831, August 12.)

No reference may be made to any Debate in Parliament. (*Vide* Commons' Journals, 1822, March 28.)

No application may be made for any grant of public money, except with the consent of the Crown. (*Vide* Standing Orders.)

No application may be made for a charge upon the revenues of India, except with the consent of the Crown. (*Vide* Standing Orders.)

All Petitions, after they have been ordered to lie upon the Table, are referred to the Committee on Public Petitions, without any question being put; but if any such Petition relate to any matter or subject with respect to which the Member presenting it has given notice of a Motion, and the said Petition has not been ordered to be printed by the Committee, such Member may, after notice given, move that such Petition be printed with the Votes. (*Vide* Standing Orders.)

A Member cannot present a Petition from himself. It is quite competent to any honorable Member to petition the House, but then his Petition ought to be presented by another Member. (*Vide* Rules, Orders, and Forms of Proceeding of the House of Commons.)

MEM.—*Every Petition offered to be presented to the House should be addressed "To the Honorable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled."*

Officers not to serve as Directors of a Bank or Public Company.

India, Home Department. No. $\frac{18}{1152}$, dated 24th June, 1889.

No officer holding a permanent appointment under Government, whether pensionable or not, is permitted to serve as a Director of any Bank or Public Company without the previous sanction of the Secretary of State for India.

Rules for loan of Government officers to Native States, municipalities, &c.

Notification No $\frac{1006}{\text{III-681A.-2}}$, dated 15th May, 1889.

IT having been brought to notice that an officer was under the impression that when his services were lent to a Company he was at liberty to make his own arrangements as to remuneration, and that during such outside service he was not bound by the rules prohibiting Government officers from speculating or investing in commercial undertakings in the districts where they were employed, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, in his

Despatch No. 16, dated 7th February, 1889, deemed it desirable that the rules concerning the loan of Government officers to Native States, municipalities, and railway or other companies, should be so modified as to make it clear

(1) That the officers lent shall receive only the remuneration agreed upon or sanctioned by the Government of India in their behalf :

(2) that the officers so lent remain, while on outside service, subject to the general and disciplinary rules which apply to officers on active Government service.

Medals. Replacement of lost—
Government of India, Military Department, No. 1927B, dated 3rd August, 1889.

THE Government of India have decided that all applications for the replacement of medals lost by members of the police force, the Jail or other Civil Departments, will, in future, be disposed of by the Head of the Department concerned in each province, in direct communication with the Controller of Military Accounts concerned; only special cases, or those in which it is recommended that the medals should be replaced at the cost of the State, being submitted, for the orders of the Government of India, direct by the Head of the Department concerned in each province.

The Board of Enquiry referred to in paragraph 2439, Army Regulations, India, Vol. II, Part II, will consist, in the case of a member of the police force, of a Superintendent of Police as president, and two subordinate police officers as members, and, in the case of others, of a senior officer of the Department as president, and two subordinate officers as members.

Public Press. Connection of officers with the—
G. O. No. $\frac{1995}{III-798A}$, dated 17th September, 1889.

No officer attached to any Secretariat of the Local Government, or to any of its connected offices, shall in future become the accredited correspondent of any newspaper without the permission, in writing, of the Chief Secretary to Government, as well as that of the Head of the office in which he is serving.

Russian language. Examination in the—
India's No. 673, dated 4th April, 1889.

THE following are the Regulations under which a limited number of members of the Covenanted Civil Service will be permitted to present themselves for examination in the Russian language while on furlough :—

1. The Civil Service Commissioners will hold examinations in London twice a year, commencing on the first Tuesday in April, and the third Tuesday in October, for the purpose of examining officers in Russian.

2. Officers who obtain ·5 of the total marks will be noted in their record of service as "Passed" in Russian, and those who obtain ·8 will be noted as qualified to be interpreters.

3. The maximum marks allotted at this examination will be 800, divided as follows :—

Dictation	50	800
Translation from Russian into English	100	
Translation from English into Russian	200	
Writing an essay or letter and copying manuscript	150	
Oral examination. Conversation, including reading manuscript at sight and translation in writing from Russian into English and from English into Russian from extempore reading	300	

4. Applications for permission to appear at these examinations must be made to the Government of India in the Home Department—(*a*) in the case of an officer directly under the Government of India, through the Department in which he is serving; and (*b*) by an officer under a Local Government or Administration,

through the Local Government or Administration to which he is subordinate. Applications must not be made to the India Office in London.

5. Such permission will be granted to a limited number of officers only, and the Government of India reserves to itself full discretion to grant or withhold permission in any case.

6. Any officer who proves his possession of a sufficient elementary knowledge of Russian by scoring not less than 200 marks (·25 of the total) at one of the examinations held by the Civil Service Commissioners for the purpose of examining officers in foreign languages, or passes one of the preliminary examinations in Russian held in India, will be permitted to proceed from England to Russia for a further course of study of the Russian language.

7. On starting for Russia he shall be granted an advance of pay of the same amount as the appointment held by him would entitle him to receive if he were returning to India from leave or furlough, and such advance shall be recovered by eight equal monthly instalments after his arrival in Russia.

8. Shortly after his arrival in Russia, he shall report to the India Office his address and the date of his entering Russia. Any subsequent change of his address shall likewise be reported.

9. The period to be spent in Russia shall not be less than eight months. As special value is attached to a lengthened stay in Russia, he shall not present himself for final examination till one year after passing the elementary test either in England or India, and shall not be permitted to attend any intermediate examination held by the Civil Service Commissioners.

10. Two months before his final examination, he shall notify to the India Office the address in England to which his order for examination shall be sent by the Civil Service Commissioners.

11. He shall return to England a full week before his final examination, and shall report to the India Office, in writing, his arrival and the date of his quitting Russia. If he quitted India on medical certificate, he shall apply for permission to appear before the Medical Board at the India Office.

12. If he succeeds at the final examination in qualifying to be an interpreter in the Russian language, he shall receive a gratuity of £200 and a further consolidated sum of £32 or £42 in repayment of his travelling expenses to and from St. Petersburg or Moscow, as the case may be. The gratuity of £200 shall be paid only in cases where there has been the full term of residence in Russia for the purposes of study. No grant on account of travelling expenses shall be made to an officer who fails to qualify to be an Interpreter, but he shall not become ineligible to earn the gratuity and the consolidated sum for travelling expenses if he succeeds at any subsequent examination in qualifying to be an Interpreter.

13. Whether successful or not at the final examination, he shall rejoin in India within two months from the date on which it began unless his leave or furlough extends beyond that period. No reversion to furlough involving absence from India for more than two months after the date of the examination, or for more than two years in all, shall (except on medical certificate) be allowed without the previously obtained assent of the Government of India.

14. An officer shall be entitled to count as Indian duty for promotion and pension but not as service for furlough the period of eight months spent in Russia.

Shooting passes. Procedure in connexion with the grant of—to soldiers.

G. O. No. $\frac{748}{III-457A-5}$, dated 4th April, 1889.

G. O. Nos. $\frac{1907-8}{II-457A-8-9}$, dated 3rd September, 1889.

COMMISSIONERS of Divisions and Magistrates of Districts, on receiving intimation from the military authorities of shooting passes having been granted to soldiers in accordance with the paras. of the Army Regulations quoted below, should at once communicate the fact to the local subordinate officials in the tracts to be visited, in view to measures being taken to avoid any disputes between the soldiers and the natives of the locality :—

749.—Army Regulations, India, Volume II. "Discipline." Passes for shooting purposes are only to be granted to steady, well-conducted men, who are known to be competent to handle a gun. Not less than three men should go out shooting together, and at least one of the party should have sufficient acquaintance with the language to be able to converse with the inhabitants. On no account is any member of a shooting party to address or enter into conversation with native women. Soldiers are prohibited from entering any village, house, temple, mosque or enclosure, or from shooting in their vicinity ; and they are forbidden to trespass upon, or shoot over crops. Soldiers out shooting are to keep together as much as possible, and not separate into parties of less than three.

750. (*G. O. No.* 22-89).—When shooting passes extending over three days are granted to non-commissioned officers or men, the Commanding Officer will send to the Magistrate of the district, or in the case of soldiers obtaining passes to districts other than that in which the regiment they belong to is quartered for the time being, then to the Magistrate of the district to which the men are about to proceed, a notice stating the *rank* and *names* of the party, and as nearly as possible the part of the district to which they are going. Care should be taken that passes are only given for localities where shooting can properly be pursued.

751.—*Paragraph* 749 will be read to every man to whom a shooting pass is granted, and it will be ascertained that he is aware of the localities that he is prohibited from visiting, and of the animals and birds whose killing is forbidden. Any breach of these rules should be severely punished, and should the men of any one corps be guilty of repeated disregard of the orders on the subject, permission to shoot should be withdrawn from the corps for one year.

751*A*.—Shooting passes to non-commissioned officers and men are not to be given for more than 14 days at a time. They may be given by Officers Commanding the Corps to which the men belong, or in the case of the men having proceeded out of the district, by the Officer Commanding the Corps to which they may be attached for the time being (*vide* paragraph 1685A).

751*B*.—Officers granting shooting passes will take care that all rules in force regarding the close season of the district concerned are explained to the men, who must be cautioned not to infringe them.

751*C*.—In order to avoid giving men passes to proceed to districts where any sickness may be prevalent at the time, or other impediments may interfere with the grant of shooting passes, due notice of the intention to grant the furloughs for the purpose of shooting, under paragraph 1685A, will be made to the Officer Commanding the station concerned.

Paragraph 1685*A*.—Furlough under the preceding paragraph, when for the purpose of shooting, will be granted only to military stations at which the men can be attached for rations and quarters to a Corps or Detachment stationed there.

Paragraph 1685*B*.—Soldiers on furlough will report themselves at once to the Station Staff Officer on arrival at destination, and will be attached to some corps at the station.

Subscriptions. Inviting of—from native chiefs or officials of native states.

India's No. $\frac{25}{1437-1469}$, dated 14th August, 1889.

G. O. No. $\frac{1909}{III-723-9}$, dated 3rd September, 1889.

In the Home Department Resolution No. $\frac{31}{1217-42}$, dated the 11th July, 1885, published in part IV, Political, page 11, it is laid down that no officer of Government shall ask or accept pecuniary aid or subscriptions from native chiefs or officials of native states in pursuance of public objects, except with the previous sanction of the Local Government to which he may be subordinate: but applications for contributions to private or semi-public objects are not expressly condemned. The objections upon which those orders are based apply with even greater force to such donations. The Governor-General in Council is therefore pleased to extend the orders contained in Resolution No. $\frac{31}{1217-42}$ (Public), dated 11th July, 1885, to applications for or acceptance of assistance towards private or semi-public objects.

India's No. 1866, dated 28th October, 1885.

G. O. No. $\frac{1270}{III-723}$, dated 6th November, 1885.

It has been ruled that the restrictions imposed on Government officials do not apply to Local and Municipal Boards, and that the term "native chiefs" includes "zamíndárs."

Supplement to the List of Annual Reports and Returns submitted by the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, to the Government of India (page 66, III.—General Department, of Manual of General Orders, 3rd edition.)

Department.	Title of Report and Return.	Year of Report.	By whom submitted.	Date fixed for submission to this Government.
Revenue ...	Return of statistics regarding minerals and gems produced in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Calendar ...	Director, Land Records and Agriculture.	15th March.
Do. ...	Report on the condition of Brittany cattle and the stock obtained from them.	Do. ...	Ditto ditto ...	15th December.
Do. ...	Report on operations of the Cawnpore agricultural station, kharíf and rabi.	Agricultural ending,	Ditto ditto ...	1st July.
Oudh Revenue.	Report on the Revenue Administration—district and divisional.	Revenue year ending September.	Commissioners	1st December.
Do. ...	Report on the management of Court of Wards and encumbered estates.	Do. do. ...	Ditto	15th do.
Miscellaneous General.	Report on the Batesar Fair	Fair takes place in November.	Commissioner, Agra Division,	Two months after the end of the Fair.
Political.	Return of Armaments of Native States in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Calendar ...	Agents, Lieutenant-Governor for Rámpur and Tehri.	15th January.
Civil ...	Statement showing the recoveries effected in respect of costs in Privy Council appeal cases.	Do. ...	Legal Remembrancer to Government, N.-W. P. & Oudh.	20th January.
Do. ...	Report on the Administration of the Registration Department, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Official ...	Inspector-General, Registration, N.-W. P. and Oudh.	1st August.
Do. ...	Report on the Administration of Civil Justice in the North-Western Provinces.	Calendar ...	Registrar, High Court, North-Western Provinces.	15th May.
Do. ...	Ditto in Oudh	Do. ...	Judicial Commissioner, Oudh,	Do.
Criminal ...	Report on the Administration of Criminal Justice in the North-Western Provinces.	Do. ...	Registrar, High Court, North-Western Provinces.	1st July.
Do. ...	Ditto in Oudh	Do. ...	Judicial Commissioner, Oudh,	15th May.

From the list at pages 68—69—III under VII Judicial (Civil) the following should be omitted :—

(1) Statement showing the duty on probates, letters of administration and certificates under Act XXVII of 1860, North-Western Provinces.
(2) Ditto ditto ditto Oudh.
(3) Report on the sale of ancestral land.

SUPPLEMENTARY ORDERS.

Carriage required for the movement of troops. Supply of—through the Commissariat Department:—

Government of India, Home Department, No. 1672, dated 16th September, 1889, and G. O. Nos. $\frac{2167}{III-798A}$, dated 19th October 1889 and No. $\frac{2304}{III-798A}$, dated 22nd November, 1889.

THE attention of all district officers is requested to the rules laid down in Army Regulations, India, Volume X, Passages, Part II, Inland, Section I, III, Carriage, paragraphs 87 to 151, and Appendix V-D., which detail the procedure under which carriage is to be obtained by regimental authorities from the Commissariat, and permit, under the conditions therein laid down (paragraph 96), of the Commissariat applying to the Civil authorities for assistance.

2. The position of the Commissariat Department is that, on occasions of this sort, it utilises all Government carriage that may be available, procures contracts for carts, &c., whenever practicable, and does its best to obtain hired carriage when required, without the intervention of the Civil authorities, at the sanctioned rates of hire. Beyond this, the powers of the department do not extend, and hence it is absolutely necessary that the department should be able to appeal to the Civil authorities when occasion demands it. The Commissariat Department is, however, bound to make its own arrangements for carriage when this is possible, the aid of the Civil authorities being called in only when difficulty is experienced in its provision.

3. Provision has been made in the Army Regulations [paragraph 96, clauses *(f)* and *(g)*] for the case of troops leaving one district for another, and arrangements should be made for the relief of the carts, if necessary, by the Civil authorities passing on the requisition to those in the adjoining district.

Circulars of Heads of Departments. Submission of drafts of—

G. O. No. $\frac{1000}{VI-126B}$ [Judicial (Criminal) Department], dated 18th May, 1889.

CIRCULAR letters addressed to subordinate officers by Heads of Departments, which merely call attention to, or enforce, existing rules, or which deal with matters of routine, need not be submitted before their issue for the sanction of Government; but this should be done in every case where questions of principle are involved, or where it is desired to introduce substantial deviations from existing practice in matters of importance.

Commissions in the Native Army. Grant of—to young men of family and of warlike races:—

G. O. No. $\frac{2426}{III-853A-2}$, dated 14th December, 1889.

THE Government of India, under instructions from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, having sanctioned the gradual introduction of young men of family and of warlike races into the Native Army with direct commissions, it was directed that all applications for such direct commissions be submitted to Government through the Commissioner of the Division; and that, when called on by the Military authorities, the District Officers should furnish direct the descriptive rolls of candidates for direct commissions.

Communications. Address of—to officials in the United Kingdom, Continental Europe, and the Colonies:

G. O. No. $\frac{2433}{III-860A-2}$, dated 16th December, 1889.

It having come to the notice of the Government of India that Government officials in India have addressed official communications direct to (1) officials in the United Kingdom, (2) officials in Continental Europe, and (3) officials in the Colonies, such direct communications being irregular, it is directed that all references to the persons mentioned should be made through the channel of the Government of India and Her Majesty's Secretary of State.

Home Department, No. $\frac{5}{182}$, dated 30th January, 1890.

These orders do not refer to the Local Government, nor to correspondence with Consular or Diplomatic officers; nor do they supersede the orders contained in Financial Department Resolution No. 3512 of the 16th October, 1885 (*vide* page 98-XII, Miscellaneous General, Vol. II of this Manual) regarding correspondence with the Director General of stores at the India Office.

Forts, turrets, &c., Rules for admission of visitors to—

G. O. No. $\frac{2371}{III-705}$, dated 10th December, 1889.

The following revised rules regulating admission to armoured forts, turrets, coast batteries, &c., received from the Government of India, Military Department, are published for general information in supersession of the rules published at page 29, III—General, of this Manual:—

Rules to regulate admission to armoured forts, turrets, coast batteries, submarine mining establishments, arsenals, and other ordnance establishments to military works and places, whether fortified or not, set apart for naval or military purposes, and to closed portions of inland forts (not applicable to barracks and quarters).

(A) As regards coast and frontier defences, position-finding stations, submarine mining and torpedo establishments, and such other works as may from time to time be specified in General Orders, the following rules will apply:—

1. Only those actually employed on the construction and maintenance of such works and establishments will be allowed to inspect or enter any of them without an order of admission for each individual issued by the General or other Officer Commanding the district, who is held responsible that no unauthorised persons gain admittance, or have opportunities for inspection from the outside. Subject to the approval of the Commander-in-Chief in India, or of the Commanders-in-Chief of the Madras and Bombay Armies, suitable precautions will be taken, and rules laid down, by the General or Commanding Officer of the district, in regard to the admission of all persons actually and necessarily employed on such works and establishments.

2. With the above exception, orders for admission will only be issued to officers, non-commissioned officers and men of Her Majesty's Naval and Military Forces, including the Indian

Marine, when duty requires them to enter the defences or establishments, or when residence within obliges them to pass from and to such defences; and to such Civilians only, in the employment of the Government of India, as are required to do so for the public service.

3. In the case of defences occupied as barracks by troops and their families, the General, or other Officer Commanding, will use his discretion as to the admission of persons who have occasion to visit the military occupants. When, however, such works are of a nature to render it desirable to keep their construction unknown, that consideration must be paramount.

4. All passes granted by the General or other Officer Commanding, must be given up and returned to his headquarters, except in cases where officers or Civilians have occasion to visit works periodically in the course of their duty, in which case the General Officer Commanding may issue special passes, under proper precautions.

5. Foreigners, and all persons not on duty, applying for admission, must be referred to the Adjutant-General in India, or the Adjutants-General of the Madras and Bombay Armies, as the case may require.

(B) As regards the other works and establishments not included in the preceding clause (A), the following rules will apply :—

1. The following persons only will be allowed to enter the above, namely :—

   (*a*) Commissioned officers of the Army and Navy and gazetted officers of the Indian Marine in uniform.

   (*b*) Officials of the Military, Military Works, Ordnance and Marine Departments, and officers and subordinates belonging to the Military Works, Ordnance and Marine Departments in actual charge of, or employed on, the works: sufficient means being adopted in each case to ensure their identification.

   (*c*) Other British subjects (naval, military, Indian marine or civil) or native gentlemen in possession of a pass from the General or other Officer Commanding the district or station, or in the case of arsenals and other ordnance establishments, from the Inspectors-General of Ordnance throughout their respective circles.

2. In the case of foreigners, a special authority from the Commander-in-Chief in India, or the Commanders-in-Chief of the Madras and Bombay Armies, will be required.

3. Visitors, being Officers of the Army, Navy or Indian Marine, in uniform, not on duty, will be required to give in writing their names and addresses to the officer, or warrant or non-commissioned officer in charge, before entering.

4. Officers in plain clothes will not be admitted without passes.

5. It is to be distinctly understood that no officers, or officials, having a right to enter, are empowered to admit friends without previously obtaining passes for them from the proper authorities.

6. No Civilian or foreigner, admitted on pass, is to be shown the magazines, the loading arrangements, or the machinery connected with the works.

7. Information is not to be given to any person, except duly authorised British officers or specially accredited Civilians, regarding the construction of the works, or the machinery in connection with them.

8. No person who is not one of the authorities specified in Rule 1 (*b*) shall be allowed to make any written note, drawing, photograph, or measurement of any fort, turret, battery, work or other military or marine place, whether completely constructed or not, or of any gun, military or marine apparatus or machinery, or of any part of anything herein mentioned.

9. Passes are to be given up on entering any of the places mentioned above. The passes will be forwarded monthly to the headquarters of the district.

10. With respect to inland forts not ordinarily closed to the public, admission to the buildings and offices in their interior will be regulated as heretofore; but the public will not be allowed access to the fortifications, or armaments with their accessories, such as expense stores and magazines, except under the provisions of the above rules, subject to the following modifications :—

(*a*) The rules will be enforced in their integrity only as regards admission to those specified portions of the defences which, in the opinion of the Commander-in-Chief in India (or, as regards forts in Madras and Bombay, of the Commanders-in-Chief of those Presidencies), are of such importance as to require special precautions against their examination by unauthorised persons, separate orders on this point being issued for each fort.

(*b*) With the exception of those specified portions as above, the defences of inland forts may be visited by a British subject or native gentleman in possession of a pass signed by any of the authorities enumerated in Rule 1 (*c*), or by the officer in command of the fort, or if accompanied by a commissioned officer of the garrison in uniform.

Memorials. Rules for the transmission of—addressed to Her Majesty's Government:—
G. G. O. No. 2061, dated 30th October, 1889, Home Department.

THE following clause is substituted for clause (8), Rule XII of the rules for the transmission of memorials to Her Majesty's Government printed at page 46—III (General Department) of the Manual of Orders :—

(8). When a memorial is an appeal against an order of a Local Government regarding the dismissal, removal, reduction or other punishment of a Government servant whose salary was not more than Rs. 100 a month ; or when it is an appeal against similar orders of a Local Government confirmed by the Government of India from a Government servant whose salary was not more than Rs. 250 a month.

Memorials—Rules for the submission of—to the Government of India.—
G. G. O. Home Department No. 1812, dated 11th October, 1889.

THE following rules regarding the submission of petitions to the Government of India are published for general information :—

NOTE 1.—In these rules the words Local Government include a Local Administration, and also, except as regards Rule 3 (7), Section III, the head of a Department directly under the Government of India.

NOTE 2.—These rules do not apply to non-pensionable subordinate, clerical and menial establishments employed in the construction and working of State Railways, to whom Circular No. VI, Railway, Public Works Department, dated 1st June, 1888, applies.

NOTE 3.—These rules apply so far as may be to all memorials, letters, and applications, &c., addressed to the Governor-General in Council.

SECTION I.

Rules regulating the submission of petitions to the Government of India by private persons or public bodies.

1. Every petition to the Government of India, whether it bears immediately on a matter of Imperial policy or has reference to the orders or the general policy and action of a Local Government, should be forwarded through the Local Government under which the petitioner is residing or is employed. But there is no objection to the petitioner's forwarding simultaneously a duplicate copy of the petition to the Government of India, if he so desires, provided that he marks it as a "duplicate."

2. A petition may be either in manuscript or print, but must, with all accompanying documents, be properly authenticated by the signature of the petitioner, or, when the petitioners are numerous, by one or more of them, and it must conclude with a specific prayer.

3. Every petition should be accompanied by a letter addressed to the Local Government requesting its transmission to the Government of India, and, when any order of a Local Government is appealed against, by a copy of such order, as well as of any orders passed in the case by subordinate authorities.

4. Communications on matters connected with any Bills before the Council may be addressed either in the form of a petition to the

Governor-General in Council, or in a letter to the Secretary in the Legislative Department, and must in either case be sent to the Secretary to the Legislative Department. Ordinarily such communications will not be answered. Except in the case of the High Court at Fort William, such communications from Courts, officials, or public bodies should be sent through the Local Governments.

SECTION II.

Special rules regulating the submission of petitions by officers in civil employ.

1. Every officer wishing to petition the Government of India should do so separately.

2. Every petition should be submitted through the head of the office or department to which the petitioner belongs, and be forwarded by him through the usual official channel. But there is no objection to the petitioner transmitting a duplicate to the Government of India direct, provided that he marks it as a "duplicate."

3. No officer may submit a petition in respect of any matter connected with his official position unless he has some personal interest in such matter.

SECTION III.

Rules for observance by Local Governments in regard to the transmission or withholding of petitions.

1. Petitions should be forwarded to the Government of India by the Local Government with a concise statement of material facts and (unless there be special reasons for not doing so) an expression of opinion.

If the petition is an appeal against an order of dismissal from Government service, the papers submitted by the Local Government should show whether the charge against the petitioner was reduced to writing; whether his defence was taken and reduced to writing; and whether the decision was in writing.

2. When the petition is not in English, the Local Government should transmit a translation with it.

3. Local Governments are vested with discretionary power to withhold petitions addressed to the Government of India in the following cases:—

(1) when a petition is illegible or unintelligible:

(2) when a petition contains language which, in the opinion of the Local Government, is disloyal, disrespectful or improper:

(3) when a previous petition has been disposed of by the Secretary of State or the Governor-General in Council, and the petition discloses no new facts or circumstances which afford grounds for a re-consideration of the case:

(4) when a petition is an application for pecuniary assistance by a person manifestly possessing no claim :

(5) when a petition is an application for employment from a person not in the service of Government :

(6) when a petition is an appeal from a judicial decision, with which the executive has no legal power of interference :

NOTE.—If the Government has reserved any discretion of interference, or is concerned as a party to the suit, or if the appeal is practically an appeal for mercy or pardon, the petition must be transmitted. But in the last mentioned case the transmission of the petition will not affect the discretion in regard to capital sentences allowed to Local Governments by the Home Department Resolution dated 14th October, 1885.

(7) when a petition is an appeal against an order of the Local Government upholding on appeal the dismissal, removal, reduction, or other punishment of a Government servant whose salary was not more than Rs. 100 a month :

(8) when a petition is an appeal against a decision which by any law, or rule having the force of law, is declared to be final :

(9) when a petition is an appeal in a case for which the law provides a different or specific remedy, or in regard to which the time limited by law for appeal has been exceeded :

(10) when a petition is an appeal against an order or decision of the Local Government, and is made more than six months after the communication of such order or decision to the petitioner without satisfactory explanation of the delay :

(11) when a petition is addressed by an officer still in the public service, and has reference to his prospective claim for pension, except as provided in article 995 of the Civil Service Regulations :

(12) when a petition is an appeal against the non-exercise by the Local Government of a dispensatory discretion vested in it by law or rule.

4. If a petition is withheld, the petitioner should be informed of the fact, and the reason for it.

5. A list of petitions withheld under Rule 3, with the reasons for withholding them, shall be forwarded quarterly to the Government of India in the Department concerned.

SUPPLEMENTARY ORDERS.

Civil Divisions of British territory.

G. O. No. $\frac{478-481}{III-289}$, dated 26th March 1889.

In supersession of previous orders, Commissioners of Divisions in Oudh are requested to prepare the return of Civil Divisions of British territory according to the revenue year ending 30th September and submit it to Government in the Oudh Revenue Department by the 15th of January following.

Uncovenanted Officers prohibited from lending money.

Home Department Resolution No. $\frac{2A}{87-103}$, dated 16th January 1890, and G. O. No. $\frac{120}{III-997A-2}$, dated 30th January 1890.

His Excellency in Council is pleased to direct that the rules in section 2 of Regulation XXXVIII of 1793 on the subject of lending money, directly or indirectly, to any proprietor or farmer of land, or dependent talúqdár or under-farmer, or raiyat or their sureties, which apply to Covenanted Civil Servants and were extended by Government of India, Home Department, Resolution of the 17th March 1882 (page 62-III above), to the members of the Statutory Civil Service, shall be extended to all Uncovenanted Officers in the subordinate executive and judicial services of the Government. Such officers are hereby prohibited from lending money at interest, whether directly or through relatives or other agents, to landholders, with or without security, within the province in which they are employed.

Russian language. Examination in the—

Government of India, Home Department, Notification No. 2429, dated 19th December 1889.

In supersession of Home Department No. 673, dated 4th April 1889, published at page 111-III of the Manual of Government Orders, the following revised Regulations under which a limited number of members of the Covenanted Civil Service will be permitted to present themselves for examination in the Russian language while on furlough are, with the approval of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, published for information :— .

1.—The Civil Service Commissioners will hold examinations in London twice a year, commencing on the first Tuesday in April and the third Tuesday in October, for the purpose of examining officers in Russian.

2.—Officers who obtain ·5 of the total marks will be noted in their record of service as "Passed" in Russian, and those who obtain ·8 will be noted as qualified to be "Interpreters" in Russian.

3.—The maximum marks allotted at this examination will be 800, divided as follows :—

Dictation	50	800
Translation from Russian into English	100	
Translation from English into Russian	200	
Writing an essay or letter and copying manuscript	150	
Oral examination. Conversation, including reading manuscript at sight and translation in writing from Russian into English and from English into Russian from *ex tempore* reading	300	

4.—Applications for permission to appear at these examinations must be made to the Government of India in the Home Department—*(a)* in the case of an officer directly under the Government of India, through the Department in which he is serving; and *(b)* by an officer under a Local Government or Administration, through the Local Government or Administration to which he is subordinate. Applications must not be made to the India Office in London.

5.—Such permission will be granted to a limited number of officers only, and to no one who has not to his credit a sufficient amount of furlough to enable him to complete the full course of study and appear for the final examination within its limit. The whole time so passed will be treated as part of the furlough taken, and the officer will be entitled to furlough pay during it. The Government of India reserves to itself full discretion to grant or withhold permission in any case.

6.—Any officer who proves his possession of a sufficient elementary knowledge of Russian by scoring not less than 200 marks (·25 of the total) at one of the examinations held by the Civil Service Commissioners for the purpose of examining officers in foreign languages, or passes one of the preliminary examinations in Russian held in India, will be permitted to proceed from England to Russia for a further course of study of the Russian language.

7.—On starting for Russia he will be granted an advance of pay, not exceeding 35 days' furlough pay and also not exceeding £100; and such advance will be recovered in instalments spread over eight months after his arrival in Russia.

8.—Shortly after his arrival in Russia, he shall report to the India Office his address and the date of his entering Russia. Any subsequent change of his address shall likewise be reported.

9.—The period to be spent in Russia shall not be less than eight months. As special value is attached to a lengthened stay in Russia he shall not present himself for final examination till one year after passing the elementary test either in England or India, and shall not be permitted to attend any intermediate examination held by the Civil Service Commissioners.

10.—Two months before his final examination he shall notify to the India Office the address in England to which his order for examination should be sent by the Civil Service Commissioners.

11.—He shall return to England a full week before his final examination, and shall report to the India Office in writing his arrival and the date of his quitting Russia.

12.—If he succeeds at the final examination in qualifying to be an Interpreter in the Russian language, he shall receive a gratuity of £200 and a further consolidated sum of £32 or £42 in repayment of his travelling expenses to and from St. Petersburg or Moscow, as the case may be. The gratuity of £200 shall be paid only in cases where there has been the full term of residence in Russia for the purposes of study. No grant on account of travelling expenses shall be made to an officer who fails to qualify to be an Interpreter, but he may earn the gratutity and the consolidated sum for travelling expenses if he succeeds at any subsequent examination in qualifying to be an Interpreter.

13.—Whether successful or not at the final examination, he shall rejoin in India within two months from the date on which it began, unless his leave or furlough extends beyond that period. If, however, his leave has been granted under medical certificate, it will be necessary for him, as usual, to obtain a certificate that he is in a fit state of health to return to his duty.

14.—An officer shall be entitled to count as Indian duty for promotion and pension, but not as service for furlough, the period of eight months spent in Russia.

SUPPLEMENTARY ORDERS.

ERRATUM.

In the statement of scale of rewards for the destruction of wild animals printed at page 90-III (General Department) of the Manual of general orders, insert in the columns under "*bear*" opposite the Oudh Divisions, the same scale of rewards as sanctioned for Divisions of the North-Western Provinces, *viz* :—

Bear, either sex, Rs. 3.

Bear cub, either sex, Rs. 1-8-0.

2. At the foot of the same page quote as the authority for this sanction "G. O. No. 2723, dated 1st August 1883, para. 3."

Government servants attending public meetings—Rules relating to:—

India, Home Department No. $\frac{11}{682}$, dated 18th March 1890, and G. O. No. $\frac{575}{III.-241A-2}$ dated 22nd April 1890.

His Excellency the Governor-General in Council desires that the following rules may be observed by all Government servants in the matter of attending public meetings :—

(a) As a general rule no officer of Government should attend at a political meeting where the fact of his presence is likely to be misconstrued or to impair his usefulness as an official.

(b) No officer of Government may take part in the proceedings of a political meeting, or in organizing or promoting a political meeting or agitation.

(c) If in any case an officer is in doubt whether any action which he proposes to take would contravene the terms of this order, the matter should be referred to the Head of the Department or District, and, if necessary, to the Local Government or Administration.

Landed property held by Officers—Registers of—to be maintained.

G. O. No. $\frac{720}{I-42}$, dated 7th May 1890 (Revenue Department).

In continuation of the orders published at page 100—III of this Manual, the following instructions are issued for the preparation and maintenance of Registers of landed property held by all Officers in the superior Service of Government :—

At present registers of officers holding landed property are maintained :—

(a) in the Secretariat Office—

(1) For Deputy Collectors, North-Western Provinces.	From returns furnished annually by the Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces.
(2) For Sub-Judges and Munsifs, North-Western Provinces.	From returns furnished annually by the High Court, North-Western Provinces.

(3) For Subordinate Judges and Munsifs, Oudh.	From returns furnished annually by the Judicial Commissioner, Oudh.
(4) For Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Police, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	From returns furnished annually by the Inspector-General of Police, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
(5) For Deputy Collectors and Tahsíldárs in Oudh.	From returns furnished annually by the Commissioners in Oudh, *vide* Circular No. 15-IX of the Oudh Revenue Manual.

(*b*) *in the Office of the Board of Revenue*—

(1) For Tahsíldárs in the North-Western Provinces.	From returns furnished annually by Commissioners, North-Western Provinces, *vide* Board's Extant Circular No. 37-IX, Vol. I.

Under a Resolution by the Government of India, Home Department, No. $\frac{10R.}{637-646}$, dated 14th March 1890, it has been directed that the rule, which requires the registration in the public offices of all possession or acquisition of land by public officers (paragraph 5, Home Department letter No. 21, dated 13th May 1885), shall hereafter apply to all officers in superior service. Superior service is all service on pay exceeding Rs. 10 per mensem. In view of this extension in the scope of the standing orders, it will no longer be possible for those registers to be maintained in the Secretariat, and it has been decided that the register shall be kept up, in the form appended to this letter, by certain Heads of Departments, Commissioners of Divisions and District Judges for the officials detailed below :—

By the Board of Revenue ...	For Deputy Collectors and Tahsíldárs, North-Western Provinces.
„ the Oudh Revenue Department.	„ Ditto ditto, Oudh.
„ the High Court ...	For Subordinate Judges and Munsifs, North-Western Provinces.
„ the Judicial Commissioner Oudh.	For ditto ditto, Oudh.
„ the Inspector-General of Police	For Police officers, superior and subordinate, and their establishments.
„ the Commissioner of Excise and Stamps and Inspector-General of Registration.	For establishments in the Excise, Stamps and Registration Departments.

By the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals.	For Medical officers and their establishments.
„ the Inspector-General of Prisons.	For Jail officers and their establishments.
„ the Director of Public Instruction.	For Educational officers and their establishments.
„ the Director, Land Records and Agriculture.	For Officers of the Agricultural Department, including kanúngos
„ the Sanitary Commissioner	For Sanitary Officers and their establishments.
„ the Conservators of Forests	For Forest Officers and their establishments.
„ the Commissioners of Divisions.	For their own establishments and those of Collectors and Deputy Commissioners.
„ the District Judges, North-Western Provinces.	For their own establishments and those of Subordinate Judges and Munsifs, North-Western Provinces.
„ the ditto ditto, Oudh	For ditto ditto, Oudh.

For members of the Statutory Service a register will be kept up in the Secretariat office, and Commissioners of Divisions in which they are serving are required to submit for this class of officers all the particulars required by the last paragraph on page 100, Department III of the Manual of Orders. Beginning with 1891 an annual return, in the form appended, of all changes in the register should be forwarded to this office by 15th February at latest. The returns hitherto submitted by the Board of Revenue, the High Court, the Judicial Commissioner, and the Inspector-General of Police are no longer required.

Return showing interest in agricultural land held by Officers in superior service in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

1	2	3	4		5	6	7	8	9
Number.	Name.	Appointment.	*Land held in*		Area in acres.	Acquired or ancestral.	Annual revenue.	Estimated value.	Remarks.
			District	Pargana.					
					A. r. p.		Rs.	Rs.	

Land, acquisition of—by Public Officers.
Home Department, No. $\frac{19}{1164}$, (Public), dated 14th June 1890.

THE Governor General in Council has decided with the approval of Her Majesty's Secretary of State, that the rule contained in paragraph 2 of the rules published at page 100-III of the Manual of Government Orders, regarding landholding in India which applies to Statutory Civil Servants shall be extended to Natives of India who enter the Indian Civil Service by competition in England.

SUPPLEMENTARY ORDERS.

Annual Reports and Returns.

G. O. No. $\frac{226}{V-70B.}$, dated 20th September 1890.

In the list of annual reports and returns published at pages 66-70—III *for* "1st June," as the date fixed for the submission of the Report on the Agra Medical School *substitute* "1st July."

Wolves.—Memorandum explaining how the cubs of—may be distinguished from those of jackals and foxes.

G. O. No. $\frac{900}{III-994A.}$, dated 3rd July 1890.

(*a*) *Wolves.*—Breeding season from about the middle of October to about the end of December.

When very young, with closed eyes and ears, their general superficial colour is sooty brown, with an under colour that is, at the root of hairs, of dirty tan. The latter is more apparent on the head and flanks, while the sootiness is more decided on the under part of the body. They have a milky white chest spot, varying from a few hairs to a largish patch; the ears are drooping.

When the eyes of young wolves are open and they begin to crawl, about the third week, their general colour is a dirty tan washed with soot.

As they grow, the ears become erect, general colour becomes a uniform light tan, with only the tips of the hairs dark, the tail being the darkest part of the animal. After the sixth week or so the white chest spot merges into the fawn colour of the remainder of the chest, and a dark collar on the under part of the neck becomes visible.

This collar looks as if dark grey ashes were brushed across the grey white of the neck. But it disappears again as the wolf gains his adult colouring and merges into the uniform creamy white of the neck and chest.

(*b*) *Jackals.*—Breeding season from about the middle of March to middle of April.

When quite young, with closed eyes, they are of a sooty brown, sprinked all over with greyish hairs. Their coat is somewhat harsh. The lower part of their abdomen is bare. Their tail compared to their body is short. As they grow, a tan spot is developed in front of each ear. Afterwards a good deal of tan appears about their heads and legs and their colour becomes lighter, and their coat softer, but it is spare and never so full as that of a young wolf. The grey tips of the hairs are very distinct, especially in certain lights. As they grow older, they become still lighter in colour, and the sootiness is confined to the tips of the hairs. Their appearance is then as if they had been rolling themselves among charcoal, *viz.*, a ground colour of yellowish tan, washed with soot. Their teeth are neither fine nor stout. When about a month old, their general character, smallness of limbs and head should render it

easy to distinguish them from wolf cubs, especially when the season is taken into consideration. Should any *very young* and *hairless* cubs be brought, it is a sign they have been cut out of the mother, and then, unless they bring the mother also, it is a *sure sign* they are *not* wolves : as if a pregnant wolf were captured, a reward for her would certainly be claimed. It is understood that by far the largest proportion of cubs for which "Kanjars" claim reward are jackals.

(c) *Foxes.*—Breeding season from about middle of February to middle of March. When quite young, with closed eyes, they are of a very light brown, somewhat of the shade of coffee and milk, darker on the back. Their coat is soft, and the tail compared to their body is *very long*, almost twice as long as that of the young jackal of the same age. When older their colour becomes lighter, being only slightly dark on the back. The lower part of their abdomen becomes completely covered with a short and soft *white* down and their ears become white edged.

Still older their coat becomes very soft and of a yellowish tan, with numerous projecting silky black hairs. At this period on their paws (that part which corresponds to the anatomical wrist) are developed a few white hairs, and their face becomes quite foxy, with a pointed muzzle.

Their teeth are fine.

SUPPLEMENTARY ORDERS.

Immovable property. Report of registration of deeds of transfer of—by Government servants.

G. O. No. $\frac{784}{VII-300B}$, dated 13th September 1890.

REGISTRARS and Sub-Registrars should report to the Inspector-General of Registration, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for communication to Government, all cases of the registration of deeds of transfer of immovable property to which Government servants may be parties.

SUPPLEMENTARY ORDERS.

Russian Language. Examination in the—
Home Department Notification No. 8, dated 5th February 1891.

For Rule 7 of the Rules for the examination of members of the Covenanted Civil Service in the Russian language, printed at pages 125 and 126 of this section of the Manual, substitute the following :—

7. On starting for Russia he may be granted an advance of pay not exceeding 35 days' furlough pay and also not exceeding £100. Such advance will only be granted to an officer who draws his furlough pay from the India Office, and will be recovered in instalments spread over eight months after his arrival in Russia.

No. III.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

III.—EDUCATION DEPT.

ADMINISTRATION.

Plans and Estimates—Village, Tahsili, and Town Schools.
Office Memo. No. 372A, dated 23rd December, 1875.
Office Memo. No. 27A., dated 22nd February, 1876.

STANDARD plans and estimates for village, tahsili and town schools, prepared by the Public Works Department, were approved by the orders quoted on the margin ; the village school being designed to accommodate 60 boys, and to be erected at a cost of Rs. 289, the others to accommodate 50, 80, or 120 boys, and costing Rs. 1,623, Rs. 2,387, and Rs. 3,131 respectively.

Local Schools—resume of rules—
G. O. No. $\frac{2136}{IX-120}$, dated 26th October, 1885.

THE following is a *resumé* of the resolutions affecting the position of local schools :—

(*a*) All schools up to and inclusive of the zila school are "local schools," except institutions specially exempted.

(*b*) As regards zila schools, the functions of the district board are those of official visitors, and are confined to visiting, inspecting, and reporting. In all other matters the authority of the Director of Public Instruction is paramount.

(*c*) All other local schools will—subject to rules issued, or to be issued in regard to appointments requiring professional skill, and to such other rules as may be found necessary or expedient—be under the control of the board.

(*d*) Aided schools corresponding in status to the local schools above referred to, except such as have been specially exempted, are under the general supervision of the board ; and grants-in-aid to such will ordinarily be made after reference to the board.

(*e*) The district inspecting staff (Deputy and Sub-Deputy Inspectors) will be regarded as part of the local educational establishment ; but these officers will be subject in matters of status and discipline to the Director of Public Instruction, and they will correspond direct with the superior officers of the Department on the matters specified in Circular No. 36,* dated 26th September, 1883.

(*f*) In all tuitional matters—that is, in all matters connected with the direction of studies and examination of results—the orders of the Director of Public Instruction will be final.

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* Printed on page 5.

(*g*) The board will be bound to furnish such reports and returns as the Director of Public Instruction may, for departmental or other purposes, require.

(*h*) No schools (except those of the *halkabandi* class) shall be opened or closed without reference to the departmental authorities.

(*i*) Intra-municipal schools, not being purely municipal institutions, will ordinarily be under the control of the district board.

APPOINTMENTS.

Final standard under Code of Regulations—Preference to be given to candidates passing by.

Circular No. $\frac{709E.}{III-164}$, dated 30th June, 1887.

UNDER instructions received from the Government of India, the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner has been pleased to direct that in future, in making appointments to the service of Government, preference be given, where the choice lies between passed pupils of European High Schools, to candidates who have passed the final standard prescribed under the recently promulgated Code of Regulations for European Schools, and in all other cases to recognize passing by the said standard as equivalent to passing the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta or Panjáb Universities.

BOOKS.

Rewards for vernacular literature.
Notification No. 791A., dated 30th August, 1868.

REWARDS will be given for the production of useful works in the vernacular of approved design and style in any branch of science or literature.

For this end the writing may be original composition, or it may be a compilation, or it may be even a translation from books in any other language. Theological treatises will not be received, nor treatises containing anything obnoxious to morality. There is no other condition either as to the subject or treatment. The theme may belong to history, biography, travel, science, art, or philosophy; it may be a work of fact or of fiction, and may be composed either in prose or verse. In short, the only condition is that the book shall subserve some useful purpose, either of instruction, entertainment, or mental discipline; that it shall be written in one or other of the current dialects, Urdu or Hindi; and that there shall be excellence both in the style and treatment.

Neither is there any restriction as to the author, whether in respect of birth, place of education, or residence.

The reward will, as a rule, in each case be one thousand rupees, but it may be more, or it may be less, according to the merits of the works.

Books suitable for the women of India will be especially acceptable and well rewarded.

The Government will ordinarily be prepared to aid in the publication of any meritorious work by subscribing for a number of copies. Such assistance will be exclusive of, and in addition to, the rewards now promised.

G. O. No. 664, dated 22nd October, 1874.

Any work for which a reward is sought may be submitted to the Secretary to Government, or the Director of Public Instruction, or to the Principals of the Muir Central College or Benares Colleges. No prize less than Rs. 300 will be given for any work.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Channel of correspondence with the Deputy Inspector of Schools.
Circular No. 36, (Financial) dated 26th September, 1889.

As a rule all correspondence with the district inspecting educational staff passes through the district board, and the district inspecting staff submit to their departmental superiors through the board any reports or information that may be called for. It seems, however, to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner desirable to except correspondence on certain matters of a special character which do not really fall within the province of the district board, from the general ruling and to allow, in regard to such excepted subjects, direct correspondence between the Inspector and the Deputy Inspector, without the intervention of the district board. A list of such subjects has, therefore, been drawn up, and is appended for general information. But it must be distinctly understood that all correspondence falling within the excepted heads is open to the inspection of the board through their president.

List of subjects on which direct communication may be allowed between Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors of Schools.

A.—NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.

I.—Middle class vernacular and school examinations.

II.—Normal school and teachers' examinations.

III.—Inspector's annual tours.

IV.—Inspector's certificates for candidates for the pleadership examination.

V.—Reports and statistics required for the annual divisional report on Public Instruction.

VI.—Changes in the course of study, reviews of new school-books, correction of proofs, &c.

VII.—Any other subject on which the district board may agree that direct correspondence between the Inspector and the Deputy Inspectors will be more convenient.

B.—OUDH ONLY (PROVISIONAL).

VIII.—Book depôts attached to Deputy Inspectors' offices.

IX.—Inspection of jail schools.

X.—Oudh Educational Gazette.

XI.—Teachers' circulating libraries.

EDUCATIONAL OFFICES.

Educational offices requiring professional skill.

G. O. No. $\frac{1107}{X.-10}$, dated 6th March, 1886.

THE Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner is pleased, under clause (*m*) of section 47, Act XIV of 1883, to declare the following Educational offices under district boards to be offices requiring professional skill, *viz.*:—

(1) the offices of Deputy Inspector of Schools and of Sub-Deputy Inspector of Schools;

(2) the office of School Teacher.

The Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner is also pleased to make the following rules as to the qualifications requisite in the case of persons appointed to such offices :—

I. Deputy and Sub-Deputy Inspectors—

(1)—Appointments to the office of Deputy Inspector of Schools shall be made by the Director of Public Instruction in communication with boards.

(2)—No person shall be appointed to the office of Sub-Deputy Inspector of Schools without a certificate from the Director of Public Instruction approving of his appointment to the post in question. Every candidate for the office of Sub-Deputy Inspector must also hold a certificate of having passed the departmental examination in one of its branches, or the normal school examination in the 1st division, or some higher examination.

(3)—The pay and promotion of Deputy and Sub-Deputy Inspectors will be regulated according to the grades of pay in the Educational Department, and no extra allowance to a Deputy or Sub-Deputy Inspector will be admissible without the approval of the Director of Public Instruction.

II. School Teachers—

(1)—Every candidate for an Anglo-vernacular teachership must be qualified as follows :—

(*a*) if the office carries a salary of Rs. 100 and upwards, he must be (by preference) a graduate of a University ;

(*b*) if the office carries a salary of less than Rs. 100, but above Rs. 49, he must have passed the F. A. examination ;

(*c*) if the office carries a salary of less than Rs. 50 and more than Rs. 29, he must have passed the University Matriculation examination;

(*d*) if the office carries a salary of below Rs. 30, he must have passed the departmental middle class examination

in the Anglo-vernacular branch or some higher examination ;

(*e*) in cases (*a*) and (*b*) he must hold a certificate by the Director of Public Instruction approving of his appointment to the post in question.

(2)—Every chief teacher appointed in a middle vernacular school must hold a certificate of having passed the normal school examination in the 1st division or upper grade.

(3)—Every assistant teacher appointed in a middle vernacular school, and every teacher appointed in a primary school, must hold a certificate of having passed the normal school examination.

(4)—Under clause (2) of this rule the consent of the Inspector must be obtained to the appointment ; under clause (3) the appointment will remain with the district board. The Inspector will prepare and submit to the board a list of competent candidates, for nomination and appointment, in both cases. In all cases—(1), (2) and (3)—pay and promotion will ordinarily be regulated according to the grades at present in force.

(5)—If it be shown to the satisfaction of the Director of Public Instruction that a competent man qualified as above cannot be obtained for the office in question, he may sanction the appointment of an unqualified candidate, on the condition of his qualifying at one of the next two annual examinations following his appointment.

EDUCATIONAL OFFICERS.

Examination in the vernacular of officers in the Educational Department.

G. O. No. 242, dated 2nd August, 1875, forwarding No. 1525A., dated 6th October, 1868, as amended by No. 894, dated 4th March, 1869.

Extract G. G. O. No. 734, dated 9th September, 1864.

THE following are the rules for the examination of all graded officers and head masters of zila schools, European and Eurasian, and no promotion or increase of pay will under any circumstances be given to an officer who has not passed. The test is a purely linguistic one, and the proper standard of proficiency is that required for the staff corps, *viz.*, the 2nd or higher standard examination, and the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, is the proper authority to decide on the qualification of examinees. Candidate will be tested as to their ability, 1*st*, to read and construe passages in books of ordinary difficulty in *Urdu* and *Hindi*; 2*nd*, to make accurate and idiomatic written translations from English into Hindustani in both the *Persian* and *Deva Nagri* characters; 3*rd*, to read and translate petitions, native letters, &c., in *Urdu* and *Hindi*; 4*th*, to converse with educated or uneducated natives of India.

TESTS.

First.—Reading fluently and construing with readiness and accuracy not less than an ordinary octavo page of the undermentioned works :—

(1) The *Bagh-o-Bahar*.

(2) Selections from the prose of the *Prem Sagar*.

Second.—Translating accurately and with correctness of idiom and grammar not less than half an ordinary octavo page of plain English into language similar to that of the *Bagh-o-Bahar*, in the Persian character, and an equal amount in the *Deva Nagri* character into language similar to that of the *Prem Sagar*.

Third.—Reading fairly and translating readily and correctly Hindustani manuscripts written in both the Persian and *Deva Nagri* characters.

These MSS. may be selected from the proceedings of a case in court, from reports of petitions addressed to civil or military authorities, from letters passing between natives of India in the ordinary course of business, or from private correspondence. They should not be written with the clearness of a printed book, nor yet in a very cramped or crabbed hand, but in such a manner as fairly and honestly to represent the written characters as practically employed in the presidency or province in which the examination is held.

Fourth.—Conversing with the examiners or with natives of India with fluency and with such correctness of pronunciation, grammar, and idiom, as to be at once intelligible.

Oriental languages. Rules for encouragement of study of—by Educational Officers. G. O. No. 1497A., dated 25th April, 1872.

THE languages in which an officer may present himself for examination, and the amount of reward in each case, are as follows:—

Languages.	*Prize.* Rs.	*Languages.*	*Prize.* Rs.
Hindi	1,000	Sanskrit	2,000
Urdu	1,000	Arabic	2,000
Persian	1,000		

2. All graded European officers of the educational service may compete for these prizes. Any other European officer in the department may compete, with the special permission of the Government. A professor of a language cannot obtain a reward in that language.

3. No officer will be permitted to receive rewards for scholarship in more than two languages.

4. No officer will be permitted to present himself for examination more than twice in any one language.

5. No officer will be permitted to present himself for examination after the expiration of seven years from the date of his first appointment to the educational service.

6. For Sanskrit and Arabic the examination will coincide as regards subjects, time, and place with the Calcutta University Examination in Honors.

7. The examination for rewards in Hindi, Urdu and Persian will be held at the same time, before such examiners as the Lieutenant-Governor, in communication with the Director of Public Instruction, may appoint.

The text-books in the languages are as follows:—

HINDI PROSE ...	The prose selections in Siva Prasad's Gutka. Niti Sudha Tarangini (part).
POETRY ...	Two books of the Ramayan.
GRAMMAR ...	Mr. Etherington's.
URDU PROSE ...	Selections from the correspondence of Mirza Nausha (Ghalib). Alf Laila (four tales), Akhlak-i-kashi (part).
POETRY ...	Sauda, three pieces. Ghalib, three pieces. Atish or other modern, three pieces.
GRAMMAR ...	Kawaid-i-Urdu, Part IV.
PERSIAN PROSE ...	Gulistan. Anwar-i-Sohaili, Book I. Akhlak-i-Jalali (part).
POETRY ...	Bostan. Diwan of Hafiz (part). Khamsa of Nizami (one of the five poems).

8. Besides undergoing an examination in the above-mentioned books, candidates will be required to translate into English with accuracy a passage from some work not among those abovementioned, and to translate an ordinary piece of English into Persian, Urdu, or Hindi, as the case may be, with accuracy of grammar, spelling, and idiom. Candidates in Hindi and Urdu will also be required to show—

(1) Ability to converse with readiness, fluency, and grammatical correctness, with a native ignorant of English, on a subject connected with education.

(2) Ability to give a lesson to a class of native students in mathematics, history, geography, and grammar, such lessons being conducted through the medium of the vernacular.

Inspectors of Schools and District and Municipal Boards.

G. O. No. $\frac{1418}{IX1\text{-}38}$, dated 13th November, 1884.

THE following are the orders upon the position of Inspectors of Schools in regard to district and municipal boards.

Sections 31 and 32, respectively, of Acts XIV and XV of 1883 provide that "the Inspector of Schools of the Circle shall be entitled to attend any meeting of the board and to address the board on any matter affecting * * public instructions." The object of this provision is not to sever the connection that has hitherto existed between district and municipal committees on the one hand, and the inspecting staff of the Educational Department on the other; but to place the latter in a position where they will be better able than before to invite the attention of boards to educational requirements.

Should an Inspector have occasion to offer any suggestions or advice to a board, otherwise than at a public meeting, he should place himself, demi-officially or officially, in communication with the chairman.

The Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner looks to the Inspectors for cordial and effective co-operation with boards in all educational matters.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Establishment of Deputy Inspectors.

G. O. No. $\frac{7589}{X-86}$, dated 10th December, 1886.

THE Director of Public Instruction having represented to Government that muharrirs on the establishment of Deputy Inspectors of Schools are employed to a considerable extent in the statistical and other special work of his department, and that changes in these establishments made by district boards, without intimation to the Department, are liable to cause great inconvenience, the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner has desired that in future boards, before making any changes in the establishment of a Deputy Inspector, will refer to the Director, and ascertain that no reason exists against the charge at the time proposed.

GRANTS-IN-AID.

Grant-in-aid rules.
G. O. No. 449A., dated 2nd June, 1874 .(N.-W. P.), extended to Oudh by G. O. No. 17A., dated 19th January, 1878.

I.—THE object of a system of grants-in-aid is to promote private enterprise in education, under the inspection of officers appointed by the Government.

II.—The means consist in aiding the voluntary exertions locally made to establish and maintain schools.

III.—The conditions are—

(1)—That the school is under competent and trustworthy management.

(2)—That the institution is stable in its character.

(3)—That the school, as strengthened by the grant, will supply a distinct want, and that the educational requirements of the neighbourhood are not already sufficiently met by existing schools.

(4)—That the teaching staff is adequate.

No. 602, dated 7th September, 1874.

It should be made a further condition of a grant-in-aid to an orphanage that it should be subject to inspection by a committee, consisting of the Commissioner of the division, the Magistrate of the district, and the Civil Surgeon. The special duty of the committees in inspecting the orphanages will be to examine the buildings and the food and clothing of the children and the sanitary arrangements of the place ; and they should do this from time to time as they think proper, bringing any defect to the notice of Government, through the Director of Public Instruction, when they consider it necessary to do so.

IV.—With the view of enabling Government to judge whether these conditions exist, managers of schools desirous of receiving State assistance will submit through the Director of Public Instruction, a statement showing—

(1)—The names of the persons responsible for the management of the school and for the disbursement of all funds expended on the same, their place of residence, and how long they undertake to be responsible.

(2)—The class to which the school belongs. (See article VI.)

(3)—The following particulars :—

(*a*)—The resources (in detail) at the disposal of the managers, to augment which the aid of Government is sought. These resources may include the income collected from fees. (See article X.)

(*b*)—The names, qualifications, and salaries of the teachers employed.

(*c*)—The number of scholars in average attendance in each department of the school.

(*d*)—The dimensions and suitability of the building.

(*e*)—The scholastic regulations (as to attendance, fees, fines, &c.) in force or to be enforced.

(*f*)—The books studied or to be studied (of these a detailed list should be given).

V.—The amount of the grant, with due regard to the funds at the disposal of the Local Government, will depend in the *first* place upon the kind of education given in the school, or, in other words, upon the class of school; in the *second* place, upon the tuitional expenditure which the managers are prepared to maintain; in the *third* place, upon the average number of pupils under instruction; and in the *fourth* place, the continuance of the grant will be contingent on the favorable report of the Government Inspectors.

Grants-in-aid will be restricted within the limits specified below, which have been fixed with reference to the funds ordinarily required for the effective maintenance of schools of each class. In the case of schools above the rank of lower schools, the grant will not exceed one-half of the whole tuitional expenditure on the schools; and in all cases it will bear a certain proportion to the number of pupils who regularly attend the school, and who are effectively taught, as certified by the report of the Government Inspectors In the case of lower schools the grant will not exceed one-third of the tuitional expenditure (Resolution of the Government of India, No. 62, dated 11th February, 1871).

VI.—For the present the different kinds of schools are classed as—

(1)—Lower schools, teaching the vernacular in an elementary manner.

(2)—Middle schools—

(A)—Teaching English, but not up to the university matriculation standard.

(B)—Teaching vernacular literature and science, together with instruction more or less complete in Persian or Arabic or Sanskrit.

(3)—High schools—

(A.)—Teaching English up to the university matriculation standard.

(B.)—Teaching oriental classics, *i.e.*, Persian and Arabic Madrasas and Sanskrit Patshalas.

(4)—Colleges—

(A.)—Teaching English to undergraduates of the Calcutta University, and

(B.)—Teaching the highest recognised curriculum in oriental literature, metaphysics, &c.

VII.—(1) *Lower schools, teaching the vernacular in an elementary manner.*—The minimum grant is Rs. 3, and the maximum Rs. 10 per mensem. The minimum average attendance must not be less than one boy for every two annas of the monthly grant.

(2) *Middle schools (A), teaching English, but not up to the university matriculation standard.*—The minimum grant to this class of school is Rs. 20, and the average attendance of boys who learn English is not to be less than one boy for every twelve annas of the monthly grant.

Vernacular and oriental branches or departments attached to schools of this class are aided as vernacular schools of the lower class or as schools of the middle class (B) next following.

Middle schools (B), teaching vernacular literature and science, together with instruction in the elements of an oriental classical language.—Here the minimum grant is Rs. 10, and the average attendance is not to be less than one boy for every four annas of the monthly grant.

(3) *High schools (A), teaching English up to university matriculation standard.*—The minimum grant to this class of school is Rs. 75, and the average attendance of boys who learn English is not to be less than one for every Re. 1-8 of the monthly grant.

Vernacular and oriental branches or departments attached to schools of this class are aided as vernacular schools of the lower class or as middle schools (B).

High schools (B), teaching oriental classics, such as Persian and Arabic Madrasas or Sanskrit Patshalas.—No scale is laid down for these at present. Applications for aid will be treated, as far as possible, on the principles expressed in article V., with reference to the peculiar circumstances of each case.

(4) *Colleges (A) and (B)*—These will be aided upon the principles laid down in article V. No fixed scale can at present be laid down.

School departments attached to colleges are aided as schools of class 3A, which teach up to the matriculating standard (of the class). Oriental departments attached to colleges are also separately aided as 3B or 2B.

VIII.—Scholarships and prizes of moderate amount may be included in tuitional expenditure.

IX.—The tuitional services of missionaries engaged in education, whose names do not appear in the list of salaried teachers, may be included as part of the tuitional expenditure on a school. Such services may be valued at the amount which the managers would have had to give to a paid teacher, due regard being had to the time which the missionary spends in teaching and supervising.

X.—Fees are required to be taken in all aided schools of the kinds named in article V., except class (1). The mode of levying and the rates of fees are left to the discretion of the managers, but the gross income from fees must bear a certain proportion to the grant-in-aid, as follows :—

In middle schools of the class B and in high schools for oriental classics the monthly fee income should be equal to one-fourth of the grant.

In middle schools (A) and in high schools teaching English up to the university matriculation standard the monthly fee income should be equal to one-sixth of the grant.

In colleges the income from fees should be at the average rate of not less than Rs. 2½ per student.

XI.—The allotted grants when provided in the budget of the year are payable month by month on the manager's bills, countersigned (*vide* schedule annexed). Forms of bill are prescribed by the Accountant-General, and include a certificate to the effect that the conditions on which the grant is given have been fulfilled.

XII.—No grants are made to schools which are not open to examination by the Government Inspectors.

XIII.—The Inspectors are to make no inquiry into the religious doctrines which may be taught in any school, but are to confine themselves to the verification of the conditions on which the grants are made, to collect information, and to report the results of examination and to suggest improvements.

XIV.—The grant may be either withheld or reduced for causes arising out of the state of the school, as—

(*a*)—An unfavorable report by the Inspector.

(*b*)—If the teachers have not been regularly paid or are manifestly incapable.

(*c*)—If the attendance has been irregular, or if the registers be not kept with sufficient accuracy to warrant confidence in the returns.

(*d*)—If the school is found to be held in an unhealthy or otherwise undesirable locality after due notice from the Inspector.

XV.—In every aided school are to be kept, besides the ordinary register of attendance—

(*a*)—An account-book, in which all receipts and disbursements of the school shall be regularly entered and balanced from month to month.

(*b*)—A book in which the names of all scholars admitted, with date of admission, and age at time of admission, and father's or guardian's name, are entered. The same book will serve for the registry of withdrawals and dismissals.

(*c*)—A paged log-book, in which the managers or the head teacher may enter occurrences of an extraordinary nature affecting the interests of the school. No entry once made can be removed or altered, except by a subsequent entry of correction, and all entries are to be dated and signed.

XVI.—These books will be open to the Inspector at his annual visit, and he will enter in the latter such remarks as he may have to make on the state of the school, forwarding copy to the Director of Public Instruction.

XVII.—(Relates to European Schools and is superseded by the Code of Regulations for European Schools).

XVIII.—Girls' schools (native) may be aided on the principles of articles III. and V., and the main point of regard is the character and position of the managers and the tuitional expenditure, and that the cost is not excessive.

Application for aid is to be made according to the terms of article IV., except that the grant-in-aid may amount to one-half (not one-third) of the whole tuitional expenditure on the school, which is not to include payments made to the pupils for attendance.

The maximum grant for lower schools is Rs. 4 per annum for every girl in regular attendance. Aid is not given to a school at which the average daily attendance is less than 20.

Girls' schools are visited by an Inspectress of Schools appointed for the purpose; but Inspectors will examine the pupils when the parents or guardians of the children offer no objection, or when special circumstances require their presence.

XIX.—Grants are made to normal schools, industrial or art schools, orphanage schools, and schools for law, medicine, and

engineering, on the general principles of articles III., IV., V., and on the merits of each case.

XX.—The following regulations apply to the assignment of aid to indigenous or *desi* schools:—

(1)—The school must be situated at the sudder station of the district, or in some town where it can be easily inspected by the local school committee.

(2)—The subjects of instruction must be such as to entitle it to rank as a middle or high school (B)—that is to say, in addition to the teaching of Persian or Arabic or Sanskrit, arithmetic and some history, geography, and the elements of physical science must be taught in the vernacular.

(3)—Schools at which the attendance is less than 15 cannot claim assistance. The grants will in no case exceed half the whole tuitional outlay on the school. Within this limit the rate of aid will be one rupee per boy per quarter, commencing from the 1st April of each year; and the grants will be payable only after a favorable personal inspection by three members of the district school committee, of whom the head-master of the zila school or other educational officer is one.

(4)—When a grant is assigned, one or more sets of the Government educational books required for the course of study laid down will be provided on indent by the Inspector or Secretary to the district school committee.

(5)—The local committee will see that the teacher either systematically teaches these books himself, or employs an assistant, paid from the grant-in-aid, for the purpose.

(6)—All schools aided on the above principles will be annually examined by the Inspector.

XXI.—Aid is not granted towards the erection of private schools unless the Local Government is satisfied that the conditions for ordinary grants-in-aid laid down in article III. are fulfilled.

XXII.—Grants made for building, purchasing, enlarging, improving, or fitting up schools will not exceed the total amount contributed for the purpose by proprietors, residents, agents, or others within the district where the school is located. Such contribution may be in the form of—

(*a*)—Individual subscriptions.

(*b*)—Allotments from benevolent societies.

(*c*)—Materials at the market rates.

(*d*)—Sites given without valuable consideration.

(*e*)—Cartage.

XXIII.—The sites, plans, estimates, &c., must be satisfactory to the Local Government.

XXIV.—Grants are not made for building lower schools which teach the vernacular in an elementary manner. Under ordinary circumstances the grants for middle schools will not exceed Rs. 3,000 as a maximum, and for high schools Rs. 5,000.

XXV.—In the event of any building, towards the erection, purchase, or repair of which a grant may have been made by the Government, being subsequently diverted to any other than educational purposes, the Government shall have a prior lien upon the building for the recovery of the grant; and a provision to this effect should invariably be made before the money is disbursed.

Circular No. 41A., dated 19th November, 1866, (General).

In all cases before or at the time the money granted is paid over, the grantee and the officer of Government making the grant should sign a written agreement to the effect that the grant is made and accepted subject to the condition as to pre-emption and all the other conditions contained in the code of grant-in-aid rules—the grantee undertaking to sell and the Government officer to buy for Government on those conditions. This agreement should be registered, but will not require a stamp, and will be effectual to preserve the Government claim as against the grantee or any person claiming under him.

SCHEDULE.

I.—Schools in the case of which application for aid is to be made to Government through the Director of Public Instruction, and the bills for which are payable on his counterisgnature—

(1) Colleges, whether Anglo-oriental A or oriental B.

(2) High schools ditto ditto ditto.

(3) Schools for Europeans and Eurasians.

(4) Orphanages.

(5) Normal and special schools.

(6) Zenana tuition.

II.—Schools in the case of which application for aid is to be made through the district school committee, and the bills for which are payable on the countersignature of the Secretary—

(1) All schools (for natives) of the middle class.

(2) All schools (for natives) of the lower class.

(3) Indigenous or *desi* schools.

General principles of the grant-in-aid system.
G. O. No. 49A., dated 17th March, 1876.

It must be distinctly understood that the *previous* fulfilment of all the conditions laid down in article III. of the rules must be proved before any application for assistance can be admitted. It is not the intention of the rules that schools tentatively started should

receive aid on the understanding that these conditions may be fulfilled in the future existence of the institution. Their object is to afford a means of assisting schools which permanently supply a local want, not of helping schools to be opened on the chance of their attracting a sufficient number of scholars to make it worth while to keep them open.

No school which does not pass one boy a year on an average of three years should be entitled to be aided as a high school.

The rules should be strictly applied to all middle (A) schools for natives. The Government schools are open to all who choose to pay a moderate fee ; and if the people prefer local English classes, they must show that they are prepared to support them, either by fees or by subscriptions, to the extent required by the rules.

Special grants under Articles 32 and 37 of the Code of Regulations for European Schools.

G. O. No. $\frac{740\text{E.}}{\text{III}-40}$ of 2nd August, 1886.

SPECIAL aid is given by the Education Department towards the education of indigent European* children who attend schools under the Code.

Under paragraph 3 of G. O. No. $\frac{254\text{E.}}{\text{III}-40}$, of the 13th March, 1886, the investigation and report of these cases is declared to be part of the duty of the Magistrate.

The special aid given by the Education Department is of two kinds :—

(*A*)—A special grant under article 32 can be allowed to a day school to cover the *tuition fees* of poor children attending the school.

(*B*)—A special grant, not exceeding Rs. 5 monthly for each child, can be allowed under article 37 towards boarding charges.

If the Magistrate is of opinion that aid under either of the above provisions should be given towards the board or tuition of any European child, he will select a school to which to send the child, and will forward, through the Commissioner, to the Director, Public Instruction, a statement in the form A annexed. An addition will then be made to the grant by the Director in communication with the correspondent of the school.

In determining the amount of the monthly allowance shown in column 10 of form A., the Magistrate should consider the Government grant as merely supplementing, not superseding, the contribution from the parent or guardian of the scholar. In no case should the allowance (A) exceed the tuition fee of the standard in which the scholar will read.

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* For definition "of European" see article 3 of the Code.

The correspondents of aided schools will submit with their monthly grant-in-aid bills a second bill, in the form B annexed, on account of any special allowances sanctioned as above. These charges must be kept distinct from those of the ordinary grant.

If a child, to whose education special aid is given under these rules, remains absent from school for more than one month, he will not be re-admitted as a poor scholar, unless a fresh application from the Magistrate is sent, or he produces a medical certificate showing that his absence was caused by sickness.

The Inspector of European Schools will send to the Director an annual report regarding the progress of all scholars for whose education special grants are made under these rules. A copy of the report regarding any scholar can be obtained by the Magistrate on application to the Director.

STATEMENT A.

Application for a Special Grant under article 32 or 37 of the Code of Regulations for European Schools.

Name of child.	Age.	Father's or guardian's name and occupation.	Apparent monthly income of father or guardian.	Name of school to which the child is sent.	Whether as a boarder or day scholar.	Date of child's admission to school.	Standard into which he is admitted.	Ordinary fee of the standard.	Monthly allowance recommended by the Magistrate.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

STATEMENT B.

Monthly Bill of Special Grants to School under articles 32 and 37 of the Code of Regulations for European Schools.

Name of child.	Amount of the monthly allowance sanctioned.	Date and number of sanction received from Director's office.	Certificate of attendance of child during the month, signed by the correspondent.

MIDDLE CLASS EXAMINATION.

Rules for the Anglo-Vernacular Middle Examination.

THE following are the rules regarding the Anglo-Vernacular Middle examination :—

1. This is the standard of examination for the highest class of an Anglo-Vernacular Middle School (the 3rd class of a High School), and must be passed by every pupil of a Government school who desires to be admitted to the High School classes, provided that a pupil who fails may be promoted by the special permission of the Inspector of Schools, if he has shown sufficient knowledge of the first three subjects. Such promotion will not entitle him to receive a certificate of having passed.

2. The following statement gives the details of subjects, the particulars of the mode in which the examination will be conducted, and the mark system :—

Day of examination.	Subject.	Detail.	Particulars of examination.	Time allowed.	Marks. Maximum.	Marks. Minimum.
First day.	I.—English...	(*a*) Explanation of selected words and clauses in half a page of English from any middle class text-book, with questions on words, grammar, idiom and the analysis of sentences.	On paper, by Board of Examiners.	Two and a half hours, from 10 A.M. to 12-30 P.M.	50	
		(*b*) Translation into English of about 15 lines from a vernacular newspaper or book not read in class, and of several short vernacular sentences.	Ditto ...	Two hours, from 1 P.M. to 3 P.M.	35	
		(*c*) A misspelt extract from some English book not used in school, to be corrected and copied fairly as a test of spelling and penmanship.	Ditto ...	Half hour, from 3 P.M. to 3-30 P.M.	15	
				Total ...	100	33

Day of examination.	Subject.	Detail.	Particulars of examination.	Time allowed.	Marks. Maximum.	Marks. Minimum.
Second day.	II.—Mathematics.	(*a*) Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions and simple and double proportion. Algebra, the first four rules, with the use of elementary factors, and simple equations involving no fractions and only one unknown quantity.	On paper, by Board of Examiners. Questions and answers in the vernacular, but English figures may be used.	Two and a half hours, from 10 A.M. to 12-30 P.M.	50	
		(*b*) Euclid—Books I and II, with easy deductions.	On paper, by Board of Examiners. Questions and answers in the vernacular.	Three hours, from 1 P.M. to 4 P.M.	50	
				Total ...	100	33
Third day.	III.—Second Language.	(1) (*a*) Persian University Entrance Course; or (*b*) Urdu Entrance Course; or (*c*) Sanskrit Entrance Course; or (*d*) Hindi, Gutka, Parts I, II and III (omitting Padmavat).*	On paper, by Board of Examiners.	Two and a half hours, from 10 A.M. to 12-30 P.M.	50	
		(2) Translation of a paragraph of about 15 lines and of several short sentences from English into Urdu or Hindi.	Ditto ...	Two and a half hours, from 1 P.M. to 3-30 P.M..	30	
		(3) Composition of an original letter in Hindi or Urdu, of not less than 20 lines (marks given for spelling and penmanship as well as composition).	Ditto ...		20	
				Total ...	100	33

* The following courses are prescribed :—

Sanskrit—Sahitya Sar, by Satya Prasad Sarbadhikari.

Persian—Guldasta-i-Danish, by M. Muhammad Mohi-ud-din (published at Agra).

Urdu—Selections by M. Kabir-ud-din Ahmad, Khán Bahádur (published at the *Urdu Guide* Press).

Day of examination.	Subject.	Detail.	Particulars of examination.	Time allowed.	Marks. Maximum.	Marks. Minimum.
Fourth day.	IV.—History and Geography.	(*a*) Hunter's Brief History of the Indian People (Mukhtasar Tarikh Ahl-i-Hind, or Hindustan ke logon ka Sankshep Itihas).	On paper, by Board of Examiners. Questions and answers in vernacular.	Two and a half hours, from 10 A.M to 12-30 P.M.	50	
		(*b*) Geography of India and General Geography as in the Middle Class Geography, or the Jugrafia Giti by Rae Durga Prasad, or other similar books.	Ditto ...	Two and a half hours, from 1 P.M. to 3-30 P.M.	50	
				Total ...	100	25
Fifth day.	V.—Science.	(*a*) Physical Geography as in Pandit Lakhsmi Sankar Misra's Primer.	Ditto ...	Two hours, from 10 A.M to 12 noon.	50	
		(*b*) Sanitary Primer.	Ditto ...	Two hours, from 12-30 P.M. to 2-30 P.M.	50	
				Total ...	100	25
				GRAND TOTAL,	500	149

N.B.—To obtain a certificate of having passed the above examination, a candidate must gain the minimum pass marks in *each* of the five groups of subjects.

3. The Examiners will be appointed by the Director of Public Instruction ordinarily from among the principal teachers in Government and aided schools. The Principal, Muir Central College, Allahabad, or one of the Professors of the College will be the President of the Board of Examiners. All enquiries regarding the examination should be addressed to the President, Board of Examiners, M. C. A. V. Examination, Muir Central College, Allahabad.

4. The Examination will be held at centres which will be hereafter notified. Candidates will be informed by the Headmaster, who registers their names, at which centre they will be admitted and at what place and time they are required to attend. The examination will probably be held at the end of March or the beginning of April, as may be convenient with reference to the date fixed for the University Entrance Examination. The exact date will be notified in the *Government Gazette* early in September.

5. Every pupil of a Government Anglo-Vernacular Secondary School who has studied through the previous school year * in the 3rd class standard of High Schools is *expected* to present himself as a candidate at the above annual examination; and any pupil who has studied in the said class during the four months preceding the date on which the school list of candidates is closed will be *admitted* to the examination, provided the Head-master of the school is of opinion that he has a reasonable chance of passing. Pupils of any other than the 3rd class are not admissible.

N.B.—No pupil is considered to have attended the school unless he attended on 75 per cent. of the days the school was open during the period in question, except his absence has been caused by sickness, which must be duly certified to the Head-master. This attendance may have been in several schools, provided the transfer certificates authorized the transfer of the scholar.

6. Any pupil in the above-named 3rd class of an Aided Secondary School † is admissible to the examination as a scholar if the Head-master of the school considers he has a reasonable chance of passing: provided no person shall be considered to be a pupil of the school if he did not attend on 75 per cent. of the days the school was open during the four months preceding the 31st January, unless his absence was caused by sickness, which must be duly certified to the Head-master. The rule regarding transfers under the last preceding section applies to Aided Schools.

7. Head-masters of Government and Aided Secondary Anglo-Vernacular Schools will, on the 31st January, submit to the Inspector lists of the candidates from their schools in the following form:—

Return of Candidates for the Middle Anglo-Vernacular Examination of 1888 *from School District.*

Name of candidate.	His age.	His father's name.	Caste, if Hindu; otherwise, religion.	Occupation of father or guardian.	Serial number of pupil in admission register.	Date of admission to 3rd class.	Percentage of attendance during previous four months.	Name of second language, whether Sanskrit, Persian, Urdu or Hindi.	Which form of the vernacular, Urdu or Hindi, he wishes to use in answering those papers in which answers are required in vernacular.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

* In Government schools of this class the school year begins on 1st July.

† A school aided by the Municipal Committee (not by the Department) will be classed as an aided school if it is under inspection and complies with Departmental rules, but not otherwise.

8. The examination fee payable by a pupil of a Government or Aided School is Rs. 3, and until this fee is paid the candidate's name will not be registered. The Head-master will levy the examination fees from the candidates of his school and credit them in the Government Treasury to the Provincial head "Middle Examination Fees." He will forward the Treasury Officer's receipt with his list of candidates to the Inspector, who will not admit the candidates unless the Treasury receipt shows the whole amount due to have been credited. No fees will be returned.

9. Any person who is not a pupil of a Government or aided school and who has not attended any Government or aided school after the 30th October preceding the examination, will be admitted to the examination as a private candidate. He must apply in person to the Head-master of the Government Anglo-Vernacular Secondary School of the district where he resides, or, if there is no such school, the Head-master of the chief Aided School.* Such application must be made between the 15th and 31st January, and must be accompanied by a written statement giving the following details regarding the candidate :—(1) Name and address in full ; (2) his age ; (3) his father's name ; (4) caste, if Hindu ; if not, religion ; (5) occupation of father or guardian ; (6) whether candidate wishes to be examined in Sanskrit, Persian, Urdu or Hindi as a second language ; (7) which form of the vernacular, Urdu or Hindi, he wishes to use in answering those papers in which answers are required to be in vernacular. The Head-master will levy from the applicant a fee of Rs. 6. and enter his name with the above details in a list of *private candidates* to be despatched to the Inspectors of Schools on the 31st January. This list must be accompanied by the Treasury Officer's receipt showing the whole amount of fees due from such candidates to have been credited to Government.

NOTE.—Pupils of Government and Aided Schools are not admissible as candidates otherwise than as provided in sections 5 and 6 above. This rule applies to all pupils who attended the schools after the 30th October preceding the examination.

10. Candidates from foreign States should apply to the President, Board of Examiners, who will register their names and inform them at which centre they will be examined.

11. Each candidate will be required to produce at the examination room his receipt for the payment of his fee, signed by the Head-master.

12. Candidates who *pass* this examination will be classified in three divisions, as follows :—

In the first division.—Those who obtain 60 per cent. of the maximum marks.

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* In the following districts application should be made to the Head-masters of the schools named :—

At Gorakhpur, to the Church Mission School ; Ghâzipur—Lutheran Mission School ; Dehra—Mission School ; Lucknow—Head-master, Canning College School.

In the second division.—Those who obtain between 40 and 60 per cent. of the maximum marks.

In the third division.—Those who obtain below 40 per cent. of the maximum marks.

13. Their names will be published in the *Government Gazette*, and each will receive a certificate signed by the President of the Board of Examiners.

A crossed list showing the subjects in which each candidate of the district *failed* will be sent to the Head-master of the Principal Anglo-Vernacular School, for communication to private candidates. A similar crossed list for the scholars from his school will be sent to each Head-master. The President of Examiners cannot undertake to answer letters from candidates inquiring why they have not been passed and complaining they have not been fairly treated, nor to communicate the number of marks obtained by unsuccessful candidates.

14. Forty scholarships of Rs. 4 a month each will be given to the 40 pupils from Government or Aided Schools who obtain the highest number of marks, provided they are natives of these Provinces. The scholarships will be tenable for two years on the condition that scholars pursue their studies in a Government or Aided High School in a satisfactory manner to the Entrance Examination of the University.

Rules for the Vernacular Middle Examination.

THE following are the rules regarding the Vernacular Middle Examination.

1. This is the highest standard of examination for the Government and Aided *Vernacular* Secondary Schools. The following statement gives the details of the subjects of examination, the particulars of the manner in which it will be conducted, and the mark system :—

Day of examination.	Subject.	Detail.	Particulars of examination.	Time allowed.	Marks.	
					Maximum.	Minimum.
First day.	1.—Language	(a) *A.—Urdu candidates.*—Either Persian Entrance Course of the University of Calcutta or Urdu Entrance Course.*	On paper by Board of Examiners.	Two and a half hours, from 10 A.M. to 12-30 P.M.	50	

* The following have been prescribed :—
Persian—Guldasta-i-Dánish, by M. Muhammad Mohi-ud-din (published at Agra).
Urdu—Selections by M. Kabir-ud-din Ahmad, Khán Bahádur (published at the *Urdu Guide* Press).

Day of examination.	Subject.	Detail.	Particulars of examination.	Time allowed.	Marks. Maximum.	Marks. Minimum.
		B.—Hindi candidates.—Gutka, Parts I., II. and III., (omitting Padmavat).	On paper by Board of Examiners.	Two and a half hours from 10 A.M. to 12-30 P.M.	50	
		(*b*) Translation or paraphrase into modern idiomatic prose from Persian, Urdu or Hindi authors not read in class.	Passages to be set by Board of Examiners.	One hour, from 1 A.M. to 2 P.M.	20	
		(*c*) Original composition equal in quantity to 20 lines of an ordinary vernacular newspaper.	Subject to be set by Board of Examiners.	One hour, from 2 P.M. to 3 P.M.	25	
		(*d*) Reading various kinds of script as in Makhtub-i-Ahmadi, or Majmua-i-Kaghazát-i-Kár-ravai by Rae Durga Prasad in the Persian character, and Beoharpatra-Sanghar by the same author in the Nagri character, or Hindi and Kaithi script.	Oral examination by the officer whom the District Board may depute. The officer deputed will fix the hour for this.	Five minutes for each candidate.	5	
				Total ...	100	33
Second day.	II.—Elementary Mathematics.	(*a*) Euclid—Books I. and II., with easy deductions.	On paper by Board of Examiners. Questions in Urdu or Hindi as the candidate wishes.	Two and a half hours, from 10 A.M. to 12-30 P.M.	50	
		(*b*) Arithmetic—Vulgar and decimal fractions, proportion, practice, interest and discount, extraction of square root. Mensuration of plane surfaces, as in the Manual of Maulvi Zaka-ul-lah, or other similar book.	...	Two and a half hours, from 1 P.M. to 3-30 P.M.	50	
				Total ...	100	30

Day of examination.	Subject.	Detail.	Particulars of examination.	Time allowed.	Marks. Maximum.	Marks. Minimum.
Third day.	III.—History and Geography.	(a) Hunter's Brief History of the Indian People (Mukhtasar Tarikh Ahl-i-Hind, or Hindustán ke logon ká Sankshep Itihas).	On paper by Board of Examiners. Questions in Urdu or Hindi as the candidate wishes.	Two and a half hours, from 10 A.M. to 12-30 P.M.	50	
		(b) General Geography, as in the Middle class Geography, or Jugrafia Giti, by Rae Durga Prasad, or other similar book.	Ditto ...	Two and a half hours, from 1 P.M. to 3-30 P.M.	50	
				Total ...	100	25
Fourth day.	IV.—Science,	(a) Physical Geography by Pandit Lakshmi Shankar Misra.	On paper by Board of Examiners.	Two hours from 10 A.M. to 12 noon.	40	
		(b) Sanitary Primer ...	...	One and a half hour, from 12-30 P.M. to 2 P.M.	30	
		(c) Primer of Physical Science, or Primer of Biology, by Pandit Lakshmi Shankar Misra.	...	One and a half hour, from 2 to 3-30 P.M.	30	
				Total ...	100	30
				GRAND TOTAL,	400	118

N.B.—To obtain a certificate of having passed the above examination, the candidate must gain the minimum *pass marks* in *each* of the four groups of subjects and 118 in the aggregate.

2. The Examiners will be appointed by the Director of Public Instruction from among the principal teachers of Government and Aided Schools. The Principal of the Benares College will be the President of the Board of Examiners. All inquiries regarding the examination should be addressed to the President, Board of Examiners, Vernacular Middle Examination, Government College, Benares.

3. The examination will be held at the head-quarters of the principal districts of the Province, in such building as may be adapted to the purpose. Candidates will be informed by the Deputy Inspector of Schools who registers their names at what place and

time they are required to attend. The examination will probably take place at the end of March or the beginning of April, as may be convenient with reference to the date fixed for the University Entrance Examination. The exact date fixed will be notified in the *Government Gazette* early in September.

4. The Head-master of the Government Anglo-Vernacular School, or, in districts where there is no Government Anglo-Vernacular School, the Head-master of the chief Aided School* will be in charge of the examination-room under the general superintendence of a Sub-Committee of the District Board. At Benares and Lucknow the general superintendence will be exercised by the Principals of the Local Colleges.

5. Every pupil of a Government vernacular middle school who has studied through the previous school year in the *first* class is *expected* to present himself at the above annual examination ; and any pupil who has attended the first class during the four months preceding the date on which the list of candidates from the school is closed is *admissible* as a candidate, provided the Head-master of the school be of opinion he has a reasonable chance of passing.

N.B.—No pupil is considered to have attended school if he did not attend on 75 per cent. of the days the school was open during the period in question, unless his absence his been caused by sickness, which must be duly certified to the Deputy Inspector of Schools. The required attendance under this section and section 6 may be made up in two or more schools.

No pupils of the second or lower classes are admissible to the examination.

6. Every pupil in the *first* class of an aided vernacular middle school,† whom the Head-master considers to have a reasonable chance of passing the examination, is admissible as a candidate: provided no person will be admitted to the examination as a pupil of a school if he did not attend on 75 per cent. of the days the school was open during the four months preceding the date on which the school list of candidates was closed. If, however, the attendance of a pupil fell below the required percentage owing to his sickness, he will be admissible, provided the fact be duly certified to the Deputy Inspector of Schools. No pupils of the second or lower classes are admissible to the examination.

7. Head-masters of vernacular middle schools, Government or Aided, will, during the month of January, submit to the Deputy Inspector of Schools a list of candidates from their schools in the following form :—

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* At Agra the Head-master of the Normal School.

† A school aided by the municipality (not by the Department) will be considered an Aided School if it is under inspection and complies with departmental rules, not otherwise.

Return of Candidates for the Vernacular Middle Examination of 1888 *from* *school* *district.*

Name of candidate.	Age.	Father's name.	Caste, if Hindu; if not, religion.	Occupation of father or guardian.	Serial number in admission register.	Date of admission to school.	Date of promotion to *first* class.	Percentage of attendance during last four months.	Whether to be examined in Urdu, Persian or Hindi.	Whether he takes up the Primer of Physical Science or Primer of Biology.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

They will, on delivering this list, pay to the Deputy Inspector of Schools the full amount of fees due from the candidates under section 9.

8. Any person, not a pupil of a vernacular school as above, who wishes to be admitted to the examination must apply in person to the Deputy Inspector of Schools of the district in which he resides. Such application must be made between the 15th and 31st January and must be accompanied by a written statement giving the following details regarding the candidate :—(1) Name and address in full ; (2) his age ; (3) his father's name ; (4) caste, if Hindu, if not, religion ; (5) whether he wishes to be examined in Urdu, Persian or Hindi ; (6) whether he takes up the Primer of Physical Science or the Primer of Biology.

NOTE.—Pupils of Government and aided schools are *not* admissible as candidates otherwise than as provided in sections 5 and 6 above. This prohibition applies to all persons who attended the said schools after the 30th October preceding the examination.

9. The examination fee payable to the Deputy Inspector by a candidate from a Government or aided vernacular school as above will be Re. 1-8-0 ; that payable by any other candidate will be Rs. 3.

10. The Deputy Inspector of Schools is required to submit to the Inspector on the 1st February a complete list of candidates from his district in the following form :—

Return of Candidates for the Vernacular Middle Examination of 1888 *from district.*

A.—CANDIDATES IN HINDI.

Roll No.	Name of candidate.	His age.	His father's name.	Caste, if Hindu; if not, religion.	Occupation of parent or guardian.	School; or address of private candidate.	Serial number in admission register.	Date of admission to class I.	Percentage of attendance during previous four months.	Whether he takes up the Primer of Physical Science or the Primer of Biology.	Literature, Persian, Urdu or Hindi.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

Columns 8, 9 and 10 will remain blank for *private* candidates.

B.—CANDIDATES IN URDU.

(*In the same form.*)

Private candidates are to be entered after those from Government or aided schools as above.

11. The Deputy Inspector will not enter the name of any candidate in the list unless he has received his fee. He will pay the whole of the fees into the Government Treasury, to be credited to the provincial head "Middle Examination Fees," and forward the Treasury Officer's receipts with his lists to the Inspector, who will not admit the candidates unless the Treasury receipts show the whole amount due to have been credited. No fees will be returned.

12. Candidates who *pass* this examination will be classified in three divisions, as follows:—

In the first division.—Those who obtain 60 per cent. or more of the total.

In the second division.—Those who obtain 40 per cent. and less than 60 per cent. of the total.

In the third division.—Those who obtain less than 40 per cent. of the total.

Their names will be published in the *Government Gazette*, and each will receive a certificate signed by the President of the Board of Examiners.

A *crossed* list showing the subjects in which each candidate from the district *failed*, will be sent to the Deputy Inspector of Schools for communication to candidates. The President of the Board of Examiners cannot undertake to answer letters from candidates inquiring why they have not been passed and complaining they have not been fairly treated, nor to communicate the number of marks obtained by unsuccessful candidates.

13. Forty scholarships of Rs. 3 a month each will be given to the 40 pupils from Government or aided schools who obtain the highest number of marks, provided they are natives of these Provinces. These scholarships will be tenable for *four* years on the condition that the scholars pursue their studies in a satisfactory manner at a higher school, Government or aided.

ORPHANS.

Circular No. 15A., dated 21st January, 1865 (Financial) and India's No. 4829, dated 17th December, 1868.

FOUNDLINGS and the friendless children of female prisoners should be made over to some orphanage when they attain the age of two years. Two rupees each per mensem may be paid for their maintenance.

Circular No. 23A., dated 3rd July, 1871 (Revenue).

This should cease in the case of boys on their reaching 16 years, and in that of girls 18 years, or on marriage prior to attaining that age. All orphans who exceed the above ages should cease to be charged for.

The superintendents of orphanages are directed to furnish the Accountant-General, on the 1st of January, of each year, with a nominal roll of all the orphans under their charge, showing the age of each child in the orphanage.

Circular No. 14A., dated 8th May, 1874 (Revenue).

The practice of sending orphan children as a matter of course to Christian orphanages is disapproved of by Government. In time of severe and widespread distress, when orphans become numerous, it may be difficult to dispose of them in any other way, and they may then properly be sent to orphanages. But under ordinary circumstances every effort should be made in the first instance to make over the children to respectable persons of their own faith, who are prepared to bring them up honestly and will treat them kindly. Such people are often to be found if proper measures be taken and the Collector interests himself in the matter.

Circular Order No. 38A., dated 15th April, 1878, (Revenue).

Where the caste and faith of an orphan are known, and a respectable person of the same caste, or at least of the same faith is willing to take charge of and provide for such orphan, the child should be entrusted to the care of the applicant.

In a case where the faith is unknown, a child who has been ascertained to be really an orphan may be sent to a Christian orphanage. Care should be taken not to send to such orphanages merely destitute children, whose parents are likely to put in an appearance as soon as the scarcity passes away.

Orphans. Admission of—to Arya Samaj Orphanage at Bareilly.

G. O. No. $\frac{4463}{X-282}$, dated 14th July, 1888. Financial Department.

An allowance to the Governor of the Institution of Rs. 2-8 per mensem is sanctioned for each orphan sent to the Arya Samaj Orphanage at Bareilly.

No. IV.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

BENGAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY

No. IV.—POLITICAL DEPT.

DARBARS.

Darbar Lists.

No. 45, dated 21st May, 1879, (N.-W. P.) extended to Oudh by G. O. No. 418, dated 21st June, 1879, and amended by Circular No. 39, dated 24th July, 1880.

Darbár lists (in the form appended) should be maintained by district officers with the greatest care, the names of all gentlemen entitled to a seat in the darbár of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor being recorded in their proper places. On receipt of the district lists, the Commissioner should prepare annually a darbár list for his division in the same form, with the addition of a column headed "Divisional number" as column 1, assigning to the district darbáris their respective places in the general divisional list and recording his opinion on each recommendation for the admission of new names, the omission of names now on the list, or the change in position of darbáris.

This divisional list, should be submitted to Government for sanction by the 1st February in each year. It can conveniently be compiled by amending a copy of the last printed divisional list supplied by Government.

Applications for additions to or omissions from the list may, for special reasons, be submitted at any time other than that specified above.

As regards the compilation of these lists, the following general observations and orders are communicated for information and guidance :—

(*a*)—The darbár lists of the Lieutenant-Governor are formed of the following classes :

(1)—Native gentlemen of good family or local influence.

(2)—Men who have rendered conspicuous service to Government.

(3)—Men distinguished for public spirit, evinced by the construction of works of general utility and convenience.

(4)—Men distinguished for learning or professional attainments.

(5)—Honorary servants to Government, as City Magistrates, members of municipal boards, &c.

(6)—Government officials.

(*b*)—Of the first class alone is the right to a seat in darbár hereditary. As a rule, the eldest son of a darbári of this class, on the death of his father, will succeed to his position in darbár. This rule, however, is not absolute ; and when, on the death of the father, the estate has been largely reduced, or if the character and influence of the son do not appear to warrant his taking his father's place, the case will be considered and decided on its merits.

(*c*)—It must be remembered that the right to a seat in darbar only belongs to one member of an undivided family. In the case of a divided family, the heads of each separate branch are eligible for seats. Subordinate members, uncles, cousins or brothers in an undivided family are only eligible for seats if they possess special claims to consideration.

(*d*)—The second class includes many who will naturally find their place in the first class as well as many ex-officials of Government of the civil and military services. The succession of the son to his father's place in darbár is not hereditary in this class; but if the services rendered have been great, and the character of the son be good, his claims will be favorably considered.

(*e*)—In the third and fourth classes recommendations should be made very sparingly, and only for conspicuous public spirit and liberality or very distinguished attainments.

G. O. No. 689, dated 12th November, 1879.

(*f*)—Honorary Magistrates are ordinarily *ex-officio* entitled to a seat in the Lieutenant-Governor's darbár, and members of the sudder municipal boards. They should not, however, be entered by name in the list, unless otherwise entitled to attend. The members of mufassil municipal boards cannot be considered entitled to admission simply as such: but if on other grounds, they have any title to be admitted, the fact that they are members of a municipal board may be considered to enhance their claim. The gentlemen composing this class, if entitled on other grounds to a seat in darbár, will take the highest position to which—for any reason—they may be entitled.

(*g*)—Government officials need not be entered in the lists, as they are constantly transferred from one district to another. It may, however, be noted for the guidance of officers that—

I.—A classification of officials can best be arranged on the basis of salaries; and in this view there will be two grades:—

A.—Those drawing Rs. 250 per mensem and upwards.

B.—All others.

II.—In both classes the ranking will primarily be by salary; officials drawing the same salary being arranged according to seniority in gazetted service.

III.—Officials drawing under Rs. 100 per mensem will not, as a rule, be admitted to darbárs; but no hard-and-fast line can be drawn, and each case must be considered and decided on its own merits.

IV.—No general rule can be laid down as to the position (in general darbár lists) to be assigned to officials of either class. This often depends on local circumstances, and will be settled in each case on the occasion of a darbár being held in communication with the divisional and district staff.

A Government official not eligible as such, as a Naib-tahsíldár or a sub-inspector of police, will receive a seat if entitled thereto on family or special grounds.

(*h*)—No change can be made in the position assigned to any darbári in the lists approved by the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner without His Honor's sanction. No changes should be proposed by district officers, or recommended by Commissioners, unless very strong grounds exist.

(*i*)—The deaths of darbáris, and the proposals regarding the successors, if any, to their seats, should be reported to the Government on the occurrence of the deaths without delay.

On the occurrence of a local darbár (district or divisional), the list of darbáris present should be submitted to the Under-Secretary to Government in the Political Department on the following day, with an explanation of the reasons for the non-attendance of each darbári who failed to be present. A darbári not showing sufficient cause for failure to attend the Lieutenant-Governor's darbár will be liable to have his name struck off the list. This should be made known to all concerned.

Darbár list of the——

District number.	Name of darbári.	Name of father.	Residence.	Age.	Amount of income.	Occupation.	Grounds of admission.	Remarks.

N.B.—The name of newly-proposed darbáris should be entered in red ink.

Formerly in Oudh only three classes of gentlemen were admitted to darbár : (1) the ex-Royal family ; (2) taluqdárs ; (3) the notables of the city of Lucknow (other than members of the ex-Royal family). The lists of the first two classes have been kept up by Government, and gentlemen whose names appear in them will not be included in the district lists. The third class will be mixed in the ordinary district list.

Darbars. Places to be assigned to Native Commissioned Officers at— No. 159, dated 21st October, 1879.

THE places to be assigned in darbár to native commissioned* officers of the army, (1) on service, and (2) on pension, should be decided as follows :—

Risaldár.
Subadár.
Jamadár.

(*a*)—In regard to native officers on duty, the practice in this province has been not to assign to such, places among the darbáris : they are separately presented, at the conclusion of the darbár, by their commanding officer. No change in the existing procedure is called for.

(*b*)—In the case of native officers on leave—not pensioned, but not on duty—all such should take their places along with the native (civil) officials, pay and priority of service ordinarily determining relative position.

(*c*)—In regard to pensioned officers no hard-and-fast rule can be laid down. Ordinarily, if he be a man of family and social position, the pensioned officer would occupy the place in darbár to which he would have been entitled had he not served in the army. If, on the other hand, the grounds of his admission to darbár are based on services or military rank, his place must be determined on its merits.

Title holders. Position on the darbar lists of—

Circular No. $\frac{447}{\text{IV.-375-6}}$, dated 17th August, 1888.

Every titled person or member of an order, whose name is on the provincial list of title-holders and in the Manual of Titles, will necessarily come under one or other of the recognized classes of darbáris, and should, unless there is any special reason against it, be brought on to the darbár list. In proposing the names of titled persons for entry in the lists, and suggesting the places to be allotted to them, Commissioners should be guided by the following considerations. According to custom, Rájas, Nawábs, and holders of similar high titles head the list, and next them are entered Knights and Companions of Orders. To the holders of such titles as Shams-ul-ulama, Mahámahopádhyáya, Rai Bahádur, Khán Bahádur, no special positions are to be assigned solely on account of the titles. They should take rank in darbár with other persons of similar social position and personal merits, and precedence should only be given to them when their other claims are exactly identical with those of untitled persons.

DRESS REGULATIONS.

Dress regulations for military officers in civil employ.
G. G. O. (Military) No. 174, dated 6th July, 1863.

WHEN military officers serving under the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government appear in uniform, they are to wear the full dress or undress prescribed in Her Majesty's regulations, but they are on no account to appear in a mixture of both dresses.

Officers serving in staff departments for which no dress is prescribed in the regulations will, if they belong to the staff corps, wear the uniform of that corps, or if they do not belong to it, then the dress of their former regiment; but they are not permitted to wear the uniform prescribed for the general staff of the army.

Military Department No. 857, dated 25th February, 1864.

THIS order is not meant to direct officers of the army in civil employment to wear military uniform on any occasion; but when officers so employed wear military uniform at all, they should adhere strictly to the uniform prescribed for the corps or regiment to which they belong.

Military Department No. 155, dated 8th July, 1870.

This rule shall remain in force, except as regards levees, drawing-rooms, or other state occasions, when officers in civil employment, if no political or special uniform is prescribed, should wear the uniform of the corps or department to which they belong.

Wearing of shoes by natives in the presence of Europeans.
India's No. 514 dated 13th March, 1868 (Foreign).

ALL natives of India wearing boots or shoes of European fashion may appear thus habited before all the servants of Government, in all places within the Bengal Presidency and its dependencies, on all official or semi-official occasions, including darbárs of all descriptions. In the case of natives wearing shoes of Indian fashion, the old social practice, whereby such shoes must be taken off within the customary limits, will be maintained by the servants of Government in their official or semi-official capacities.

In the High Courts established by royal charter it will, of course, be for the Judges to decide whether any rule on the point is required for those courts.

Officers entitled to wear Political uniform.
G. O. No 155A. dated 2nd October, 1875.

THE following officers in the North-Western Provinces are entitled to wear the uniform of political officers of the 1st class:—

Chief Secretary to Government.

Secretary to Government, Oudh Revenue Department.

Commissioner of Benares.
Ditto of Rohilkhand.
Ditto of Kumaun.

The following are entitled to wear the uniform of political officers of the 2nd class :—

Under-Secretary in charge of Political Department.
Private Secretary to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor.

MEDALS.

MEDALS granted at the Delhi Imperial Assemblage may be kept as heirlooms by heirs of recipients, but can only be worn in public by the actual recipients.

Medals.
No. 619, dated 8th October, 1879.

NATIVE CHIEFS.

Native Chiefs. Presents from—to Her Majesty. (Secretary of State's No. 81, dated 17th June, 1861.)

HER MAJESTY is more gratified by the receipt of a simple letter of friendship from one of the princes of India than of the richest presents which the country can supply.

If, disregarding this suggestion, they should still in any case propose to send presents to England, the proposal should be discouraged, and if the presents should still, as is very improbable, be sent through Government, they will be disposed of and return gifts sent in the usual way.

Under no circumstances will any person in the service of Government be permitted to receive charge of presents from any native prince of India for the purpose of conveying them to England.

Executing purchases for Native Chiefs. India's No. 1016, dated 7th April, 1875 (Foreign).

THE Governor-General disapproves of Residents or Political Agents becoming the medium of obtaining articles for native chiefs, and they are requested to decline undertaking any such commissions in future.

Ceremonial to be observed at the arrival at and departure of Chiefs from Allahabad. G. O. No. 414A., dated 8th December, 1876.

I.—CHIEFS only passing through Allahabad and not leaving the railway station need not be formally received.

II.—Chiefs need be formally received only (1) if they arrive by daylight, and (2) if due intimation to the authorities be given.

III.—Chiefs receiving salutes of 15 or more guns will be met at the railway station and accompanied to their residence by the Under-Secretary to Government in the Political Department and an Aide-de-Camp to the Lieutenant-Governor. In the event of chiefs proceeding to their residences in palanquins, or in such other way that it may be inconvenient for them to be accompanied by European officers, the ceremony of accompanying them will be dispensed with.

IV.—Chiefs receiving salutes of 21 guns will further be received at the door of their residence by the Commissioner of the division.

V.—In the event of any officer being absent from Allahabad, or being unavoidably prevented from attending, his place will be taken by the officer who would in ordinary circumstances have had to represent him, *i.e.*, in the event of the Commissioner's absence, the Magistrate will represent him; similarly, the Political Under-Secretary will be represented by an Under-Secretary, while the place of Aide-de-Camp will be taken by an Assistant Magistrate.

VI.—Chiefs receiving salutes of less than 15 guns will be received with the customary ceremonies by an officer of the district (civil) staff.

VII.—(*The revised instructions as to guards of honour are given below.*)

VIII.—Chiefs receiving salutes of 21 guns will further, if possible, be accompanied to their residence by a small escort of cavalry.

IX.—In all cases a police force as required will be in attendance.

X.—The ceremonies at departure will be precisely similar to those at reception, the Commissioner of the division taking leave of chiefs receiving salutes of 21 guns at the door of their residence, and the Political Under-Secretary and an Aide-de-Camp accompanying all chiefs receiving salutes of 15 or more guns from their residence to the station.

XI.—In case of arrivals or departure by night only the necessary police force will be present.

At other stations in North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

XII.—These rules will apply, as far as possible, *mutatis mutandis*, in other stations also.

Guards of honour and salutes for Native Chiefs and Nobles.
For. Dept No 3589I., dated 19th October, 1885.

THE Government of India sanction the following alteration in paragraph 20, Section 3, Vol. II, of the Army Regulations :—

"I.—Guards of honour may be furnished for native chiefs and nobles who are received with a salute, permanent or personal, of 11 guns or more.

"II.—As a general rule they will be of the strength of 50 rank and file, but larger guards may be supplied at the discretion of the Officer Commanding the station in communication with the Political officers concerned.

"III.—Officers commanding bodies of troops, when called upon to furnish such guards of honour, will exercise, except under special instructions, their discretion as to the guard being of British or Native troops, according to the season or period of the day or other circumstances."

For. Department No. 924I., dated 17th March, 1886.

In all cases when a guard of honour is furnished and is composed of native troops, it shall be commanded by a Native officer if it consists of one company or less, and by a British officer if of greater strength."

On the arrival of a chief who is entitled to a salute, or guard, or both, it will be the duty of the Civil or Political authority to intimate the fact to the Military authorities and to ask for the salute, or guard, or both, as the case may be.

For. Dept. No. 1536 I., dated 10th May, 1886.

Native Chiefs. Notice of visits of - to Calcutta.
For. Dept. No. 30621. dated 7th August, 1886.

In order that the Civil authorities in Calcutta may have the means of communicating when necessary with the Military officers concerned when any native chief is about to visit Calcutta during the Viceroy's absence from the Presidency, timely notice should be given to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal regarding the date and hour of the chief's arrival.

Applications for pecuniary contributions from Native Chiefs towards public objects
For. Dept. Resolution No. $\frac{31}{1217\text{-}42}$, dated 11th July, 1885.

As it is for many reasons undesirable that applications to native chiefs for pecuniary contributions towards public objects should be made except with the permission of superior authority, no officer of Government shall in future ask or accept pecuniary aid or subscriptions from native chiefs or officials of native states in pursuance of public objects, except with the sanction previously obtained of the Local Government to which he may be subordinate.

Deputation of officers to accompany Native Chiefs to England.
For. Dept. No. 1961I., dated 10th June, 1886, and For. Dept. No 3444I. dated 23rd September, 1886.

The following general instructions are prescribed for future guidance :—

I.—Early and detailed information regarding the intention of a chief or noble to visit England should in each instance be supplied to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

II.—Political officers, when such are selected under existing arrangements to accompany the chiefs, will report themselves, upon their arrival in England, to the Political Secretary at the India Office, and be guided in their arrangements by such orders as the Secretary of State may find it necessary to issue to them through the Political Secretary.

III.—Chiefs who may proceed to England unaccompanied by British officers should be advised to make arrangements for their residence at home through the Political Secretary at the India Office and the Political Aide-de-Camp. When the Political Agent does not consider that the aid of the Secretary in the Political and Secret Department is necessary, he should nevertheless ascertain from the chief, as far as possible, what arrangements he contemplates, and should report them for communication to the India Office.

NATIVE STATES.

Language of correspondence with—
India's Circular No. 216, dated 30th June, 1864.

It is a Foreign Office rule that all *kharitas* from the Governor-General to native princes and chiefs, all *sanads*, treaties, or engagements, and, in a word, all communications of importance, must be in English. Every encouragement should be given to the systematic introduction of English as the ordinary medium of communication, so far as this can be done without objection on the part of the princes and chiefs; but the extension of the use of English should not be made the occasion for depriving native chiefs of the titles and respectful modes of address to which they are entitled and accustomed.

Communication of district officers with—
India's (For. Dept.) Circular No. 846, dated 4th October, 1865.

Civil officers of British districts are prohibited from communicating directly with independent chiefs or their officials, except in cases of emergency, in which category summonses for witnesses may be included. Copies of any such direct requisitions should simultaneously be furnished to the Political officer, care being taken that the applications are couched in courteous terms and bear the proper titles.

Circular No. 56A., dated 7th November, 1867, of the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

If any doubt is entertained by Magistrates as to the mode in which any chief should be addressed, the requisite information can be obtained from Government. In every case a sufficient time, calculated on a consideration of distance and other circumstances, should be allowed for service of summons.

Mails. Responsibility of native states for security of—
India's No. 1095 (Foreign), dated 18th July, 1866.

Every state is responsible for the secure passage through its territory of the Government mail and parcel post.

Where mails or parcel posts are plundered with impunity in consequence of inefficient arrangements for their security on the high roads traversing a state, that state will be required to increase the guards which accompany the mails and to strengthen its police stations along the high roads, or the same will be done by the British Government at the expense of the native state.

Where mails or parcel posts are plundered, the native state into which the plunderers are traced, and out of which they cannot be traced, will be expected to levy compensation from the district for the value of the plundered mails or parcel posts.

Execution of decrees of British tribunals in native states.
India's No. 240, dated 27th August, 1868 (For. Dept.)

The following are the rules regarding the assistance to be given by Political Agents to judgment-creditors in executing the decrees of British tribunals :—

Holders of decrees obtained in British tribunals must present them themselves, or by their lawfully constituted agents, for execution before such tribunals, without in any way invoking the aid or relying on the influence of the British representative. The question of reciprocity in the execution of decrees is one which the tribunals of the respective Governments must decide.

Where there are no regular tribunals, the political representative will, as a general rule, abstain from putting any pressure on, or using his influence with, the chief or the darbár in order to the execution of a decree obtained in British territory.

Nor ought this determination to inflict any real hardship on claimants who successfully have resorted to our courts for redress.

In many cases where large sums of money are claimed from debtors resident in British territory, such persons, if they abscond into native states, leave either property or partners behind them in the said British territory, against whom execution may at once be taken out; and in all cases where plaintiffs apprehend that a defaulting debtor may abscond or may convey away his property, the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure regarding the attachment of property while a suit is pending, afford to all litigants who are properly alive to their rights and position during litigation, a fair and adequate security against eventual loss by evasion or default.

There may occur, however, some flagrant cases in which a defaulting and absconding debtor possesses large means within the limits of native territories, in which the default and evasion may be marked by acts of gross fraud and flagrant dishonesty, and in which, by deceit or artifice, he may have reduced the honest creditor to ruin, or have left him without the slightest prospect of redress, and there may be other peculiar circumstances which, in the judgment of the political officer, might render interposition on his part expedient.

In such cases the representative of the British power may, when applied to, most properly use his discretion in pointing out to the chief and the darbár the special circumstances which render intervention desirable, and may urge them to compel the defaulter to discharge his liabilities. In cases of remarkable difficulty or doubt the political authority may, if he thinks fit, refer the matter to Government for orders before taking any action.

But it must be clearly understood that these cases will form the exception and not the rule, and that the political authority will only adopt this course when he is fully satisfied that the case is distinguished by exceptional circumstances, and that the claimant has been the victim of fraud and trickery and has practically no other means of obtaining his rights.

In such marked cases the moral influence and advice of the British official may be properly exerted, and the darbár will doubt-

less recognise the propriety of insisting that the evading debtor shall come to some satisfactory arrangement with his creditors.

Removal of restriction on visits to native territories.
G. G. O. No. 2587P., dated 21st September, 1875 (For. Dept.)

THERE is a political necessity for placing restrictions upon British officers visiting countries beyond the frontier of India, such as Afghanistan, Nepál, Kashgar and Tibet, but there is no such necessity for placing restrictions on visits to native territory within the limits of India; but when officers of Government travelling in native states move off the main lines of road, they should in all cases send intimation to the Political Agent or other officer through whom correspondence with the native state is usually conducted.

This does not affect the special rules prescribed for travelling in Kashmir.

As regards visiting countries situated beyond the frontiers of India the existing orders will remain in force, and applications for permission to cross the Indian frontier must be submitted, as heretofore, for the consideration of the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

Annual return of Europeans and Eurasians in the service of—
India's (For. Dept.) No. 1042, dated 15th October, 1866, and Circular No. 31A., dated 17th June, 1867.
For. Dept. No. 2847I., dated 11th August, 1886.

COMMISSIONERS will furnish a return of Europeans and East Indians, employed in a civil, military, or medical capacity in the service of native states in alliance with the British Government for their respective divisions at the close of each calendar year in the following form—

Annual Return of all Europeans and Eurasians employed in the State.

Name of employé.	European or Eurasian.	British subject or not.	Nature of employment.	Date of beginning of employment.	Gross monthly salary received from the Native State.	Salary or pension, if any, received from the British Government.	Reference, in the case of Europeans, to orders sanctioning employment.	Remarks, *e.g.*, as to change in employment or emoluments since the beginning of employment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

(2) (*a*) The Governments of Madras Bombay Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Panjáb are authorised to sanction the employment of Europeans (such as bandsmen, gardeners, and mechanics) in positions of minor importance; except when a reference to the Government of India is necessary under Chapter III, Section 8 (3), of the Civil Pension Code.

(*b*) In all other cases applications for leave to employ Europeans, either temporarily or permanently, should be submitted for the sanction of the Governor-General in Council, and the sanction should not be anticipated.

(3) The employment of Eurasians need not be formally sanctioned, but the returns should contain lists of such persons and the particulars about them specified in the form.

(4) (*a*) The term "European" in these returns includes Americans and Australians.

(*b*) The local authorities should endeavour in doubtful cases to distinguish sufficiently for practical purposes between Europeans and Eurasians.

II. The Governor-General in Council desires to remind all Local Governments and Administrations, and Political Officers, that the returns in question are required for reasons of policy, and are not necessarily connected with the provisions of treaties.

NATURALIZATION.

Fee for certificate of naturalization—

Notification No. $\frac{389}{IV.-340}$ dated 24th July, 1888.

Under the provisions of section 7, Act XXX of 1852, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, and Chief Commissioner, Oudh, has directed that a fee of seventy-five rupees shall be levied in the case of certificates of naturalization of aliens as British subjects granted by this Government.

PILGRIMS TO MECCA.

Pilgrims to the Hedjaz, Rules for grant of passports to—

Home Dept. No. $\frac{4}{198-214}$, dated 12th July, 1882. Amended by Resolution No. $\frac{9}{3291}$, dated 28th September, 1883. G. O. No. 680, dated 2nd November, 1883.

THE Turkish Government has issued orders requiring passports in future for all passengers and pilgrims arriving in Jeddah, whether Turkish or foreign subjects, and announcing that those who come unprovided with such documents will be liable to be repelled from the ports of the Hedjaz.

Passports will be given unconditionally and free of charge to every intending pilgrim who is an Indian subject not only at the ports of embarkation, but also by all stipendiary Magistrates at head-quarters in sub-divisional charge and at tahsíls of every district in British India, and at the head-quarters of all Political Agencies in Native States. No deposit or other guarantees of the ability of the grantee to discharge the cost of his journey in Arabia or of his return journey will be required.

Home Dept. No. $\frac{6}{209}$, dated 28th July, 1884.

But pilgrims should be warned that they should have at least Rs. 300 with them before leaving India after paying their passage to Jeddah, as no pecuniary assistance can be obtained from the British authorities at Jeddah.

Home Dept. Resolution No. $\frac{3}{122}$, dated 7th May, 1887.

Care should also be taken by the officer granting the passport to record on it the fact of a pilgrim being in poor circumstances.

A Protector of Pilgrims has been appointed at Bombay. He is a Muhammadan and will work in subordination to the Commissioner of Police. His duties are to issue passports to all applicants; to aid them in procuring the necessary equipment for the voyage; to bring to notice the existence of any epidemic disease among them, and generally to give them all the information and assistance within his power in respect of every matter connected with their pilgrimage.

Informal passes (Form B) will be granted to the subjects of other Governments—*e. g.*, natives of Kashgar, Russian Turkistan, Afghanistan, &c.—who embark for Mecca from Indian ports. These passes will not be compulsory. They will be granted on application at Bombay by the Protector of Pilgrims; at other ports by the Commissioner of Police. It should be clearly explained at the time of issue that they impose no responsibility upon the Government of India in regard to the holder, nor can that Government in any way guarantee their recognition by the officials of the Turkish or any other Foreign Government.

In order to secure as far as possible that Indian pilgrims to the Hedjaz are properly treated after landing and to assist them in

making arrangements for their return passage, a Muhammadan gentleman has been appointed to act as Vice-Consul at Jeddah.

A.

Registered No.
BRITISH CONSULATE,
JEDDAH.

PILGRIM'S PASSPORT.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Name (in English and Urdu).	Father's name.	Residence.	Occupation.	Age.	*Distinctive marks.	General remarks.

This passport, issued by the authority of the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council, requests and requires all those whom it may concern to afford the person above named going on pilgrimage to the Hedjaz all needed assistance and protection.

By order of the Governor-General of India in Council,

Countersigned at _____
this ____ *day of* _____ 188____
(*Sd.*) _____
Magistrate or Commissioner of Police, or Political Agent.

} *Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department.*

NOTICE TO PILGRIMS.

1. THE British Government having been informed by the Turkish Government that the authorities in the Hedjaz will not allow pilgrims from British India to land without a passport, this passport is issued to enable pilgrims to comply with the orders of the Turkish Government.

2. This passport is supplied on request made by or on behalf of the intending pilgrim, but no fee is charged for issuing the same.

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* To be filled up for male pilgrims only.

3. The British Government does not undertake to bring back pauper pilgrims from the Hedjaz.

4. The British Government has no desire to interfere with the liberty of the pilgrims, but warns them that they should not undertake the pilgrimage if they have not sufficient pecuniary means for the expenses of the journey to the Hedjaz and back to India.

5. On arrival at Jeddah, the holder of this passport should deliver the duplicate copy to the Agent of the British Consulate before leaving the ship.

6. This passport is granted solely for the convenience of the pilgrim; the holder thereof should apply to the British Consul at Jeddah for advice in case of difficulty.

7. For the convenience of pilgrims not knowing English, this passport is accompanied with a full translation of this notice in Urdu and Arabic.

B.

Certified that the bearer, who states that his name is and that he is a resident of , has passed through on his way to the Hedjaz; and that no complaints have been made regarding his conduct while in British Territory.

Commissioner of Police.

Dated at

this day of 188

[Free of cost.]

These passes will be given free of charge.

Home Dept. No. $\frac{1}{19}$, dated 19th January, 1884.

Arrangements with Messrs. Cook and Sons for the conveyance of Pilgrims to Mecca.

Home Dept. Resolution No. $\frac{2}{102-114}$ dated 3rd May, 1887.

THE understanding upon which Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son have been appointed pilgrim agents is that the arrangements shall last for three years from the beginning of 1887, and shall be terminable at the end of that period at the option of either the Government or Messrs. Cook & Son. In the event of Government withdrawing after three years from the arrangement, Messrs. Cook & Son will be at liberty to continue it as a private enterprise. It is, of course, understood that though Government gives its countenance and assistance to Messrs. Cook & Son's enterprise, it has no desire to constitute a monopoly in favour of the firm. As, however, the firm engages to convey pilgrims to Jeddah at a fair charge, to protect them while on the journey from extortion and ill-treatment, and to provide them with such comforts and facilities

in the way of supplies of food and banking arrangements as may be found desirable and practicable, the Government is satisfied that pilgrims will do well to take advantage of the firm's arrangement. The charges to pilgrims will consist of (1) railway fare ; (2) steam-ship fare ; (3) landing charge at Jeddah. The railway fares will be fixed sums ; and as they will follow the railway tariffs, the amount will depend upon the distance of the place of departure from Bombay. The steam-ship fare will also be a fixed sum, which has been settled for the current season by the Government of India on the representation of Mr. F. H. Cook and the advice of the Government of Bombay as follows :—

			Rs.
Single tickets from Bombay to Jeddah,	1st class	...	60
Ditto ditto,	2nd „	...	40
Ditto ditto,	3rd „	...	30
Return tickets from Bombay to Jeddah and back,	1st class	...	90
Ditto ditto,	2nd „	...	60
Ditto ditto,	3rd „	...	45

Tickets, which will include the railway and steamer fares either to Jeddah or to Jeddah and back, and passports [which, can be *visêd* by Messrs. Cook & Son at Bombay] will be kept for sale at the office of the Collector (or Deputy Commissioner) of every district in India, who will be supplied by the firm, through the Local Governments and Administrations, with a requisite supply of tickets and passports for issue. A register will be kept up in the office of issue in the form appended to this Resolution, in order to facilitate the refund of the cost of tickets in cases in which they are not availed of. A copy of the entries in the first three columns of this register will be sent monthly by each district officer to Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son at Bombay, and the amount realized by the sale of tickets, which may, in the meantime, be deposited in the treasury, will at the same time be remitted to Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son by means of a transfer receipt issued at par.

It has been arranged with Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son that the cost of tickets shall be refunded to the purchasers, or in case of their death to their heirs, should the holders of them be unable to start on the pilgrimage owing to illness or any other cause. Should a pilgrim die on the pilgrimage while under the charge of Messrs. Cook & Son's agents, the unused portion of the steamer ticket held by him will be recovered by such agents, and its value refunded by the firm through the treasury and the District Officer to the pilgrim's heirs. If a pilgrim does not wish to return to India, he may, by delivering the unused portion of his steamer ticket to Messrs. Cook & Son's agent at Jeddah, obtain a refund of the price of such unused portion. The question of refunding the value of the unused portion of tickets for the railway journey is still under discussion ; but Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son hope to be able to establish a system by which refunds of the price of unused railway tickets may, in the circumstances alluded to above, be also introduced.

Messrs. Cook & Son's have engaged to send a Muhammadan employé of the firm on each steamer to see that the pilgrims are properly taken care of ; and a Muhammadan doctor will accompany each steamer. The firm will be prepared to send at ten days' notice from any district a Muhammadan to accompany any party of pilgrims to Bombay, provided that the party consists of at least 30 persons. Arrangements have been made to enable pilgrims to deposit cash at a small charge at Messrs. Cook & Son's agency at Bombay, and to draw it at the firm's agency at Jeddah ; and it is in contemplation to make provision whereby pilgrims will be able, with full regard to religious customs, to purchase food on board steamer at moderate rates.

Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son have agreed to submit their accounts for audit during the years for which Government has granted to them a guarantee against actual loss in the execution of these arrangements up to £2,000 for the first year and £1,000 for each of the two following years. It has been arranged that the audit of accounts shall be undertaken in the office of the Accountant-General, Bombay ; and the Government of Bombay is requested to issue the necessary instructionsto that officer, who may, if necessary, decide under its instructions in what form the account of the firm should be kept. The result of the audit will be communicated through the Government of Bombay to the Government of India.

Messrs. Cook & Son have prepared a prospectus which has been approved by the Government of India regarding the arrangements which are summarized above.

FORM OF REGISTER.

Date of issue of ticket.	Messrs. Cook & Son's Serial No. of ticket.	Price realized for ticket.	Whether the ticket is single or return.	Pilgrim's name and age with name of the father.	Sect.	Village, pargana, thana, and district in which pilgrim resides.	Whether a passport was issued to pilgrim or not.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

PRESENTS FROM, OR SALE OF PROPERTY TO, NATIVES.

Rules regarding sale of property to natives by British officers.
No. 1667, dated 30th September, 1868 (For. Dept.)

THE following rules are applicable to European public servants of all descriptions, civil, military, and uncovenanted :—

Whenever a public servant wishes to dispose of or purchase a house, bungalow, elephant, horse or carriage, or other valuable property to or from any native within his jurisdiction, or within the limits of the district in which he is employed on the public service, and from which he is not about to remove, he must report his intention to the Local Government to which he is subordinate, stating facts and circumstances and the price offered for the article to be sold. The Local Government will then pass such orders on the reference as may seem fit and proper.

Whenever a public servant is about to quit his station or district permanently or for a considerable period, and wishes to dispose of his house, bungalow, elephant, carriages and horses, and the like property of value to native purchasers, he shall report his intention to the Commissioner or the head local authority to which he may be immediately subordinate, and that authority will use its discretion in allowing the transaction or in reporting the circumstance to the Local Government for further orders.

Whenever a public servant on quitting his station or district wishes to dispose of his furniture, household goods, live stock, &c., he is at full liberty to do so either by circulating lists of such property amongst the community generally, or by having the same put up to public auction, without reference to any authority whatever. All that is necessary is that the transaction should be open and patent to everybody on the spot.

Home Department Notification No. 58, dated 20th January, 1882.

THE above rules are not applicable to *bonâ-fide* transactions with regular dealers.

Acceptance of presents from natives by Government officers.
G. O. No. 1299G., dated 20th June, 1876 (For. Dept.)

THE main provisions of the law on the subject are contained in 13 Geo. III, chapter 63, sections 23-24; 33 Geo. III, chapter 52, sections 62-63; 3 and 4 Wm. IV, chapter 85, section 76.

The prohibition of the receipt of presents from native chiefs and others does not extend to the receipt of a few flowers or fruits and articles of inappreciable value, although even such trifling presents should be discouraged.

It does not extend to the exchange of presents between Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, Chief Commissioners, Agents to the Governor-General, or Political officers generally in their ceremonial intercourse with native chiefs, on which occasions the

presents from the chiefs are deposited in the Government *toshakhana*, and return presents are given at the Government expense.

It does not apply to presents to medical officers made *bonâ fide* for services rendered.

The general prohibition extends to all servants of Government, Native or European, covenanted or uncovenanted, in whatsoever department they may be serving.

Where presents cannot absolutely be refused without giving offence, they must be delivered up to Government, and to this rule no exception whatsoever is permissible, save with the express sanction of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, which will only be given under very special circumstances.

The above rules should be strictly observed and no deviation therefrom permitted, except with the previous sanction of the Government of India.

Acceptance of presents from natives by retired officers.

Home Department No. $\frac{43}{3190\text{-}99}$, dated 15th December, 1888.

ALTHOUGH, strictly speaking, the rules on the subject of the receipt of presents from natives apply only to officers in the actual service of the Government, the Secretary of State in Council thinks that it is clearly objectionable that retired officers or their wives should receive presents. If such a practice were to be approved, it might obviously lead to the violation of the spirit, if not the letter, of the law and rules, and to aspersions on the character of public officers.

RUMOURS.

Rumours. Giving publicity to—
Circular No. 25A., dated 30th May, 1867.

It should be a rule with all authorities that no information calculated to give alarm should be passed on without due consideration of its nature, character, and probable credibility, and without such information being placed in a clear and distinct manner before the authority for whom the communication is intended.

SALUTES.

Imperial salute.
For. Dept., No. 495, dated the 26th February, 1878.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN AND EMPRESS OF INDIA has signified her pleasure that the salute of 101 guns shall be reserved for the contingency of the personal presence of the sovereign in India, and that on all other occasions, such as anniversaries and the like, which it is customary to celebrate by a royal salute, the salute shall be 31 guns.

Minute Guns. Lowering of national flag when firing—
Govt. of India, No. 1347, dated 27th October, 1879.

THE national flag (not viceregal or other flag) should be lowered to half-mast during the salute when flown at any fort which may be firing minute guns in honour of a deceased native prince or chief.

Table of Salutes.
For. Dept., No. 2419I., dated 31st May, 1887.

THE following Table of salutes to native chiefs and nobles of India and certain chiefs near Aden has been approved:—

SALUTES OF 21 GUNS.

Baroda. The Mahárája (Gaekwar) of—
Hyderabad. The Nizám of—
Mysore. The Mahárája of—

SALUTES OF 19 GUNS.

Bhopal. The Begam (or Nawáb) of—
Gwalior. The Mahárája (Sindhia) of—
Indore. The Mahárája (Holkar) of—
Jamu and Kashmir. The Mahárája of—
Kalat. The Khán of—
Kolhapur. The Rája of—
Meywar (Udaipur). The Mahárána of—
Travancore. The Mahárája of—

SALUTES OF 17 GUNS.

Bahawalpur. The Nawáb of—
Bhartpur. The Mahárája of—
Bikanir. The Mahárája of—
Búndi. The Mahárao Rája of—
Jaipur. The Mahárája of—
Karauli. The Mahárája of—

Kotah. The Mahárão of—
Kutch. The Ráo of—
Marwar (Jodhpur). The Mahárája of—
Patiala. The Mahárája of—
Rewah. The Mahárája of—
Tonk. The Nawáb of—

SALUTES OF 15 GUNS.

Alwar. The Mahárão Rája of—
Banswara. The Mahárâwal of—
Datia. The Mahárája of—
Dewas. The Senior of Rája of—
Dewas. The Junior Rája of—
Dhar. The Rája* of—
Dholpur. The Mahárâj Rána of—
Dungarpur. The Mahárâwal of—
Idar. The Mahárája of—
Jaisalmir. The Mahárâwal of—
Jhalawar. The Mahárâj Rána of—
Khairpur. The Mir of—
Kishengarh. The Mahárája of—
Orchha. The Mahárája of—
Partábgarh. The Mahárâwat of—
Sikkim. The Mahárája of—
Sirohi. The Ráo of—

SALUTES OF 13 GUNS.

Benares. The Mahárája of—
Jaora. The Nawáb of—
Kuch Behar. The Mahárája of—
Rampur. The Nawáb of—
Tipperah. The Rája* of—

SALUTES OF 11 GUNS.

Ajaigarh. The Mahárája of—
Baoni. The Nawáb of—
Bhaunagar. The Thákur Sáhib of—
Bijawar. The Mahárája of—

* The present Chief enjoys the title of *Mahárája* as a personal distinction.

Cambay. The Nawáb of—
Chamba. The Rája of—
Charkhari. The Mahárája of—
Chhatarpur. The Rája of—
Dhrangadra. The Ráj Sáhib of—
Faridkot. The Rája of—
Gondal. The Thákur Sáhib of—
Jhabua. The Rája of—
Jind. The Rája of—
Junagarh. The Nawáb of—
Kahlur. (Bilaspur.) The Rája of—
Kapurthala. The Rája of—
Mandi. The Rája of—
Morvi. The Thákur Sáhib of—
Nabha. The Rája of—
Narsingarh. The Rája of—
Nawannagar. The Jám of—
Palanpur. The Diwán of—
Panna. The Mahárája of—
Porbandar. The Rána* of—
Pudukota. The Rája of—
Radhanpur. The Nawáb of—
Rajgarh. The Rája of—
Rajpipla. The Rája of—
Ratlam. The Rája of—
Sailana. The Rája of—
Samthar. The Rája† of—
Sirmur (Nahan). The Rája of—
Sitamau. The Rája of—
Suket. The Rája of—
Tehri (Garhwál.) The Rája of—

SALUTES OF 9 GUNS.

Alirajpur. The Rána of—
Balasinor. The Nawáb (Babi) of—
Bansda. The Mahárawal of—

* The present Chief of Porbandar, Rána Vikramatji, is allowed a salute of 11 guns only outside Kathiawár in British India.

† The heir-apparent of Samthar, who is *de facto* Ruler of the State, enjoys the personal title of *Mahárája*.

*

Baraunda. The Rája of—
Baria. The Rája of—
Barwani. The Rána of—
Chhota Udaipur. The Rája of—
Dharampur. The Mahárána of—
Dhrol. The Thákur Sáhib of—
Fadhli. The Sultán of—
Janjira. The Nawáb of (Habshi)—
Karond (Kalahandi.) The Rája of—
Khilchipur. The Ráo of—
Lahej. The Sultán of—
Limri. The Thákur Sáhib of—
Lunawara. The Rána of—
Maihar. The Rája of—
Maler Kotla. The Nawáb of—
Nagod. The Rája of—
Palitana. The Thákur Sáhib of—
Rajkot. The Thákur Sáhib of—
Sachin. The Nawáb of—
Sawantwari. The Sir Desai of—
Sunth. The Rája of—
Wadhwan. The Thákur Sáhib of—
Wankaner. The Ráj Sáhib of—

TABLE OF PERSONAL SALUTES.

SALUTES OF 21 GUNS.

Dalíp Singh. His Highness Mahárája Sir, G.C.S.I.

Kalat. His Highness Beglar Begi Mir Sir Muhammad Khodadad Khán, G.C.S.I., Wali of—

Marwar (Jodhpur). His Highness Sir Jaswant Singh Bahádur, G.C.S.I., Mahárája of—

SALUTES OF 19 GUNS.

Jaipur. His Highness Sawai Sir Madho Singh Bahádur, G.C.S.I., Mahárája of—

SALUTES OF 17 GUNS.

Khairpur. His Highness Ali Murad Khán, Mir of—

Orchha. His Highness Mahindár Sawai Partáb Singh Bahádur, Mahárája of—

SALUTES OF 15 GUNS.

Arcot. His Highness Prince Azim Jah, Intizam-ul-Mulk, of—

Bhaunagar. His Highness Sir Takht Singhji Jaswat Singhji, G.C.S.I., Thákur Sáhib of—

Dhrangadra. His Highness Sir Mán Singhji Ranmál Singhji, K.C.S.I., Ráj Sáhib of—

Nawanagar. His Highness Sir Vibhaji Ranmalji, K.C.S.I., Jám of—

SALUTES OF 13 GUNS.

Nabha. His Highness Sir Hira Singh Bahádur, G.C.S.I., Rája of—

Panna. His Highness Sir Rudra Partáb Singh, Mahindar Bahádur, K.C.S.I., Mahárája of—

Ratlam. His Highness Sir Ranjit Singh, K.C.I.E., Rája of—

Sirmur (Nahan) His Highness Sir Shamsher Parkásh Bahádur, G.C.S.I., Rajá of—

SALUTES OF 12 GUNS.

Shahar and Makalla. His Highness Awadh bin Omar Alkayati, Jamadár of—

SALUTES OF 11 GUNS.

Maler Kotla. His Highness Muhammad Ibrahim Ali Khán, Nawáb of—

SALUTES OF 9 GUNS.

Gwalior. Rao Rája Sir Ganpat Rao Kadhki Shamsher Bahádur, K.C.S.I., President of the Council of *Regency—

Kishim and Socotra. Ali bin Abdulla, Sultán of—

TABLE OF LOCAL SALUTES.

SALUTES OF 21 GUNS

Bhopál. The Begum (or Nawáb) of—	Within the limits of their own territories, permanently.
Gwalior. The Mahárája (Sindhia) of—	
Indore. The Mahárája (Holkar) of—	
Jamu and Kashmir. The Mahárája of—	

* During the tenure of the office of President of the Council of Regency at Gwalior.

TITLES.

Titles. Conferring of—on Native British subjects.
Circular No. 33A., dated 14th June, 1865. republishing G. G. O. (For. Dept. dated 30th May, 1829.

TITLES are conferred by the Governor-General in Council on the native subjects of the British Government of India on the following grounds:—

1*st.*—Services during war or in times of public emergency.

2*nd.*—Meritorious conduct on the part of landholders in the interior in aiding the police, distinguished success in improving the agricultural system and the manufactures of the country, and the execution of important public works.

3*rd.*—Liberal contributions for the support and promotion of beneficial public undertakings and institutions.

Under the Native Government titles were not, strictly speaking, hereditary, nor are they to be hereafter so considered; but due attention will at all times be paid to claims which may be put forward by men of family to succeed to the rank enjoyed by their ancestors.

The authorities recommending the conferment of a title should advert carefully to the general character and circumstances of the candidate, so that the value of the distinction be not lowered in the public estimation by the admission of unworthy members of society to a participation in the honours and privileges of rank.

The titles conferred on the Muhammadan subjects of the British empire in India are ordinarily those of *Khán Bahádur* and *Nawáb*, with the style and epithets appropriate thereto. Those which belong to the Hindús are *Ráo*, *Rája*, *Bahádur*, *Mahárája Bahádur*, and certain designations peculiar to the mercantile classes, such as *Sol*, *Seth*, *&c.*, *&c.* Titles of the higher* grade are, generally speaking, reserved for the sovereigns of feudatory or dependent states, except in cases of extraordinary merits.

Honorary distinctions and rewards for services performed in the field by commissioned native officers of the army are conferred on the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief.

Titles. Use of—in official correspondence.
Circular Order No. 50, dated 19th January, 1878 (Oudh).

IN all official correspondence and proceedings those gentlemen *only* whose titles have been conferred or formally recognised by His Excellency the Governor-General in Council should be addressed or referred to as Mahárájas, Rájas, &c.

* These are Mahárája, Rája, Jám, Dhiráj, Ráj Adhiráj, Ráj Nurinder, Nurgaideb, Mohunder, &c., &c.

Title of Highness. India's No. 573I., dated 8th February, 1889, (Foreign Department).

The privilege of being addressed by the title of "Highness" is restricted to ruling Chiefs who are entitled to a salute of not less than ten guns whether permanent or personal, and to the noblemen and ladies, not coming within this category, whose names are given in the subjoined list. In the case of the latter the concession is only personal, and is not to be extended to their successors unless for special reasons His Excellency in Council shall otherwise order.

2. Further, as a matter of courtesy, the principal wives and widows of all who bear or have borne the title of "Highness" may also be addressed by that title.

List.

(a) In Madras:—

1. Prince Azim Jah Intizam-ul-Mulk, of Arcot.
2. Rani Lakshmi Bai, C.I., Senior Rani of Travancore.
3. The Senior Rani of Cochin.

(b) In Bombay :—

1. Agha Sultan Muhammad Shah.
2. Maháráná Narayandeoji Ramdeoji, Rája of Dharampur.
3. Mir Hasan Ali Khan
4. Mir Abdul Husain Khan
5. Mir Shah Nawaz Khan
6. Mir Nur Muhammad Khan
7. Mir Fateh Khan
8. Mir Imam Baksh Khan
9. Mir Ali Madad Khan

} Family of the Sind Amirs.

(c) In the North-Western Provinces :—

1. Mahárája Ishwari Prasad Narayan Singh, of Benares, G.C.S.I.

(d) Abroad :—

1. Mahárája Dalip Singh, G.C.S.I., late of the Panjáb.

SUPPLEMENTARY ORDERS.

Darbars. Admission of Native Commissioned Officers to—.
No. $\frac{806}{IV-425-18}$, dated 13th June, 1889.

THE following extract (clause 64) from Army Circulars, India, 1889, relates to the admission of Native Officers to Viceregal and Provincial *darbárs* in virtue of their military rank :—

CLAUSE 64. The Governor-General in Council is pleased to decide that all Native Commissioned Officers of the armies of the three presidencies, whether serving actively or retired on pension, shall be entitled, in virtue of their military rank, to seats in Viceregal *darbárs*, and, as a consequence, to seats in all Provincial *darbárs* as well.

2. A Native Officer who is entitled to a seat in *darbár* as a civil darbári, *i. e.*, in virtue of his social rank and position, independent of his military rank, shall, while on the active list, attend *darbárs* as a Native Military Officer. On retirement, or if living away from his regiment on leave or pension, it will be left to his choice to attend either in his military capacity or as a civil darbári.

3. A Native Officer on the retired list shall wear the uniform of his rank when after retirement he still continues to attend darbárs in virtue of that rank, and not in virtue of any social rank and position he may hold independent of his military rank.

4. Native Officers attending darbárs, as such, will, if the seats are arranged according to precedence, take precedence amongst themselves according to rank and dates of commissions.

5. Should a Native Officer have retired from the service under circumstances which in any way reflect upon his character, he will forfeit his right to the honor of a seat in darbár in virtue of the military rank he held.

Darbaris. Deaths of—.
G. O. No. $\frac{899}{IV-22-205}$, dated 11th July, 1889.

THE following form is prescribed for reporting to the Government the deaths of darbáris. It contains also the information necessary for the correction of the provincial list of title-holders and Manual of Titles, in cases where the deceased darbári was also a title-holder. Printed copies can be obtained from the Superintendent, Government Press, and should invariably be used :—

FORM FOR REPORTING THE DEATHS OF DARBÂRIS, DISTRICT.

Details regarding deceased.			Details regarding the proposed successor.							In cases where the deceased darbâri was a hereditary title-holder.		
Name (with title, if any).	Date of death.	Number in divisional list.	Name, with father's name and relationship to deceased.	*Place recommended*		Date of birth.	Annual income.	Occupation.	Residence.	Number of villages or area of land owned by his successor, and revenue assessed thereon.	Name and date of birth of the successor's heir, and his relationship to the successor.	Remarks.
				In divisional list.	In district list.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

N. B.—*Column* 1.—It should be noted whether the title was hereditary or personal.

Columns 4.—10.—If no successor is proposed, the fact should be noted in column 13.

Column 7.—The Christian era should be employed.

Collector or Deputy Commissioner.

Members of Orders. Report of the death of—.
G. O. No. $\frac{310-311}{IV-481-2}$, dated 14th June, 1889.

ALL District Officers are directed on the death of any Member of the Order of the Star of India or of the Indian Empire who may be resident within their districts, to submit immediately through the Commissioner of the Division to Government a special report of the occurrence, giving the date and place of death, for transmission to the Secretary of the Order.

Titles. List and Manual of—.
India's, Foreign Department No. 2109I., dated 27th July, 1883, and No. 3750I., dated 8th October, 1884, and G. O. No. $\frac{399}{I-22-295}$, dated 11th July, 1889.

A PRINTED list of all persons holding hereditary or personal titles in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh is maintained in the Secretariat in the subjoined form. The return includes the ruling Chiefs of Native States, but not subjects of such States, excepting those who may have received titles from the British Government.

The entries under each class are made in the official order of districts and are revised, as circumstances require, during the year, a new list being printed annually in January. Not later than the 31st March of each year, a copy of the list for the preceding year is required to be forwarded to the Government of India, Foreign Department. Copies of the list will be supplied annually to all Commissioners, who should ascertain and report to Government any alterations which may be necessary, as regards the title-holders of their divisions, in column 8 of the return, "Number of villages or area of land owned by holder in British India."

Manuals of Titles for both the North-Western Provinces and Oudh have also been compiled, and are revised from time to time.

In the case of the grant of new titles, as soon as the Notification conferring the title appears in the local *Government Gazette*, the District Officer of the district in which the title-holder resides should submit to the Government, through the Commissioner of the Division, a statement in the subjoined form, giving all the particulars necessary for the entry of the name of the new title-holder on the list.

In the column of remarks a brief history of the family should be given for insertion in the next edition of the Manual of Titles, as nearly as possible in the form adopted in the Manual for title-holders of a similar class, reference being made to the *Gazetteer* and settlement or other reports in which an account of the family may be contained.

The deaths of title-holders must be reported to Government immediately on their occurrence, and if the title be hereditary, the necessary information must be given regarding the successor for entry of his name in the list of title-holders and Manual of Titles. As all title-holders are also darbáris, whose deaths under standing orders are reported to Government, a separate report of casualties among title-holders need not be submitted. The form prescribed by G. O. No. $\frac{399}{IV-22-295}$, dated 11th July, 1889, (page 36—IV) for reporting the death of a darbári will contain all the particulars necessary for the amendment of the list of title-holders and Manual of Titles.

LIST OF TITLE-HOLDERS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Title.	Number of persons holding titles.	Name of present holder.	Caste of holder.	Date of birth of present holder.	District or place of residence of holder.	Number of villages or area of land owned by holder in British India.	Authority for original grant.	Nature of such authority and date.	Date of assumption of title by present holder.	Nature of services for which title was granted (briefly).	Official form of address by Local Government.	Remarks.
A.—HINDUS.—													
I.—Hereditary ...													
II.—Personal ...													
B.—MUHAMMADANS—													
I.—Hereditary ...													
II.—Personal ...													
C.—OTHER RELIGIONISTS.													
I.—Hereditary ...													
II.—Personal ...													

N.B.—In column 6 the Christian era should be employed.

Durbar lists.
G. O. No. $\frac{568}{IV-499}$, dated 27th September, 1889.

In the form of Darbar lists, printed at page 3, Department IV, Political, for column "Age," "year of birth" should be substituted.

Guards-of-honor and salutes for native chiefs.
Foreign Department No. 3705-I, dated 18th September, 1889, and G. O Nos. $\frac{575-585}{IV-58}$, dated 1st October, 1889.

In supersession of the orders at page 11-IV, Foreign Department, No. 1536I, dated 10th May, 1886, the following procedure is in future to be observed in according salutes and guards-of-honor to native chiefs entitled to such marks of distinction :—

When a native chief who is entitled to a salute or guard-of-honor, or both, arrives at a military station ; or when, during his stay there, he attends a Viceregal or Local Darbar, or any other state ceremonial or function to which he may have been officially invited and at which such honours are customary, it will be the duty of the Civil or Political authority to intimate the fact to the Military authorities, and to ask for the salute or guard, or both, as the case may be.

Attendance at ordinary social gatherings or places of amusement, such as race meetings, balls, &c., is not attendance at state functions within the meaning of the paragraph.

(2) When such honours are paid to a chief on his arrival at a station, the salute should be fired as he enters the station, and the guard-of-honor furnished either at the point of his entry into the station or at the place where he is to reside, whichever may be most convenient to the Military authorities. Where the chief arrives by railway, the place at which he alights from the train is to be considered the point of entry into the station.

Title of Highness.
India's No. 3476-I, dated 2nd September, 1889 (Foreign Department).

For the words "principal wives" in paragraph 2, page 34, Department IV, "lawful and recognised wives" should be substituted.

SUPPLEMENTARY ORDERS.

Table of salutes—G. O. No. 696 to 699/IV—251, ed 6th November, 1889.

THE following alterations should be made in the table of salutes printed at pages 27 to 31 of Department IV (Political) of the Manual of Government Orders, third edition :—

1. In the margin, for "Foreign Department No. 2419I, dated 31st May, 1887," substitute "Foreign Department No. 3967I, dated 8th October, 1889."

2. Under "salutes of 17 guns" after "Bundi. The Maharao Rája of—" insert, "Cochin. The Rája of—."

3. Under "salutes of 15 guns" (*a*) for "Alwar. The Maharao Rája of—" read "Alwar. The Mahárája of—" and (*b*) for "Sirohi. The Rao of—" read "Sirohi. The Maharao of—."

4. Under "salutes of 11 guns" for "Jiud" read "Jind," and for "Nawannagar" read "Nawanagar."

5. In the table of personal salutes. Under "salutes of 19 guns" add "Khairpur. His Highness Ali Murad Khán, Mír of—" and omit this entry from under head "salutes of 17 guns."

6. Delete the entry "Arcot. His Highness Prince Azim Jah, Intizam-ul-mulk, of—" from under head "salutes of 15 guns."

7. Under "salutes of 11 guns" add the word "Bahádur" after "Ibrahim Ali Khán."

8. Delete the first entry under head "salutes of 9 guns" also the foot-note relating to it.

Political Department, page "42" *should be* "44."

SUPPLEMENTARY ORDERS.

Table of salutes.
G. O. Nos. $\frac{378 \text{ to } 401}{\text{IV}-233}$, dated 29th July 1890.

THE following alterations should be made in the table of salutes printed at pages 27 to 31 of Department IV (Political) of the Manual of Government Orders, 3rd edition, as amended by the orders on page 42, Department IV :—

1. In the margin, *for* "Foreign Department No. 3967I., dated 8th October 1889," *read* "Foreign Department No. 2349I., dated 16th July 1890."

2. Under "salutes of 13 guns" *for* "Benares. The Mahárája of—" *read* "Benares. The Rája of—."

3. Under "salutes of nine guns," *for* "Lunawara. The Rána of" *read* "Lunawara. The Rája of—."

4. Under "Table of personal salutes," "Salutes of 19 guns," add in the first place, "Bhartpur. His Highness Brajendra Sawai Sir Jaswant Singh Bahádur, Bahádur Jang, G.C.S.I., Mahárája of—."

5. Under "Table of personal salutes," "Salutes of nine guns," after "Kishun and Socotra, Ali bin Abdullah, Sultan of—" add "Las Bela. Mir Jam Ali Khan, C.I.E., Mir of—."

SUPPLEMENTARY ORDERS.

ADDENDUM.

Pilgrim's Passport. Addendum.
G. O. No. $\frac{69}{\text{IV-89-155}}$, dated 27th January 1891.

IN the form of Pilgrim's Passport printed on page 18, Department IV—Political, of the Manual of Government Orders, subdivide the column headed "Residence" in order to show :—

(*a*) the town or village;

(*b*) the pargana or talúka; and

(*c*) the district and province, of the pilgrim.

Talukdars. Annual list of——and report of the death of——to be sent to Political Department.
G. O. No. $\frac{652}{\text{IV-641}}$, dated 22nd December 1890.

In supersession of Circular No. 25-IX, dated 24th October 1876, printed at page 69-IX of the Oudh Revenue Manual, the annual list of alterations and additions in the printed list of Talúkdárs of Oudh, prepared by Deputy Commissioners up to the 30th June of each year, should be submitted to the Secretary to Government in the Political Department not later than the 15th August in each year.

Where portions of the talúka lie in different districts, the entries relating thereto should be made after communication with the Deputy Commissioners concerned, and in the column of remarks full explanation should be given of any difference between the entries and those in the last preceding return.

On the death of a Talúkdár immediate report should be made to the Secretary to Government in the Political Department, and the name of the successor communicated.

No. V.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. V.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

DISPENSARIES.

Branch Dispensaries Inspection of—
G. O. No. 574A., dated 16th August, 1877.

THE general rule for the inspection of outlying dispensaries should be one visit in each of the four periods as marginally noted. Within these limits it should be left to the Civil Surgeon to decide when to make his visit, so that regular and efficient supervision may be secured. Any variation from these quarterly periods should be explained by the Civil Surgeon in submitting his bill for travelling expenses.

January to March.
April to June.
July to September.
October to December.

Police Hospitals. Allowance for the purchase of country medicines, &c.
G. O. No. 768A., dated the 27th August, 1878.

A FIXED maximum monthly allowance of Rs. 4 is sanctioned for each police hospital in Oudh for the purchase of country medicines and for other contingencies. For the Lucknow district police hospital a special allowance of Rs. 5 a month is sanctioned.

HOSPITAL ASSISTANTS.

India's Resolutions No. 16, dated 9th January, 1878, and No. $\frac{1}{1528}$, dated 12th January, 1887,

THE Subordinate Medical Service has been divided into two distinct branches—one for military and the other for civil employ.

The military branch will consist of so many of the hospital assistants as are required for military hospitals with a reserve of 25 per cent. on that strength. The assistants forming this reserve, when not required for military duty, may be employed in the Civil Department, but under such circumstances they will only be lent to the Local Government or Administration for the time being; they will continue to receive from the Civil Department their military rate of pay with any special allowances attached to independent and important charges and any personal allowances for exceptional good service, and will be always in readiness for immediate transfer to military work whenever their services may be needed. The list of military assistants will be kept by the Surgeon-General of the Indian Medical Department, and the establishment will be preserved at the required strength by filling up the requisite number of vacancies annually under the same system as that now in force. The Surgeon-General will also regulate the distribution of the reserve among the various Local Governments.

The civil hospital assistants will constitute a separate class in each province sufficient for the entire civil medical work of that province. The list of the civil hospital assistants belonging to each province will be kept by the Local Government or Administration. The conditions of service will be as follow :—

1*st.*—Although under ordinary circumstances civil hospital assistants will be required to live only in the province for which they elect, they will be liable for temporary duty, either civil or military, elsewhere, should Government require their services to be so transferred.

2*nd.*—They will be held liable for military duty with regiments serving in the province to which they belong in the event of necessity arising for withdrawing the military hospital assistants from such regiments.

3*rd.*—The civil scale of pay shall be as follows :—

	Without English qualification.	With English qualification.
	Per mensem.	Per mensem.
	Rs.	Rs.
First class, above fourteen years' service ...	35	55
Second class, above seven years' service ...	25	35
Third class, under seven years' service ...	20	25

In addition to the above scale of pay special allowances of from Rs. 10 to Rs. 25 will be granted to hospital assistants for independent or other charges of more than ordinary importance, or when local circumstances, such as reputed unhealthiness or dearness of provisions, may give just grounds for increasing the emoluments of a particular charge. Local Governments and Administrations will decide to what charges and appointments within their respective provinces special allowances shall be attached and the amount in each case. Special personal allowances may also, on the recommendation of the Deputy Surgeon-General of the Circle, be granted for exceptionally good service.

Civil hospital assistants, when employed solely on military duties, will receive pay according to the military scale, and when a civil hospital assistant is called upon to perform a military duty in addition to his own proper work, he will be entitled to an extra allowance of Rs. 15 a month for a regiment, Rs. 10 for a wing of a regiment, a lock hospital or station staff hospital, and Rs. 5 a month for any detachment less than a wing.

When a hospital assistant attached to a dispensary, jail, or other institution is appointed to an additional charge, such as a lock-up or a police hospital or normal school, he will be entitled to an extra allowance of Rs. 10 per mensem.

A hospital assistant attached to a survey party or other similar charge will be entitled to a travelling allowance proportionate to that drawn by other subordinate officers of the same party.

G. O. No. 697A., dated 8th August, 1878.

Note.—The "extra allowance of Rs. 10 per mensem when a hospital assistant, attached to a dispensary, jail, or other institution is appointed to an additional charge, such as a lock-up or a police hospital or normal school," should not be passed without the express sanction of Government. This will be accorded only when the extra duty occasioned by taking charge of two institutions causes such an increase of work and responsibility as entitles to extra remuneration. In certain cases work of a double charge is not more than sufficient employment ordinarily for one man, and each case will therefore be decided on its merits by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner.

Civil hospital assistants will be eligible for pension under the rules of the Civil Pension Code.

All vacancies in the local civil hospital establishment will be filled up by the Local Government or Administration. Medical schools should be utilized, as far as possible, to meet all local requirements. Where, either owing to the want of a medical school or to the paucity of pupils attending it, a sufficient supply cannot be obtained in the province, arrangements should be made with other Local Governments to provide the requisite number.

In regard to the system of education followed at the different medical schools, Local Governments and Administrations may form their own plans; but in order to secure uniformity as far as possible, the Government of India should be kept informed of the prescribed curriculum and of any changes made in it.

Extra Native Doctors.
No. 583, dated 2nd May, 1879.

IN the event of extra native doctors being required for emergent duty, when the Civil Surgeon at the head-quarters station or in the district where they are to be employed is unable to supply them, application should be made by letter or telegram (according to urgency) to the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, who will make the necessary arrangements.

Hospital Assistants. Suspension of Civil—
No. 1210, dated 11th December, 1879.

WHENEVER it is considered necessary by local officers to suspend a civil hospital assistant, the approval of the Magistrate of the district must first be obtained. Any order directing such suspension should be immediately reported to the Inspector-General, Civil Hospitals, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Hospital Assistants (Civil). Examination of—
No. 717, dated 16th June, 1879, and No. 1006, dated 18th September, 1879.

THE following rules for the examination for promotion to the next higher grade of civil hospital assistants who have completed seven and fourteen years' service, have been temporarily approved by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner :—

1. Committees composed as under will assemble at Agra, Allahabad, Bareilly, Benares, Fatehgarh, Lucknow, and Meerut, on 15th April and 15th October, for examination for promotion to the next higher grade of civil hospital assistants who have completed seven and fourteen years' service :—

The Civil Surgeon,
The Superintendent, Central Prison,
The Assistant Surgeon ;

the senior officer to preside.

2. Hospital assistants appearing before the committee should present to the President certificates from their immediate superior officers showing their conduct and professional character.

3. The President will submit to the Inspector-General, Civil Hospitals, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Lucknow, the result of the examination in Indian Medical Department Form No. 28, printed at page 44, quarterly sheets of Circulars and General Orders, 1878, together with the certificates that have been submitted.

4. The Inspector-General, Civil Hospitals, will report to Government, for publication in the *North-Western Provinces and Oudh Gazette*, the names of the hospital assistants found qualified for promotion.

English. Qualification in—for promotion.
G. G. O. No. 945 of 1868.

THE qualification in the English language which will entitle hospital assistants and passed medical pupils to the increased rates of pay is as follows :—

I.—The ability to read fluently and intelligently ordinary English prose—for instance a page of any standard History of England or India.

II.—A fair knowledge of orthography and the ability to write from dictation with a reasonable amount of correctness.

III.—A competent knowledge of simple arithmetic as far as the rule-of-three.

IV. The ability to read and write English prescriptions intelligently.

The qualification of unpassed pupils must be judged of by the medical officers under whom they are placed, and should be such as to afford the prospect of their being qualified as above on passing their professional examination.

The admission to a hospital assistant of the increased rate of pay after seven years' service, and again to a 1st class assistant of that after fourteen years' service, can only be sanctioned on the certificate of the medical officer under whom the candidate may be serving that he has not only maintained his previous knowledge but also made fair progress in his acquaintance with the English language.

Hospital Assistant. Civil pay of—when serving in the Military Department.
Government of India, Home Department, Resolution No. 393, dated 21st July, 1887.

CIVIL hospital assistants taken for temporary military service will receive the military instead of the civil rate of pay attached to their grade, *i. e.*, they will get temporary rank and pay accordingly for the time they are serving in the military line according to the length of their service, as if they had been in that line during the whole of their service. Such hospital assistants on returning to civil duties will revert to the precise footing in the Civil Department as regards grade and pay which they would hold if they had not been transferred to temporary duty in the Military Department.

Any examination passed by civil hospital assistants while performing military duty, either for grade promotion or for English qualification pay, will not, as a rule, absolve them from the liability of passing the necessary examinations to which they are subject under the terms of their local service. The only exception

to this condition will be allowed in cases where it is certified that the examination passed by a civil hospital assistant while on military duty was equivalent to that which he would have undergone in civil employ. In such cases the hospital assistant concerned will be held to have satisfied the requirements of the Civil Department.

Hospital Assistants. Punishment of—
Government of India, Home Department, No. $\frac{5}{256-69}$, dated 22nd June, 1885.

THE power of inflicting minor punishments, including fine, upon hospital assistants in civil employ shall in future rest exclusively with the Administrative Medical Officer of the Province.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF CIVIL HOSPITALS.

Powers of—
No. 640, dated 14th May, 1879, and No. 512, dated 16th July, 1881.

THE following are the arrangements in connection with the duties of the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals as the head of the Civil Medical Department in these Provinces:—

He will arrange for transfers and postings of all civil medical employés under the rank of Assistant Surgeon, and will be vested for this purpose with the authority hitherto exercised by the Government.

He will also be competent to pass orders on applications for leave by such employés (subject always to Standing Orders), and to arrange for filling vacancies consequent on the grant of leave.

Applications for *extra* native doctors or hospital assistants in connection with outbreaks of cholera or other epidemics will be made to him, and he is authorized to pass the necessary orders as to appointment, pay, &c., of such, but not of those entertained for duty in a regularly sanctioned appointment and on the fixed establishment.

In supersession of all previous orders on the subject, application for leave by Civil and Assistant Surgeons will be submitted through the Magistrate of the district to the Inspector-General (no duplicate is now necessary), who will forward them with his recommendations to the Government through the office of the Accountant-General.

He is also appointed to be *ex-officio* Visitor of all jails in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh under the provisions of section 54, Act XXVI of 1870.

Duties of—
Circular No. 7A. (General), dated 30th January, 1865.

THE Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals has been directed to examine and inspect the charitable dispensaries during his cold-weather tour, and to call for quarterly returns of expenditure, number of patients treated, operations performed, &c., &c., in the forms which will be received from his office, and which, together with the annual reports and returns to be submittted in the forms prescribed by that officer, will enable the Government to obtain a correct view of the expenditure, usefulness, and comparative value of the working of each institution.

Medical officers, sub-assistant surgeons, and native doctors must, in addition to any reports required by the medical authorities, report making over or receiving charge of dispensaries to the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals.

All correspondence relating to the construction and establishment of new dispensaries, as well as increase or decrease of existing establishments and salaries, must be submitted through the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals for the orders of Government, and any information required by the Inspector-General as to the management and working of the dispensaries should be readily furnished.

Inspector-General. Powers of the—
G. O. No. 629, dated 1st September, 1881.

THE dismissal of a hospital assistant on the regular establishment should be reported for confirmation of Government, but local entertained native doctors may be dismissed by the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals without reference to Government, in the same way that he makes appointments of such men and posts them. Men of either class may be degraded by him without reference to Government, and he may also accept resignation of appointment.

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Medical officer. Allowances of—while on professional visits to out-stations.
Circular No. X., dated 4th November, 1844 (Financial).

CIVIL Surgeons in the North-Western Provinces are required to visit out-stations four times in the year, and are authorized to draw a travelling allowance of eight annas per mile and a deputation allowance of Rs. 5 per diem for the period of their absence from their own station. The period of absence allowed is one day for each journey not exceeding 40 miles, both going and returning, and at the same rate for longer journeys, together with one week for remaining at the out-station visited. Extra visits above the four now determined on require the special sanction of Government. The charge at the above rate is to be included in the Magistrate's contingent bill. The nearest Civil Surgeon will be considered liable to be called upon.

Rules regarding medical attendance on all officers and their establishments employed in the interior of districts.
Notification No. 4918, dated 6th October, 1848 (Revenue).

THE following rules relate to medical attendance on officers and their establishments employed in the interior of districts on civil duties, such as the conduct of surveys and the construction of roads, canals, &c. :—

The Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon in charge of the civil station of the district in which the parties are employed is bound to render medical attendance to them whenever called upon to do so.

In the event of the medical officer being required to visit a party at a distance from the station, he will be entitled to draw eight annas per mile as travelling allowance and Rs. 5 per diem during the period of such necessary absence from the sudder station.

When any persons on such establishments are received into hospital, the Civil Surgeon will be entitled to draw three annas per diem for each person.

The allowances due under the abovementioned rules should be drawn for in the contingent bill of the establishment in behalf of which the charge is incurred.

All officers of the army attached to such establishments as are herein mentioned, whenever residing within the limits of military cantonments, will be attended by the Staff Surgeon of the station.

The above rules will be superseded whenever the establishments of the nature above stated are of such magnitude as to require special provision for the medical attendance upon them.

Medical attendance. Persons entitled to gratuitous—
India's No. 632, dated 23rd December, 1880, and enclosures.

GOVERNMENT servants, during their actual tenure of office, and no other persons, are entitled to the benefit of free medical attendance, and existing rules do not extend the privilege to Government pensioners; but European military pensioners, who have been pensioned directly from military service and who reside

outside cantonments, should be considered entitled to gratuitous medical attandence, both for themselves and their families, from the Civil Surgeons of their respective stations, the privilege not being applicable to any persons drawing a civil pension, or who have received a gratuity for service in the Civil Department, or to pensioned commissioned officers.

G. G. O. No. 2999, dated 26th August, 1870 (Financial).

Government servants who have been engaged by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State under covenant, on the condition, among others, that they are to receive medical aid and medicines at the Government expense, shall, in case of need, b e supplied with medicines from the Government hospital nearest to their respective residences.

G. G. O. No. 2067, dated 8th July, 1877 (Financial).

The Government cannot undertake to reimburse to a public servant who is entitled to the gratuitous attendance of a Government medical officer or to medicines from a Government dispensary fees which he may have occasion to pay to a medical practioner not in the public service, or the cost of medicines which he may purchase privately.

Medical officers. Remuneration of—for professional attendance on the families of public servants.
Notification No. 409, dated 24th November, 1857 (General).

MEDICAL officers in the service of the Government are, as a general rule, entitled to remuneration for professional attendance on the families of those public servants whom they are bound to attend gratuitously. An exception is made in the case of the families of military officers, staff or regimental, and of chaplains and assistant chaplains ; but this exception does not include the families of commissioned military officers in civil employment.

The amount of remuneration for attendance on the families of of public servants is left to private adjustment, and the conduct of any medical officer who makes a demand which under the circumstances of the case shall appear to the Government to be excessive will be noticed as it deserves.

Medical attendance. Persons entitl d to gratuitous—by the Civil Surgeon.
Resolution, Government of India, Home Department, No. $\frac{12}{831\text{-}51}$, dated 16th August, 1884.

ALL officers of Government in the Bengal Presidency living at the head-quarter station of a district and drawing a salary (as defined in the Codes of the Financial Department) of Rs. 250 and over, whether gazetted or not, are entitled to gratuitous medical attendance at their own residences from Civil Surgeons. Gazetted officers drawing less than Rs. 250 a month will no longer be entitled to the gratuitous medical attendance of a Civil Surgeon. The only exceptions to this rule will be probationers appointed under the Statutory Civil Service Rules and Assistant Superintendents of Police who, though drawing a salary of less than Rs 250 a month, will still be entitled to the personal attendance of the Civil Surgeon.

EXECUTIVE Officers and Engineers of Her Majesty's Marine in the junior grades, though drawing a salary of less than Rs. 250 a month, are also entitled to the personal attendance of the Civil Surgeon when they require to be treated on shore.

Resolution, Government of India, Home Department, No. $\frac{18}{514\text{-}26}$, dated 26th November, 1884.

Medicines and medical attendance to Government clerks and their families.

Resolution of the Government of India, Home Department, No. $\frac{14}{447\text{-}64}$, dated 23rd October, 1884.

IN supersession of all previous orders on the subject, the following rules for medical attendance on and supply of medicines to Government clerks and their families are prescribed with effect from the 1st January, 1885 :—

(1) All clerks of all Government offices are entitled to gratuitous medical attendance and medicines for themselves.

(2) All clerks of Army Head-Quarters offices are entitled to similar privileges for themselves and their families.

(3) Subject to the above rules, clerks drawing Rs. 250 per mensem and upwards are entitled to the services of the Civil Surgeon, and those drawing less than that amount to the services of the Assistant Surgeon or medical subordinate provided for the purpose, it being understood that the attendance of the Civil Surgeon should be given in all cases of emergency or of great danger or difficulty, when applied for by the subordinate medical attendant.

Government of India, Home Department No. 428, dated 31st August, 1885.

For the purposes of the above orders the definition of the term "family" given in the Simla Travelling Allowance Code should be adopted. According to this definition the work will include the officer's wife; his legitimate children residing with, and wholly dependent on him ; and also his parents, sisters and minor brothers if wholly dependent and residing with him.

Assistant Surgeons. Rules as to promotion, leave, &c., of—

India's No. $\frac{11}{419\text{-}28}$, dated 31st August, 1881.

ASSISTANT Surgeons belonging to the Provincial list are under the orders of the Local Government in respect to all matters excepting resignations and dismissals, recommendations regarding which should be submitted by the Local Government to the Home Department for the orders of the Government of India.

Assistant Surgeons on the Imperial or Supernumerary list (*i.e.*, those who have not been provincialised) are in all matters, except those connected with their temporary employment under a Local Government, under the orders of the Government of India ; and all questions regarding them, with the above exception, should be referred by the local Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals to the Surgeon-General with the Government of India.

Assistant Surgeons. Resignation or transfer of—to other Provinces.
Government of India No. 275, dated 24th May, 1881.

In the event of the resignation of an Assistant Surgeon being accepted, the fact will be notified by the Surgeon-General with the Government of India in Part II of the *Gazette of India.*

Transfers of Assistant Surgeon to other provinces should not be made without the sanction of the Government of India.

Testimonials of character to native medical students proceeding to England.
Secretary of State's despatch No. 142, dated 16th May, 1878.

Several instances having recently occurred among the native medical students proceeding to England to compete for appointments in Her Majesty's Indian Medical Service of candidates who were unable to procure testimonials of character in accordance with the regulations for examinations for that service, *i.e.*, certificates "from a Magistrate or minister of the religious denomination to which the candidate belongs, who has personally known him for at least the two years preceding the date of his application," I have to request that you will cause the attention of the authorities in the various colleges in your Government to be drawn to this regulation, and the necessity of intending candidates complying with it, as far as possible, by obtaining certificates of character of a date immediately preceding their departure from India.

Civil Surgeons. Rules for summoning—to another station.
Circular No. 57, dated 19th October, 1881 (Financial).

When necessity arises for summoning Civil Surgeons from one station to another to afford medical aid to Government officers, application should be made to the Magistrate of the district or chief civil officer in the station, when a reference can be made to him without undue delay. He, if satisfied of the propriety of the step, will, through the Magistrate of the district to which the medical officer belongs, request him to come, and the request should then be complied with, unless serious inconvenience will be caused thereby.

A certificate by the Magistrate of the district to which the Civil Surgeon is attached, to the effect that the procedure above laid down has been followed, or stating the exceptional circumstances under which it was departed from, must in all cases be appended to the Civil Surgeon's travelling allowance bill.

Correspondence of Civil Surgeons.
G. O. No. 72, dated 6th February, 1882 (Police.)

Except in cases of purely medical matters, all official correspondence between the Civil Surgeon and higher authority shall be forwarded through the Magistrate of the district.

Assistant Surgeons. Septennial examinations of—
India's No. $\frac{2}{27\text{-}38}$, dated 23rd January, 1884.

The Bengal Medical Regulations, 1851, Chapter XL, paragraphs 6—11, ruled that Assistant Surgeons were to be professionally examined on the completion of septennial periods of service to test their fitness for advancement to the higher grades. This system of compulsory examination has, however, been allowed to fall into abeyance. The Governor-General in Council is now pleased to decide that the system of compulsory examination at the

septennial periods shall again be brought into operation. Assistant Surgeons will also be required to serve full seven years in each grade before promotion to the next higher grade.

Assistant Surgeons. Pay of—placed on the supernumerary list and punished for misconduct.

Government of India, Home Department, No. $\frac{21}{591}$, dated 24th December, 1884

THE following scale of "reduced pay" has been introduced by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India for all grades of Assistant Surgeons placed on the supernumerary list. The scale is also applicable as a penalty to any Assistant Surgeons who may be guilty of misconduct deserving of such punishment :—

Third grade	Rs. 50
Second „	„ 100
First „	„ 150

G. O. Nos. $\frac{295}{V.-41}$ and $\frac{206M.}{V.-43}$, dated 5th October, 1885 and 4th August, 1887, respectively.

With reference to the foregoing orders, the following rules are laid down for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh :—

(1) An Assistant Surgeon, whether his name be on the reserve list or not, should receive the full pay of his grade when he is in sole medical charge of a hospital, or is in transit from the sole medical charge of one hospital to the sole medical charge of another.

(2) An Assistant Surgeon whose name is on the reserve list and is simply doing duty at a hospital waiting for employment should receive the reduced scale of pay sanctioned by the Secretary of State for India.

Rules regarding inspection visits and duties of Civil Surgeons placed in visiting charge of a second civil station.

G. O. No. $\frac{180M.}{V.-29}$, dated 30th June, 1885.

THE following rules are laid down in regard to the inspection-visits and duties of Civil Surgeons placed in visiting charge of a second civil station :—

I.—A Medical Officer in visiting charge of a second civil station should, as a rule, visit it once in every two months.

II.—Such visiting Medical Officer should remain in the station under inspection for not less than 48 hours, and should fully and thoroughly inspect all the medical work and institutions, reporting the results of his inspection to the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

III.—When possible, the visiting Medical Officer should time his visit so as to be present at a meeting of the district board in case of his advice being required on medical and sanitary matters.

Responsibility of officers for the destruction of infected clothing, &c.

Government of India, Home Department, No. $\frac{5}{125}$, dated 28th April, 1886.

THE following are the orders of the Government of India in regard to the destruction of infected bedding, clothing, &c. :—

A case having recently occurred in which compensation was claimed for the destruction, by order of a Government Medical Officer, of bedding, clothing, &c., belonging to certain individuals who occupied quarters in which a man had died of cholera, the Governor-General in Council considers it desirable, in order to prevent the unnecessary destruction of property and the submission of claims for the compensation, that some definite instructions should be laid down for the guidance of officers in such cases. His Excellency in Council is accordingly pleased to direct that the procedure prescribed for adoption among European troops as given in the *rules appended to this Circular shall, with the addition of the foot-note, in future be carefully observed.

2. It should be impressed upon all Government officers that if destruction of property is ordered as calculated to cause infection and enquiry subsequently shows in any particular case that such destruction was not absolutely necessary, but that purification would have sufficed, the officer ordering such destruction must be held personally responsible for the loss occasioned thereby to the owners of the property.

Purification of Bedding and Clothing.

56. The straw of the barrack bedding used by persons attacked prior to admission into hospital will be burnt. The stuffing of mattresses and pillows used by cholera patients in hospital will be opened out, exposed to the air and beaten, and, when practicable, submitted to a dry heat of not less than 250° Fahrenheit for at least an hour (in an oven or †otherwise) before being again used; the remainder of the barrack and hospital bedding, clothing, &c., and such of the clothing worn by patients on their admission as is not liable to injury thereby, shall be boiled, exposed to the air, beaten, and afterwards washed with soap and water.

Cots and punkah fringes which have been used by cholera patients or in wards set apart for them, should also be subjected to the action of boiling water when they are no longer required for such cases.

Such articles of a soldier's kit as cannot be treated in the above manner will be removed to hospital and there fumigated and exposed to the air and sun for a week, beaten and washed.

Burning only to be resorted to when purification cannot be at once carried out.

57. When circumstances are such that the above processes of purification cannot be at once carried out, such articles as body linen, bedding, cots, and punkah fringes may be burnt, but with proper arrangements the necessity for their destruction will rarely arise.

* Nos. 56 and 57.

† Or if means are not at hand to enable this to be done, it should be boiled.

Position of Civil Surgeons in their relation to District and Municipal Boards.

G. O. No. $\frac{1420}{IX-157}$, dated 13th November, 1884.

Sections 31 and 32, respectively, of Acts XIV and XV of 1883, provide that the Civil Surgeon of the district** shall be entitled to attend any meeting of the board, and to address the board on any matter affecting** sanitation.

The object of this provision is not in any way to relax or sever the connection between Civil Surgeons on the one hand, and District and Municipal Committees on the other; but rather to place the Chief Medical Officer of the district in a position where he will be better able than he was before (when he was only one of many members) to draw authoritative attention to the needs, sanitary and otherwise, of the various localities and towns. The position the Civil Surgeon now occupies is practically that of an inspecting officer, representing the general administration of the district in the Medical and Sanitation Departments. Magistrates are desired to bring prominently to the notice of all Civil Surgeons the functions that now devolve upon them, and to invite their co-operation in all questions connected with the medical and sanitary improvement of the districts and municipalities with which they are connected. When the Civil Surgeon has any suggestion or advice to offer to a board, otherwise than at a public meeting, or when correspondence follows discussion at a meeting, he should place himself demi-officially in communication with the Chairman.

RULES FOR THE ADMISSION OF PUPILS INTO THE AGRA MEDICAL SCHOOL.

CIVIL SECTION.

CIVIL pupils are divided into four classes :—

(1) Government class.

(2) Compounders and dressers' class.

(3) Private pupils.

(4) Female pupils.

GOVERNMENT CLASS.

1.—Candidates must not be under 16 nor over 21 years of age and must possess a satisfactory certificate of good moral character. The certificates of moral character of pupils selected as Government students will be examined and countersigned by the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals.

G. O. No. $\frac{14M}{V.-66}$, dated 10th February, 1887.

G. O. No. $\frac{157M}{V.-66}$, dated 20th June, 1887.

2.—They must either furnish the usual health certificate, or they can be examined as to their physical fitness for the service after their arrival at the school.

3.—They must possess a certificate of having passed the middle class Anglo-vernacular examination as laid down in Notification No. 1494A., dated the 16th July, 1877, and must present themselves at the Medical School on the morning of the 1st July. Until further notice 40 candidates will be admitted annually, and preference will be given to those who have gained the highest number of marks at the examination and to any who may have passed the entrance examination of the Calcutta University. The selection of candidates for admission to the school will be made by the Principal.

4.—Selected candidates will be admitted for the first month on probation, and each will receive for that month only a subsistence allowance of six rupees. On or about the 1st August an examination will be held on the professional subject in which instruction has been given, and scholarships varying from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 a month, according to merit, will be awarded to all candidates who are finally accepted. The renewal and amount of these scholarships will depend on the place which the pupil takes at the half-yearly examinations.

5.—All pupils of the Government class will be required to sign a declaration (given in the appendix) that they will, if required, serve Government for a period of at least seven years after passing.

6.—Instruction at the school is given gratuitously, but pupils must provide themselves at their own expense with the medical

ext-books in use in the school. The cost of these text-books at present amounts to about Rs. 5 per annum.

7.—Students who do not conform to the rules of the school, or who habitually neglect their studies, or who are guilty of grave misconduct, will be liable to dismissal or to deprivation of their scholarships by the Principal.

8.—Students who pass their final examination at the end of their fourth year will be granted diplomas and gazetted as civil hospital assistants, 3rd grade, from date of passing.

9.—Should a student fail to pass, he will be remanded to his studies for a further period of six months. He will be allowed altogether three opportunities of passing the final examination with an interval of six months between each; but no student will be allowed to appear a second or third time for final examination unless he remains continuously at the school and attends the hospital and lectures.

10.—Students who fail at the first attempt to pass the final examination will not be entitled to scholarships, and those who fail three times will have their name removed from the list of Government students.

11.—Hospital assistants who are appointed under these rules will ordinarily be employed in the Civil Department, and will not be ordered to leave the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and Rajputána; but they will be liable for temporary duty, either civil or military, elsewhere, should Government require their services. And if the exchange from a Rajputána appointment to one in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh be required, it will be acceded to only on the understanding that promotion at the septennial period be obtained only by passing the examination held for North-Western Provinces hospital assistants at Agra, and that it be in each case subject to the approval of the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

12.—Civil hospital assistants appointed under these rules are entitled to the following rate of pay:—

	Per mensem. Rs.
Third grade Hospital Assistant.	
Under seven years' service	25
Second grade Hospital Assistant.	
Over seven years' and under 14 years' service	35
First grade Hospital Assistant.	
Over 14 years' service	55

N.B.—Before he can be promoted to a higher grade, the hospital assistant must pass an examination to show that he has kept up his professional knowledge and English qualifications.

13.—In addition to the above, special allowances from Rs. 10 to Rs. 25 per mensem may be granted to hospital assistants for independent or other charges of more than ordinary importance. Local circumstances, such as reputed unhealthiness or dearness of

provisions, may also be held to justify increased emoluments in particular charges.

14.—The following scale of pension is applicable to a hospital assistants employed under these rules :—

(*a*) After fifteen years' service as an hospital assistant, if invalided by a competent medical committee—

One-third of the average pay of the preceding five years.

(*b*) After twenty-five years' service as an hospital assistant, if invalided by a competent medical committee—

One-half of the average pay of the preceding five years.

(*c*) After thirty years' service.

One-half of the average pay of the preceding five years without the necessity of producing a medical certificate.

COMPOUNDERS AND DRESSERS' CLASS.

Compounders and dressers employed in any civil appointment in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and Rájputána are eligible for admission into the Medical School on the following conditions :—

(1) The applicant must be under 28 years of age.

(2) He must have passed at least five years in the capacity of probationer, compounder, or dresser.

(3) He must be recommended by a Civil Surgeon or other Medical Officer under whom he may have served for at least six months as being likely, from his industry, intelligence, and general good conduct, to become a useful hospital assistant.

(4) He must possess a certificate of having passed the Anglo-vernacular examination as laid down in Notification No. 1494A., dated the 16th July, 1877.

(5) The Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals will communicate to the compounder, through the Civil Surgeon who transmits his application, whether he can be admitted into the school, and if so, he must report himself to the Principal at the Medical School on the morning of 1st July, the cost of his railway fare (3rd class) being refunded to him after arrival.

(6) He will not be allowed to compete for scholarships, but will draw a subsistence allowance of Rs. 5 a month while at the school.

(7) After two years' residence at the school he will, provided he passes a *special* examination in professional subjects, be gazetted as a 3rd class Civil Hospital Assistant and

become entitled to all the privileges of that grade as regards pay, allowances, promotions, pensions, &c.

(8) Should he fail to pass the special examination after two years' residence at the school, he may be remanded to his studies for a further period of six months at the option of the Principal, but without pay; and if again unable to pass, he will revert to his appointment as compounder at the dispensary which he left.

(9) Compounders studying at the school must provide themselves with the ordinary medical text-books at their own expense.

(10) The Principal will send back to his dispensary any compounder who habitually neglects his studies, or who is guilty of gross misconduct.

Private Pupil.

1.—Private pupils wishing to be admitted should present themselves at the school on the morning of the 28th June, when they will be required to pass an entrance examination in the following subjects :—

(a) Reading and writing, Urdu or Hindi.

(b) Arithmetic as far as the rule of three; vulgar and decimal fractions.

(c) Reading and writing to dictation a few easy passages taken from Lethbridge's third English text-book.

2.—Each student will be required to pay an examination fee of Re. 1.

3.—Private pupils will be allowed to attend the hospital and the lectures without payment of any fees, and will receive the same instruction as the pupils of the Government class.

4.—They must provide themselves with medical text-books at their own expense.

5.—They will receive no pay from Government, but after two years' study at the school will be allowed to compete for scholarships, provided they possess a certificate of having passed the middle class Anglo-vernacular examination as laid down in Notification No. 1494A., dated 16th July, 1877.

6.—After completing four years' study and passing a final examination they will be granted diplomas.

7. Until further orders four appointments will be offered to private pupils of the Agra Medical School, provided they pass the middle class Anglo-vernacular examination within a certain time after obtaining their diplomas, if they have not so passed already.

Female Pupils.

1.—Candidates may be married or unmarried, but must not be under 16 nor above 30 years of age.

2.—They must furnish an approved certificate of respectability and good moral character.

3.—A good knowledge of Urdu or Hindi is requisite, and, failing this, the candidate should be able to read and write Hindi in the Roman character. Some knowledge of English is also desirable.

4.—Candidates should know arithmetic as far as the rule-of-three.

5.—An entrance examination in these subjects, *viz.*, Urdu or Hindi and arithmetic, will be held at the Medical School on the 1st July every year, and all who possess a fair knowledge of them will be admitted.

6—Instruction is given free of all charges in professional subjects, *viz*, anatomy, chemistry, pharmacy, practice of medicine, materia medica, surgery and midwifery, and pupils are required to attend the separate female hospital and dispensary which have recently been erected by the Committee of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund and placed in charge of a lady doctor.

7.—Pupils must supply themselves with text-books at their own expense. These are published in Urdu and Hindi and can be obtained at the Medical School.

8.—During lectures the female pupils are screened off from general observation, and a matron exercises constant supervision over them.

9.—After studying for four years, a certificate will be given to all who pass the final examination.

10.—A boarding-house in charge of a matron and a Hindu assistant matron of high caste is provided by Government for the accommodation of those who wish to avail themselves of it. Pupils resident in the boarding-house are under the direct supervision of a lady doctor and are taken to and from the school twice a day in a covered conveyance. No interference with religious customs is permitted.

11.—Parties wishing to send female pupils to the school may reckon that Rs. 10 per mensem will cover all expenses, including cost of books, but exclusive of travelling expenses during the vacations. Further information may be had on application to the Principal of the Agra Medical School.

APPENDIX.

Form of Agreement.

I of the

district agree to study Medicine and Surgery at the Agra Medical School and to conform to the rules of the institution for four years. I further agree that when the four years have expired, and, if I pass my final examination, I will serve the Government wherever my services may be required in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and Rájputána for a period of seven years, and elsewhere temporarily in the event of my services being required for duty civil or military.

I further agree to do military duty with regiments in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and Rájputána in the event of necessity arising for withdrawing the military hospital assistants from such regiments. If I leave the school without permission of the Principal of the School, or be discharged for any gross misconduct, or fail to serve the Government, I promise to refund to the Principal of the School, or to the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the whole of the money received by me on account of scholarships or stipends during the period of study at the Medical School.

(*Signature.*)

Signed in our presence this day
by Civil Medical pupil.

Witness.

Witness.

Agra, the 188

MEDICINES.

Medicines to officers in Government service. Gratuitous supply of—. No. 264, dated 23rd April, 1880.

MEDICINES should be given from a charitable dispensary only to *bonâ fide* patients of the dispensary and to menial or inferior servants of Government to whom the Civil Surgeon does not give from his supply.

Medicines should not be given to any person (not being a dispensary patient) not in Government service if there is a druggist's shop in the station at which medicines can be procured of good quality and at reasonable rates. If there is no such shop, the Civil Surgeon may be authorised to supply medicines from his official store on payment of the value at cost price.

All Government officials and their families enjoy the privilege of gratuitous supply; but at places where there are good shops and where the charges are reasonable, Civil Surgeons should do what they can to induce patients who are able to pay to resort to those shops instead of to the official stock.

VACCINATION.

Vaccination. Prosecution of—in cantonments.
Government of India Military Department No. $\frac{8}{702\text{-}712}$ dated 26th November, 1875.

THE following general principles for the prosecution of vaccination in cantonments are prescribed by the Government of India for adoption, according as they may apply to the circumstances of each cantonment. The result of them should be especially noticed in the annual sanitary report of each cantonment.

(*a*) In all cantonments situated within the limits of a vaccination circle the work shall be done under the supervision and direction of the Superintendent of that circle.

(*b*) In cantonments not situated within the limits of a vaccination circle, the work shall be done under the supervision and direction of the local Civil Surgeon.

(*c*) The Staff Surgeon or, where there is no Staff Surgeon, the Senior Medical Officer in the cantonment should co-operate with the Superintendent of Vaccination, or local Civil Surgeon, as the case may be, and render him every practicable assistance that may be required.

(*d*) In cantonments to which Rule A. or B. does not apply, the work shall be done by the Staff Surgeon himself or, if there is no staff Surgeon, by the Senior Medical Officer.

(*e*) In all cantonments where the native non-military population amounts to or exceeds 10,000 a special vaccinator shall be appointed and paid from cantonment funds.

(*f*) In all cantonments in which the native non-military population amounts to or exceeds 5,000, but is less than 10,000, the cantonment funds shall contribute half the yearly salary of a vaccinator, cantonment committees being at liberty to have a special vaccinator of their own if their funds admit of it.

(*g*) In the case of cantonments which have a native non-military population exceeding 5,000, and which are unable to meet wholly or partly the salary of a vaccinator, special application should be made to the Government of India, through the Commander-in-Chief, for the disbursement of that salary from the Imperial revenues.

VACCINATION STAFF.

Vaccination in municipalities. Rules for the better control of—
Resolution, Medical Department, No. $\frac{16}{3\text{-}10}$, dated 17th March, 1884.

I.—THE Civil Surgeon of each district shall be *ex-officio* Superintendent of Vaccination in the municipalities of the district.

II.—All municipal vaccinators in each district shall be placed under the orders and control of the Civil Surgeon, except as regards their dismissal, continuing, however, to be members of the Sanitary Department and drawing from it supplies of all appliances necessary for the performance of their duties.

III.—Under the orders of the Civil Surgeon of each district, Assistant Surgeons employed in medical duties in the district may be deputed, as far as is consistent with the proper performance of their own special duties, to inspect and report on the work of municipal vaccinators.

IV.—In municipalities attached to the sudder station of a district the Civil Surgeon will be expected, when consistent with the performance of his other duties, to spend on an average two hours on two mornings of each week, or four hours in each week, inspecting the work of the municipal vaccinators and in aiding them by his advice and by his presence amongst the people.

V.—Under the same conditions Assistant Surgeons in charge of civil hospitals will be expected to devote a similar amount of time to the same objects.

VI.—In municipalities where a branch dispensary is located the Civil Surgeon will be expected to arrange that two of his quarterly visits to the dispensary shall fall within the vaccination season, and he should then devote a considerable portion of a day to the inspection of vaccinators' work and to assisting and encouraging the vaccinators in their difficult duty.

VII.—In municipalities where no branch dispensary is located the Civil Surgeon of the district will be expected either to make two visits at uncertain intervals during the vaccination season himself, or to send his Assistant Surgeon to examine and report on the work of the vaccinators.

VIII.—The Sanitary Commissioner will continue to inspect the vaccination work performed in municipalities and to report thereon as occasion may require.

These rules are not intended to lay down formal directions as to the exact amount of time to be devoted by Civil Surgeons to the work or the precise manner in which they are to exercise their supervision. But they supply a standard which should generally be kept in view and worked up to where possible. The rules are also not intended to affect the control exercised over municipal vaccinators by municipal committees.

Rules determining the management and employment of the vaccination staff of the Sanitary Department.

G. O. No. $\frac{316}{V22}$, dated 24th September, 1884.

I—THE *Deputy Superintendent* of Vaccination shall reside permanently within the limits of their respective divisions. During the vaccination season they shall be occupied continuously in inspection duty. During the season of sanitary work they shall reside at the head-quarters station of the division, subject to the orders of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, and may be absent from the division only upon leave under existing rules.

II.—The *Native Superintendents*, the *vaccinators*, and the *apprentices* of every district shall be permanent residents of that district, and may be absent therefrom only upon leave granted under existing rules. And all such officials newly appointed or transferred shall be natives of their district of employment.

They shall be subservient to the orders of the Circle Deputy Sanitary Commissioner throughout the year.

III.—The *Native Superintendents*, *vaccinators*, and *apprentices'* year of employment shall be divided into a six-months' period of vaccination work, from 15th of October to 15th of April, and a six-months' period of sanitary work, from 15th April to 15th October.

IV.—During their period of vaccination work they shall, ordinarily, be employed only in the performance of duties connected with the practice and record of vaccination.

V.—During the period of sanitary work the *District Native Superintendent* shall, under the orders of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, require every *vaccinator* and *apprentice* to perform one month's duty at the local civil hospital, and for this purpose shall keep a roster of the vaccinators and apprentices, to regulate their attendance at the hospital in equal numbers for every month of the period of sanitary work.

For the remaining five months of the period of sanitary work a vaccinator or apprentice shall, ordinarily, be allowed to reside at his home in the district of his employment.

The Native Superintendents and vaccinators of the *Tarái* may reside during the six-months' period of sanitary work in the *Bijnor district*. And officials of the Department being *bonâ fide* natives of the hills may be allowed to reside, for that period, in the hills, pending their transfer for permanent employment in a hill district, which shall be effected with all reasonable despatch.

VI.—During his month of hospital duty a *vaccinator* or *apprentice* shall attend the hospital daily during the hours fixed by the Civil Surgeon, and shall diligently study the symptoms and treatment of all cases of fever, dysentery, and cholera admitted to the hospital, and all cases of any disease unusually prevalent

during his month of attendance ; and especially he should endeavour, and should be encouraged, to learn the diagnosis of constitutional affections, such as syphilis, scrofula, and phthisis. The vaccinators and apprentices must conform to the orders of the Civil Surgeon in regard to the performance of hospital duties.

VII.—During all the six-months' period of sanitary work the *Native Superintendents*, the *vaccinators*, and *apprentices* shall be liable to employment in their district, for any period, as distributors of medical relief during times of epidemic disease prevalence, or as assistants to the local authorities upon occasions of general distress necessitating special measures of relief.

The President of the District Board shall be the authority empowered to determine the employment of the Native Superintendents, vaccinators, and apprentices as herein ruled. And the Circle Deputy Sanitary Commissioner shall, at the written request of the President, place all, or any desired portion, of the district vaccination staff at the temporary disposal of that officer for employment as indicated in this rule. And the President shall determine the date of cessation of such temporary employment and notify the same to the Circle Deputy Sanitary Commissioner.

VIII.—A *vaccinator* or *apprentice* when employed on hospital duty, or as a distributor of medical relief, or as assistant to the local authorities, shall, as heretofore, receive a special allowance at the rate of Rs. 4 per mensem, chargeable against the district sanitation budget allotment. And a *District Native Superintendent*, when actually employed, for like purpose, under the orders of the President of the District Board, shall receive a special allowance at the rate of Rs. 10 per mensem chargeable against the same budget allotment.

Medical Officers. Fees to—for attendance on Native Princes or Chiefs.

Government of India, Home Department, Notification No. 813, dated 18th December, 1888.

THE Governor-General in Council is pleased to rule that, when a Medical Officer is permitted to attend a Native Prince or Chief, the fee to be paid for such attendance must be settled by the Government of India or the Local Government (as the case may be), to whom the amount of the fee proposed should be reported by the Political Agent or Officer performing analogous functions for sanction, before it is communicated to the Medical Officer concerned.

Medical attendance, Rules regarding—on Government establishments at Naini Tal.

G. O. No. $\frac{220}{V-3\,2}$ of 17th August, 1889.

In conformity with the Proceedings of the Government of India, Home Department (Medical), No. $\frac{16}{473\text{-}79}$, dated Simla the 30th October, 1884 (*vide* pages 68 and 69 of the book of Medical Circulars and General Orders for 1884), regulating the medical attendance on the Government of India establishments at Simla not entitled to the attendance of the Civil Surgeons, the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner has decided that the following rules shall be in force in Naini Tal with effect from the 1st September, 1889, and shall regulate the medical attendance on similar establishments under this Government :—

1.—Menial and other servants of Government drawing less than Rs. 15 a month shall apply for medical aid at the charitable dispensary at the regular hours for attendance.

2.—When too ill to attend as out-patients they will, on due notice being given, be visited in the first instance by the Hospital Assistant in medical charge of the dispensary, and arrangements made, if possible, for their being removed to the dispensary as in-patients.

3.—Government servants drawing salaries between Rs. 15 and Rs. 50 a month, inclusive, will be attended at their houses by the Hospital Assistant of the charitable dispensary, who will call in the Assistant to the Civil Surgeon or the Civil Surgeon in serious cases or in cases of urgency. When not actually confined to the house, they should consult him at the dispensary between 6 and 11 A.M. and 4 and 6 P.M.

4.—Government servants drawing over Rs. 50 a month will be attended at their houses by the to the Assistant to the Civil Surgeon. But officials who are able to attend office should consult the Assistant to the Civil Surgeon at the dispensary between the hours of 7-30 and 8-30 A.M.

5.—*Except in emergent cases*, letters received by the Hospital Assistant or Assistant to the Civil Surgeon after 10 A.M. will not be attended to till after 2 P.M., and those received after 2 P.M. not till next morning.

6.—Letters will be admitted to have been received when delivered to some responsible person within the above hours at his house in the case of the Assistant to the Civil Surgeon, and at the charitable dispensary in the case of the Hospital Assistant.

7.—A compounder or dresser shall be in attendance at the charitable dispensary during the recognised periods of absence of the Hospital Assistant. It shall be a part of his duties to receive such letters, and see that they are delivered to the Hospital Assistant without avoidable delay.

8.—The ordinary fees for visits paid to the families of employés at their houses shall be : in the case of the Hospital Assistant, one

rupee for each visit paid by day under the above conditions between 6 A.M. and 7 P.M., and two rupees for each visit paid between 7 P.M. and 6 A.M.; in the case of the Assistant to the Civil Surgeon, the ordinary fees shall be Rs. 2 and Rs. 4, respectively, as above: if an annual or seasonal arrangement be come to, the ordinary fee shall be 2 per cent. on the employé's salary, to be paid monthly, the maximum fee being Rs. 8 per mensem.

9.—Under the provisions of Government of India, Home Department's letter to the Surgeon-General with the Government of India, No. 551, dated Simla, the 26th October, 1886 (Medical Department Circulars for 1886, page 85), every Government servant who does not declare, when he first summons a medical practitioner, that he desires to pay him an annual or seasonal fee, will be held bound to pay by the visit on the above terms.

10.—The charitable dispensary shall be open for ordinary work between 6 and 11 A.M. and 4 and 6 P.M. daily in summer. From the 1st October to the 1st April, the hours shall be from 7 to 11 A.M. and from 4 to 5 P.M. In the intervals a compounder or dresser will be in attendance. Medicines will be supplied from the dispensary in accordance with the standing orders in the Manual of Government Orders (Part V, page 23).

SUPPLEMENTARY ORDERS.

Vaccination Staff. Rules for the management and employment of—

In Rule V of the rules printed at page 28 *ante*, *for* "one month's duty" *read* "two months' duty," and for "remaining five months" *read* "remaining four months." Also omit the words "to regulate their attendance at the hospital in equal numbers for every month of the period of sanitary work." In Rule VI, for the words "during his month" *read* "during his two months."

SUPPLEMENTARY ORDERS.

Dead Houses—Sites for the erection of—
G. O. No. $\frac{123}{V-62B.}$, dated 16th June 1890.

WHEN occasion arises, in future, for the construction of buildings used for *post-mortem* examinations by Civil Surgeons, in connection with judicial enquiries, a site should be chosen which is not in objectionably close proximity to a Dispensary. The proper place for a deadhouse is in the vicinity of the Police lines, but it should be located at a sufficient distance from the lines and the Police Hospital, so as not to be offensive or injurious to the health of the occupants.

SUPPLEMENTARY ORDERS.

Medical School, Agra. Rule for the admission of candidates into the—.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh Notification No. $\frac{318}{V-66}$, dated 11th December 1890.

THE following rules supersede those given at pages 17 to 22 for the admission of candidates, other than female, into the Agra Medical School.

GENERAL RULE.

1.—Students will be divided into four classes, *viz* :—

(1) Civil Class.	(3) Compounder Class.
(2) Military Class.	(4) Female Class.

2.—The curriculum will extend over two years for the Compounder Class, three years for the Military Class, and four years each for the Civil and Female Classes (a separate set of rules for the Female Class will be forwarded on application to the Principal).

3.—The year is divided into two sessions, *viz.*, the summer session from the 1st July to 30th September, and the winter session from 1st November to 30th April.

4.—The school year commences on the 1st of July, on which date candidates will be received by the Principal at 8 A.M.

5.—Instruction will be given gratuitously ; but all students, except those of the Military and Compounder Clasess, must provide themselves with the necessary text-books.

CIVIL CLASS.

6.—Candidates must not be under 16 or over 21 years of age. Each must produce a certificate (*a*) of having passed the Anglo-vernacular middle class examination or any University standard indicating a higher proficiency, and a certificate (*b*) of good moral character signed by some responsible person.

7.—The number of new admissions will be limited to 50 in each year. Preference will be given to students holding the highest qualifications, and to those volunteering for military service.

8.—Students who do not conform to the rules of the school, or who habitually neglect their duties, or who are guilty of other grave misconduct, or who fail to make satisfactory progress, will be liable to dismissal by the Principal.

9.—A certain number of Civil appointments (to be determined by the requirements of the service for the time being) at present numbering 22, will be given annually, according to the order of merit, to those students who, on the completion of four years' study, have

obtained the diploma of the school, who are under 25 years of age, and are otherwise physically fit for Government service;

10.—Every student who has elected for Government service will, on accepting a scholarship, be required to sign the declaration given in Appendix C.

11.—Should a student fail to pass at the end of four years, he will be remanded to his studies for a further period of six months, and so on after each failure. But no student will be allowed to appear a second or third time for the final examination unless he remains continuously at the school and attends the lectures and hospital practice.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

12.—On the 1st of August of each year, *i.e.*, one month after the commencement of the summer session, an examination, to be called the "Preliminary Professional Examination," will be held in the few elementary subjects on which lectures have been given. For the present 30 scholarships, ranging from Rs. 10 to Rs. 5, will be given according to the order of merit to the first 30 of the newly-admitted students. The number will vary with the requirements of the year and may be much greater. These scholarships will be tenable for three months. Simple English and arithmetic will form part of *every examination.*

13.—At the end of the first summer session, scholarships will be reallotted according to the result of the class examination, and again every six months according to the result of the half-yearly examinations. The subjects of the examinations and the order in which they may be taken up are defined in Appendix D.

14.—Students who fail at their first attempt to pass the final examination will not be eligible for, or entitled to retain, any scholarship.

MILITARY CLASS.

15.—The age and qualification, &c., will be the same as for the Civil Class.

16.—Candidates will be selected by the Principal from volunteers at the commencement of the school year.

17.—All Military medical pupils will be required to sign the declaration given in Appendix B.

18.—While at the Medical School they will receive pay at the following rates :—

1st year	...	Rs.	8	a month.
2nd year	...	„	9	ditto.
3rd year	...	„	10	ditto.

19.—Students will be allowed three chances of passing the final examination under the conditions of Rule 11.

20.—Military medical pupils will be required to pass the examinations defined in Appendix D, and those who are qualified will be attested and admitted into Government service as Sub-Hospital Assistants.

COMPOUNDER CLASS.

21.—Compounders and Dressers employed in any Civil appointment in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and Rájputána, are eligible for admission into the Medical School on the following conditions :—

22.—The applicant must be under 28 years of age.

23.—He must have passed at least five years in the capacity of probationer, compounder or dresser.

24.—He must be recommended by a Civil Surgeon or other Medical Officer under whom he may have served for at least six months, as being likely, from his industry, intelligence, and general good conduct, to become a useful Hospital Assistant.

25.—He must possess a certificate of having passed the middle class Anglo-vernacular examination as laid down in Notification No. 1494A, dated the 16th July 1877.

26.—The Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals will communicate to the Compounder, through the Civil Surgeon who transmits his application, whether he can be admitted into the school, and if so, he must report himself to the Principal at the Medical School on the morning of 1st July, the cost of his railway fare, 3rd class, being refunded to him after arrival.

27.—He will not be allowed to compete for scholarships, but will draw a subsistence allowance of Rs. 5 a month while at the school.

28.—After two years' residence at the school he will, provided he passes a special examination in professional subjects, be gazetted

as a third class Civil Hospital Assistant, and become entitled to all the privileges of that grade, as regards pay, allowance, promotion, pension, &c.

29.—Should he fail to pass the special examination after two years' residence at the school, he may be remanded to his duties for a further period of six months at the option of the Principal, and if again unable to pass, he will revert to his appointment as Compounder at the dispensary which he left.

30.—The Principal will send back to his dispensary any Compounder who habitually neglects his studies, or who is considered in any way unfit for his position.

APPENDIX A.

Position, Pay, and Pension Rules of Civil Hospital Assistants under the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Hospital Assistants who are appointed under these rules will ordinarily be employed in the Civil Department, and will not be ordered to leave the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and Rájputána; but they will be liable for temporary duty, either Civil or Military, elsewhere should Government require their services.

If an exchange from a Rájputána appointment to one in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh be required, it will be acceded to, on the understanding that promotion at the septennial period of the man transferred to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh be obtained only by passing the examination held at Agra for Hospital Assistants of these Provinces, and that in each case the transfer be subject to the approval of the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Civil Hospital Assistants appointed under the rules are entitled to the following rates of pay :—

		Per mensem.
Third grade Hospital Assistant—		
Under seven years' service	...	Rs. 25
Second grade Hospital Assistant—		
Over seven years' service	...	Rs. 35
First grade Hospital Assistant—		
Over fourteen years' service	...	Rs. 55

N. B.—Before he can be promoted to a higher grade, the Hospital Assistant must pass an examination to show that he has kept up his professional knowledge and English qualifications.

In addition to the above, special allowances from Rs. 10 to Rs. 25 per mensem may be granted to Hospital Assistants for independent or other charges of more than ordinary importance. Local circumstances, such as reputed unhealthiness or dearness of provisions, may also be held to justify increased emoluments in particular charges.

The following scale of pension is applicable to Civil Hospital Assistants employed under these rules :—

(*a*) After 15 years' service as an Hospital Assistant, if invalided by a competent medical committee—

One-fourth of the average pay of the preceding five years.

(*b*) After 25 years' service as an Hospital Assistant, if invalided by a competent medical committee—

One-half of the average pay of the preceding five years.

(*c*) After 30 years' service—

One-half of the average pay of the preceding five years without the necessity of producing a medical certificate.

APPENDIX B.

Declaration to be signed by Military Pupil.

I do hereby declare that, unless I am prevented by physical disability, I will serve Government in the rank of Hospital Assistant for seven years, commencing from the date on which I pass my final examination at the school.

I further declare that if I seek my discharge during the period I am attending the school, or at any time before the expiration of the above mentioned seven years, I will refund the whole amount of salary received from Government.

(*Signature.*)

Signed in our presence this day by Military medical pupil—

Witness_____

Witness_____

AGRA,

The 18 .

APPENDIX C.

Declaration to be signed by Civil Hospital Assistant.

Know all men by these presents that I_____ _____ son of_____of _____am held and firmly bound unto *the Secretary of State for India in Council* in the penal sum of rupees four hundred (Rs. 400), to be paid to the said Secretary of State, his certain attorney, successors or assigns, for which payment to be well and truly made I bind myself, my heirs, executors, administrators and representatives firmly by these presents, sealed with my seal, dated at_____this _____day of _____18 . And I the said_____do hereby for myself, my heirs, executors, administrators, and representatives covenant with the said Secretary of State, his successors and assigns, that if any suit shall be brought touching the subject-matter of this bond, or the conditions hereunder written, in any Court subject to the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal other than the said High Court in its Original Jurisdiction, the same shall and may, at the instance of the said Secretary of State, be removed into, tried and determined by the said High Court in its Extraordinary Original Jurisdiction.

Now the condition of the above written bond or obligation which is executed under the orders of the Government of_____ and is given for the performance of a public duty in which the public are interested within the meaning of the exception to section 74 of Act IX of 1872, is such that if the above bounden_____ shall faithfully and diligently serve the said Secretary of State, his successors and assigns for the period of five years in the Subordinate Medical Department in the capacity of a Civil Hospital Assistant, and shall and will willingly and submissively at all times obey all the lawful orders and commands of the said Secretary of State, his successors and assigns, and of any Commissioned Medical Officer of the Department for the time being under whom the above bounden may be appointed to serve, and specially shall when ordered so to do forthwith and as ordered proceed to any part of British India or of its Dependencies or of the States in alliance with it where his services shall be required, and shall on no account (except in case of illness, of which a certificate signed by a Commissioned Medical Officer shall be sufficient proof) without the orders or sanction of the said Secretary of State, his successors or assigns, leave any station to which he shall have been appointed or in any way terminate his service before the end of the said five years, and

shall while at every such station well and truly and faithfully perform the duties of a Civil Hospital Assistant, and shall also when required so to do and in the event of necessity arising serve on military duty, and while engaged on such military duty will strictly conform to and obey and observe all orders and regulations prescribed for his conduct subject to the penalties for disobedience therein laid down, or failing such to a penalty of Rs. 200, and on any default or breach of any of the provisions hereinbefore mentioned in respect to his duties _____ shall well and truly upon demand pay to the said Secretary of State, his successors or assigns, the sum of rupees two hundred (Rs. 200) for every such default or breach, then the above written bond shall be void otherwise the same shall remain in full force and virtue.

(*Signed in our presence.*)

APPENDIX D.

The examinations for the diploma of the Agra Medical School will consist of two parts, to be known as the "First" and "Last" Half Professional Examinations (or Final). The subjects for the "First Half" are Chemistry, Elementary Physics, Materia Medica, Anatomy and Physiology.

These subjects may be taken up in the following order, *viz.*:—

Physiology, after the first winter session.

Chemistry and Elementary Physics, after the second summer session.

Materia Medica and Anatomy, after the second winter session.

The subjects for the "Last Half" (or "Final Examination") are Medicine, Surgery and Medical Jurisprudence, and must be taken up together after the completion of the fourth year.

For the Military Class, as at present constituted, the following modifications will be made:—

First Half.

The examination in Chemistry will be held at the end of the first summer session, Materia Medica at the end of the first winter session, and Anatomy and Physiology at the end of the second summer session.

Last Half (or "Final").

The subjects will comprise Medicine and Surgery, and the examination will take place at the end of the third year.

No. V.

SANITATION DEPARTMENT,

BENGAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY.

No. V.—SANITATION DEPT.

CHOLERA.

Notice of outbreak of—to military authorities.
Circular No. 37A., dated 11th October, 1864 (General).

CIVIL Officers are directed to take measures for obtaining immediate information of the outbreak of cholera within their jurisdiction, and to give immediate notice thereof to the military authorities. They should also render every possible assistance to troops going into camp in consequence of this epidemic, especially in preventing any delay in procuring carriage, &c. The loss even of a few hours in moving troops away from a station may sometimes lead to most serious consequences; and occasions of outbreaks of cholera are emergencies in which every lawful means should be used to prevent delay in obtaining carriage.

The selection of encamping-grounds to meet emergencies of this kind is to be made during the rains, when the suitability of any spot for a cholera camp can be easily tested.

A civil officer should be appointed at each station to make the necessary enquiries as to best sites; to select them in company of an officer of the Quartermaster-General's Department, and to report the result to Government through the Commissioner, after obtaining from the Officer Commanding the Station any remarks that he may wish to offer.

Movements of troops attacked by—.
India's No. 556, dated 24th July, 1869.

THE maintenance of carriage in anticipation of a possible demand is not expedient; but if the district officers act in cordial co-operation with the military authorities, the rapid movement of the troops, should it become necessary, will be efficiently provided for.

In carrying the measures into effect, it is not unlikely expense will be incurred which the ordinary collection of carriage would not entail. Any such expenditure may of course be undertaken, and will be a charge on the Military Department.

Outbreaks of—to be reported to neighbouring districts.
Circular No. 38A., dated 31st July, 1867 (General.)

ON the outbreak of cholera in any district, intimation should at once be given by the Magistrate to Magistrates of all neighbouring districts.

Cholera. Report of outbreaks of—.
Circular No. 7, dated 30th March, 1882 (Medical Department).

THE words *neighbouring districts* are not to be read as meaning merely districts which march with that in which the outbreak of disease has taken place. It is undesirable that unnecessary alarm should be created by spreading over the whole country reports which will probably be exaggerated. But prompt warning by

telegraph or by demi-official letter should be given in cases of outbreaks at fairs to the Magistrates of all localities where disease-stricken people are likely soon to arrive.

Supply of Medicines.
Circular No. 19, dated 1st May, 1869.

THE Sanitary Commissioner having suggested that Civil Surgeons should be supplied with medicine trays containing sets of medicines to be sent out with native doctors or vaccinators when deputed to cholera-stricken parts of the country, district officers should arrange with Civil Surgeons for the supply of a sufficient number of sets of medicines to be used in such cases of emergency, the expense to be met from the local funds of the district, or, where there is a municipal committee, from the municipal funds of the places which might require the services of the native doctors.

House-to-house visitation in case of epidemic.
Circular No. 47A., dated 22nd December, 1870.

WHILE house-to-house visitation during epidemics of cholera is of the greatest importance, special hospitals are also necessary for the proper treatment of the homeless and destitute sick; as well as for the isolation of cases of infectious desease. But any undue pressure used to compel the people to resort to such hospitals is likely to result in the concealment of cases of sickness to avoid removal from their homes.

When the Assistant Surgeon or native doctor in charge of a dispensary can spare the time, he should visit the houses of persons residing in the vicinity suffering from cholera, whilst the district vaccinators should be employed on the same duty in places beyond the reach of the dispensary officials.

Reporting of cases of epidemic.
Circular No. 25A., dated 6th August, 1875 (Medical Department).

I.—WHENEVER epidemic cholera prevails within the limits of any mortuary circle, the Circle Mortuary Registrar shall submit a daily report of the deaths reported from cholera to the Magistrate of the district in the following form:—

Daily report of deaths from cholera reported in the mortuary circle.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Date.	Name of mortuary circle.	Name of village or town.	Distance and direction from thána.	Number of deaths from cholera reported.	Remarks.

II.—The Magistrate will, at the close of the day on which such reports have been received, or as soon after as possible, transmit in

the same form a report to the Officer Commanding any military cantonment within the limits of the district; or if there be no cantonment within those limits, he will report to the Officer Commanding the Division. And he will in all such cases forward reports in the same form to the District Mortuary Registrar and to the Sanitary Commissioner, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, who will forward them weekly for the information of Government.

III.—The Magistrate will also submit a weekly statement of deaths reported from cholera in the above form to the Commissioner of the Division.

IV.—In the event of severe outbreak, the District Mortuary Registrar may, with the approval of the Magistrate, apply to the Deputy Surgeon-General of the circle for the services of one or more native doctors to dispense medicines in the localities where the disease is most prevalent. (For the employment of vaccinators, &c., as distributors of medical relief during epidemics, see rule VII., G. O. No. $\frac{316}{V.-12}$, at page 51.)

V.—In the case of violent outbreak amongst the general population, or whenever the British troops in the district are attacked by cholera, the Magistrate of the district shall report either fact direct to Government.

VI.—No exceptional measure, having for aim the arrest of the outbreak, such as the establishment of a local quarantine, prohibition of the sale of fruit or vegetables or of any article of food, shall be brought into force without the special permission of Government.

Cholera reports. Form of—.
Resolution No. $\frac{16}{351-67}$, dated 18th October, 1878.

THE register in the form below, which is to be invariably used as an accompaniment to every report on cholera, should show distinctly—

(*a*) the corps or jail to which it refers;

(*b*) the strength, at the commencement of the outbreak, of men, women, children, and followers or (the number of prisoners, guard and other establishment);

(*c*) the number of barrack, or name of the camp, from which each case was admitted;

(*d*) the name of every person of any of the above classes attacked in *chronological* order.

(*e*) the name of the reporting officer.

The report to which this register is to be annexed should be arranged in the following manner:—

Report on cholera——— ——— in the month of———18
dated ———, by Surgeon———.

SECTION A.—DETAILS OF OUTBREAK.

(1). The circumstances attending first case; any fatigue or exposure to weather or excess of any kind connected with it; had the person first attacked lately been in any place where cholera existed?

(2). If the first case was in a patient already under treatment in hospital, how long under treatment and for what disease?

(3). Dates and other particulars of any suspicious case or cases not entered in the register.

(4). The occurrence of previous cases in the bázar, city or neighbourhood generally.

(5). How many towns and villages are there within ten miles of cantonment? How many of these returned cases or deaths from cholera, and on what date was the first death returned in each?

(6). Any prevalence of diarrhœa before or during the outbreak, the number of such cases treated within given dates, not only in hospital, but also by receiving medicine outside?

(7). The number of buildings occupied by men and families. The number of these which furnished cases.

SECTION B.—METEOROLOGY.

Any peculiarity noted in the atmospheric phenomena, such as the force and direction of the wind, unusual stillness of the air, the amount of rain, occurrence of storm with thunder and lightning, &c.

SECTION C.—EVIDENCE OF CONTAGION.

(1). Could the first case be traced to importation; or could any connection be established between the first case and those which occurred afterwards? If so, detail the facts.

(2). How many individuals, including medical and other officers, hospital assistants, orderlies and others, both Europeans and natives, attended on the cases of cholera which occurred, and of these how many were attacked with cholera, and on what dates? Of the sweepers employed in collecting and removing cholera excreta (who should also be included in the above), how many were seized with cholera? Were the circumstances connected with any of the attacks such as to lead to the conclusion that they were due to such attendance? If so, what were they?

SECTION D.—SANITARY DEFECTS.

Any defects noted in drainage, water-supply, conservancy, accommodation, &c.

SECTION E.—RESULTS OF MOVEMENT.

(1). Details to be shown in tabular statement as follows:—

1	2	3				4				5	6	7	8			9
Number of party.*	From what barrack moved.	*Number of occupants in this barrack.*				*Strength of party removed.*				Date of removal.	To what place moved †	Number of cases in this party before removal.	*Number of cases in this party after removal.*			Date of return to quarters or of further removal to another camp or other place.
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.				Within 24 hours after removal.	After 24 hours after removal.	Total cases after removal.	
1 2 3																
												Total ...				

* When the same party make two or three moves, they should be distinguished by the repetition of the same number in the first column.

† If to camp, name of place where camp pitched.

(2). If movement unsuccessful, are there any special circumstances which seem to account for this result?

(3). Effect of removal on the general health of the party.

SECTION F.—INFORMATION OF OPINIONS NOT INCLUDED IN THE ABOVE.

[N.B.—*Sections A. to E inclusive should be strictly confined to a statement of facts and should contain no opinions.*]

(3). In preparing this report, attention should be given to the following points:—

(*a*). The replies under each head should be complete in themselves, and not confined to "yes" or "no," without reference to the point which is in question.

(*b*). Even when only one case of cholera has occurred, the report (and register also) should be prepared exactly according to the form prescribed.

(*c*). At the close of the outbreak, or, if the disease has been limited to an isolated case or cases, at the close of the year, the register and report should be forwarded, through the prescribed channel, with as little delay as possible.

Register of cholera cases in the _____ Regiment (or Jail or Lunatic Asylum) at the station of _____ in the year.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Number.	Name.	Age.	Rank or occupation	Date and hour of attack.	Where attacked, in barracks, family quarters, &c.	How long resident in this barrack tent or and where come from?	If admitted into hospital, date and hour.	Any premonitory diarrhœa?	If so, for how long?	Collapse.	Vomiting and purging.	Suppression of urine.	Cramps.	Secondary fever.	Date of recovery	Date of death.

If in barracks or family quarters, the number of the building should be given; if in tents, where pitched.

Land quarantine in India (Medical).
G. O. Nos 963-[illegible]A., dated 8th October, 1878.

Memorandum of the Army Sanitary Commission on correspondence relative to land quarantine in India.

The following are the more important conclusions on the subject of land quarantine arrived at by a Special Committee appointed by His Excellency the Viceroy.

"(7). So far as the Committee can ascertain, strict quarantine has never been attempted or achieved in any part of India.

"(24). The Committee believes strict land quarantine to be impossible in India.

"(27). The best arrragements could not prevent quarantine restrictions from operating harshly on thousands of poor people, and any arrangements short of perfection must give the police and other petty executive agency power and opportunity to practise oppression and extortion on a vast number of persons.

"(28). The Committee does not itself approve of quarantine in any form for cantonments, for it is unable to imagine the establishment of any form of inland quarantine which could effectually guard against the introduction of cholera into any such place.

"The Committee, therefore, propose no rules, but to leave the power of isolation of forts or jails in the hands of the proper officers, so long as they do not exceed the powers which they legally possess.

"(30). With regard to fairs and places of pilgrimage, the Committee consider that all possible steps should be taken to place the conservancy and sanitary arrangements of such places of concourse on the best footing.

"(31). These arrangements are defined to be :—

"Laying out the ground to prevent overcrowding.

"Rigid attention to cleanliness and dry-earth latrines, hospitals, attendants, and medicines.

"Proper halting-places for pilgrims at a suitable distance from crowded localities, cantonments, &c., supplied with good water, food, &c.

"(33). The Committee consider the placing of a cordon round villages suffering from cholera, so as to prevent the inhabitants from having any communication with persons outside, inhuman and unjustifiable on any grounds.

"(35). The following important clause is inserted in this recommendation, and it has been transferred to the rules:—

After prescribing the provision of hospital accommodation in the event of cholera or any other epidemic appearing in a bazár, the rule states:—'But no persons should be forcibly taken from their friends or removed to such hospitals under any pretence whatever.' A check will thus be placed on practices which have caused loss of life, besides giving rise to great dissatisfaction among the people and shaking their confidence in sanitary work generally. Under the 36th clause of the Report the Committee very properly lay down the following principles:—'The dictates of humanity require that when cholera breaks out, every effort should be made to tend and comfort the sick, instead of subjecting them to the hardships and despondency of mind which must ensue if they are treated as the disseminators of a deadly plague.'

"They further deprecate the adoption of any special rules in the case of troops or non-military individuals on account of cholera other than such rules as may be adopted for other epidemics, leaving the question of special rules to Commanding Officers, in conformity with the procedure given above.

"(39). In conclusion, the Committee beg to state that, whilst they are unable to recommend the enforcement of any quarantine restrictions on the ground that the efficacy of such measures appears to them to be proved by any evidence which has been placed before them, they are of opinion that the ingress into cantonments and other centres of population of masses of people, whether going to or returning from fairs or places of pilgrimage, should be, as far as may be practicable, guarded against.

"(40). These people are generally in a more or less insanitary condition; they generate filth and cause overcrowding.

"The Committee, however, deny the existence of any right to turn these people off good roads, but they advise that suitable roads should be made outside cantonments or cities, to be used when epidemics are about."

These, then, are the principles of prodecure arrived at after long consideration and experience by officers well competent to form a judgment on the subject, and it is satisfactory to know

that they are essentially the same as those long ago laid down by the Army Sanitary Commission on other evidence and experience.

But the resolution of the Government of India on the report enunciates principles of still greater importance, because they include the real preventive measures against Indian epidemics. The Committee have shown the uselessness of quarantine, and the Government has adopted this view in the following resolution :—

"2. The report of the Land Quarantine Committee shows that, whatever benefit may be theoretically anticipated from such quarantine, the system has proved impracticable, and rule 78 of the revised rules prohibits the establishment or enforcement by Commanding Officers against the public at large, or any section thereof, of any land quarantine or any restrictions of the nature of quarantine as against cholera in particular which are not equally applicable at all times to the control of vagrant classes of people having no legitimate ground or claiming admission within cantonment limits.

"The same principles should be followed by all civil officers. It may, however, be marked that though the forced removal of residents of a place attacked with cholera to a cholera hospital is deprecated, seeing that infection is already among the population, discretion may be used in isolating pilgrims or other travellers found sick of cholera or small-pox in saráis, on camping-grounds, or elsewhere in the neighbourhood of towns or stations."

And then follow the really protective measures against cholera among the population of India, and which are at the same time most suitable for the prevention of advance of epidemics beyond the Indian frontiers :—

"3. Improvement in the sanitary condition of towns and villages is the best safeguard against cholera, especially improvement of the water-supply, the drainage, the conservancy, and the habitations. It should be impressed upon the people that these matters require constant and careful attention, and that such attention should be redoubled if cholera threatens. And just as all such improvements are to be encouraged and aided as far as possible, so, on the other hand, all insanitary conditions are to be avoided."

If these principles are recognized and acted on throughout India, cholera mortality will diminish, and all the objects of quarantine will have been arrived at. But the same diversity of principle already adverted to in the rules shows itself in the latter half of the paragraph, which is as follows :—

"In this point of the view, gatherings of people when cholera threatens are attended with great danger. Under such circumstances fairs are liable to become *foci* whence epidemic radiate over a wide extent of country and become the cause of death to thousands who have not attended the fair. It must be remem-

bered that fairs generally entail overcrowding and are often associated with privation and fatigue to travellers coming from a distance, all which circumstances are favourable to disease.

"When cholera threatens or is actually present in the part of a province where any fair is about to be held, the inhabitants of all districts from which the people generally congregate should be warned of the great risk they incur; if the disease is severe or threatens to be so, then the fair should be actually prohibited. The conservancy of fairs should at all times receive great attention, and more particularly when cholera symptoms prevail."

From what is known of the relation of insanitary conditions to the severity of cholera, it may be safely stated that, if fairs are necessary for the prosperity of the people, they can be held without incurring the risks against which this paragraph is directed.

If in any district of India the sanitary state of the people has undergone no improvement, and if no steps are taken to provide for the sanitary state of fairs, then assemblages of people on foul ground, especially during cholera times, should unquestionably be avoided. But there have been no facts before this Commission for many years to show that, where sanitary precautions have been taken in time, any risk to public health has followed from fairs. So constant has been the immunity, or comparative immunity, from cholera at properly regulated fairs that, unless under exceptional conditions, the occurrence of epidemic cholera at such assemblages rather would appear to prove neglect in some quarter, and there may be some risk that the principles laid down in the latter sentence of the resolution may give a cover for this.

The sanitary principle involved is clear enough; namely, that at any time or season of the year during which a fair can be held when epidemic cholera is not present in a severe form in the country, there ought to be no cholera at a well-regulated fair.

The true principles to act on are those already referred to and stated in the 30th and 31st sections of the Committee's report.

However, the great gain to the public health of India lies in the practical declaration that quarantines are not to be depended on as safeguards against epidemics, and that in future these must be sought in the application of sanitary measures to towns and villages, and we would add to fairs also, and along the routes followed by pilgrims, as proposed by the Committee.

Epidemic cholera. Limits of action to be taken by District Officers.
G. O. No. 163, dated 6th September, 1881.

WHEN cholera is present in an epidemic form in any place, local officers should on no account have resort to a cordon or other coercive measure of any sort. The best protection against the outbreak of cholera at a fair is to be found, not in interference with the movements of the people, but in good sanitary arrngements. Where, however, cholera is actually present or immediately threaten-

ing in the locality, or even in the neighbourhood of the place where a fair is about to be held, people should be warned of the danger they incur in going to the fair ; and when cholera breaks out at a fair, early dispersion of the assemblage is proved by experience to be the measure best calculated to check the extension of the disease.

Cholera Camps.
Military Department No 200, dated 13th August, 1867.

CHOLERA camps should be ploughed up as soon as the troops quit them.

Cholera. Outbreak of—to be reported to the local military authorities.
G. O. No. $\frac{918}{V\cdot 7B}$, dated 4th May, 1888.

ALL information received by the military authorities should be at once communicated by them to the chief civil authorities of the district who in their turn must be held responsible for obtaining immediate notice of the outbreak of cholera in their jurisdiction and of communicating the fact to the military authorities without delay.

The transmission of information regarding cholera need cause no alarm. If it be thought necessary the reports may be considered confidential, but it is believed that this will seldom or never be desirable. The knowledge that the attack of the disease is considered possible will be far more likely to produce beneficial than mischievous results, and the belief that the authorities are alive to the danger and prepared to meet it will tend to allay rather than to increase alarm.

CONSERVANCY.

Conservancy in latrines.
Circular No. 1, dated 6th February, 1866 (General Department).

PRINTED copies of a report upon latrines were forwarded to Commissioners, with instructions to circulate them to Magistrates within their divisions, and to call upon them to take measures for adopting the recommendations therein made so far as possible.

Conservancy. Example of—in Lucknow.
Circular No. 47A., dated 1st December, 1869 (General Department).

AN extract from the sanitary report of the city of Lucknow for the year 1868-69, as showing what has been effected in the largest city in North-Western India by means of the dry-earth system of conservancy, was circulated to officers.

Conservancy. Trench system of—in municipalities.
Circular No. 19A., dated 5th May, 1870 (General Department).

CERTAIN papers regarding the adoption in military cantonments of a trench system of latrines for natives, having been received from the Government of India, were forwarded to Commissioners, with a request that the principles laid down by the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India might be brought to the notice of municipal committees. It was remarked that in large cities it might not be possible entirely to supersede fixed latrines, public or private, but that something might be done in the direction indicated that would be in consonance with the usages of the people, and provide for such portion of the population as, from proximity and habit, might be willing to repair to the screened trenches. So far as this object could be compassed, no doubt an advantage would be gained.

FAIRS.

Fairs. Sanitary arrangements at—. Circular No. 32A., dated 12th August, 1869.

THE following rules are to be observed in the management of important fairs:—

1. Any fair at which it is computed that more than 100,000 persons will congregate shall be considered an important fair, but the following rules should direct the management also of every large fair:—

OFFICER IN CHARGE OF THE FAIR.

Circular No. 23, dated 2nd May, 1881.

2. The Magistrate and Collector of the district in which the fair is held should ordinarily be the officer in charge of the fair; but when he is unable to take immediate charge, he should depute one of his covenanted staff for the duty. No one but a covenanted officer should, under any circumstances, be placed in charge of any fair without the previous sanction of the Commissioner of the division.*

3. In the case of every important fair the Magistrate of the district, or officer charged by him with the conduct of the fair, should communicate freely and confidentially with the Sanitary Commissioner of the North-Western Provinces on matters relating to the sanitation of the fair and to the health of the people attending it, and should endeavour, by the utmost weight of his authority, to enforce the observance by the people assembled, of measures deemed essential to their protection from disease.

SANITARY OFFICER.

4. The Sanitary Commissioner should, if possible, be present at every important fair.

5. He should take special note of the nature of the food and water supplied, and of all other points in the circumstances and habits of the people and the nature of the locality as may be supposed to bear on their health.

6. After the termination of every important fair the Sanitary Commissioner should submit a concise report of the fair to Government, with any recommendations suggested by his inspection.

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* NOTE.—The responsibility for the general management, for the measures adopted for the protection of life and property, and for the enforcement of the sanitary regulations laid down, must rest with a magisterial officer, and orders with regard to them can only be properly issued by him. It is the part of the police—as subordinate to the district staff—to see that these orders are obeyed; and it is clear that the District Superintendent of Police, who has no magisterial powers, must either be wanting in the necessary authority or exercise authority which does not properly belong to him. It is further essential that a Magistrate should be present to promptly dispose of all cases that may arise and of all offences committed; and if present, he, and not the District Superintendent of Police, is undoubtedly the officer to have the general control.

Medical Officer of the Fair.

7. The Civil Surgeon of the district, as medical officer of the fair, should ordinarily have charge of the hospitals of the fair and visit them at least twice a day, affording all necessary professional aid both to those in hospital and to any who may be unable to be carried thither. At very important stations, as at Allahabad, Agra or Benares, the Civil Surgeon may, at his discretion, depute a medical officer of the rank at least of a Sub-Assistant Surgeon to act for him and under his orders as medical officer.

8. The medical officer should visit without delay any part of the fair where the police have reported to him the outbreak of sickness or death arising from any cause. The sick should, if possible, be removed, together with their families if necessary, to the nearest available hospital.

The medical officer will endeavour to discover the cause of all deaths and take careful note thereof.

9. He should keep a register of admissions at every hospital, and after the termination of the fair shall furnish the Sanitary Commissioner with a return in the following form :—

Abstract of admission register of the hospital established at the fair in the month of _____ 188

No. of hospital.	Description of hospital.	*Total number admitted to hospital.*		*Total number discharged.*		*Total number died.*		Forms of disease observed most commonly.	Diseases of those who died, or cause of death.	Place from whence those who died came to the fair.
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
I.	General ...									
II.	Ditto ...									
III.	For contagious diseases ...									
	Found dead out of hospital.									

10. The medical officer should, in communication with the officer in charge of the fair, appoint a native doctor or compounder to each hospital in the fair and furnish a supply of medicines and surgical instruments for hospital use at the fair; and the medical officer will be responsible for advising the Magistrate on any points of sanitation in connection with the fair on which he may be consulted or in which he may think proper to offer advice. Circular No. 8A., dated 5th March, 1870.

POLICE AT FAIRS.

11. The police force should maintain a careful watch that the sanitary arrangements are fully carried out.

12. The police should forbid the performance of the offices of nature in or near the fair at any place not set aside for such purpose.

13. They should report to the medical officer of the fair the appearance of sickness in any part of the fair.

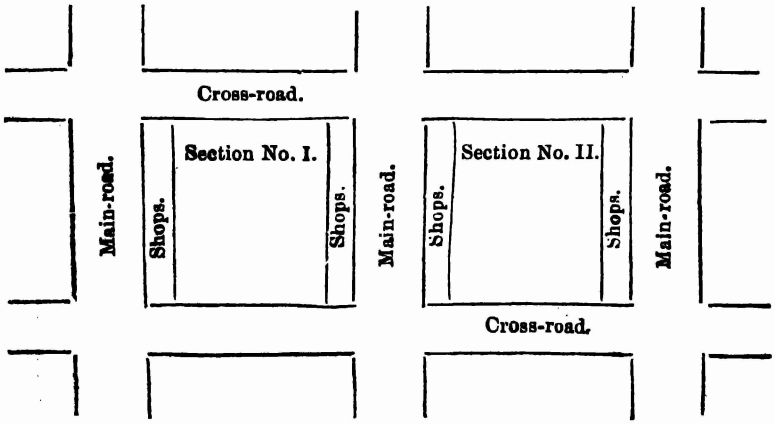
14. They should cause all persons sick of cholera or small-pox, or any other serious disease, to be carried at once to the hospital set apart for such case, and, if possible, prevent the approach to the fair of any person affected by these diseases.

PRELIMINARY ARRANGEMENTS FOR FAIRS.

15. Some time before the fair the officer in charge should prepare a ground plan of the site of the fair correctly drawn to scale. Upon this plan the site should be divided by wide roads of communication in such a way as may be most convenient for the purposes of the fair.

16. The land between the main roads should be divided by cross-roads, and the space between any two cross-roads should be considered as a section of the fair, and should, as far as possible, have its separate arrangements for the supply of food.

The following ground-plan of two contiguous sections is given in illustration of the preceding rule :—



17. The site of the fair should then be divided in correspondence with the plan, the main roads, if possible, being permanently marked out by stones placed in line on each side of the road.

18. All jungle growths standing on the roads or on the places set aside in each section for the camping of the people should be cut down, and, if suitable, may be used to construct the latrine fences.

19. Whenever at any fair a very great assemblage of people may be expected, strong barricades should be erected across the roads of communication at such places as the police authorities may determine.

The Management of the Fair.

20. The people, as they arrive, must be made to encamp in orderly arrangement on the vacant spaces between the roadways. No one may encamp on a roadway.

21. Banias' and sweetmeat-sellers' shops should be established in every division in sufficient numbers to furnish a supply of food for the division. These shops should be located immediately at the sides of the main road, but not on the road.

Conservancy arrangements in Fairs.

22. In the immediate outskirts of the fair space should be set aside for conservancy purposes. These spaces should extend from end to end of the fair at convenient distances, and should be not less than 30 yards square, every space being enclosed by a mat fence six feet high. It is very important that the enclosures should stand on fallow land which will be brought under cultivation in the ensuing season.

23. Immediately on the inside of the fence a trench should be provided, running all round the enclosed space, except at the entrance way. The trench should be 12 inches deep, and when a new trench is required, it should be dug on the inside of that just filled up.

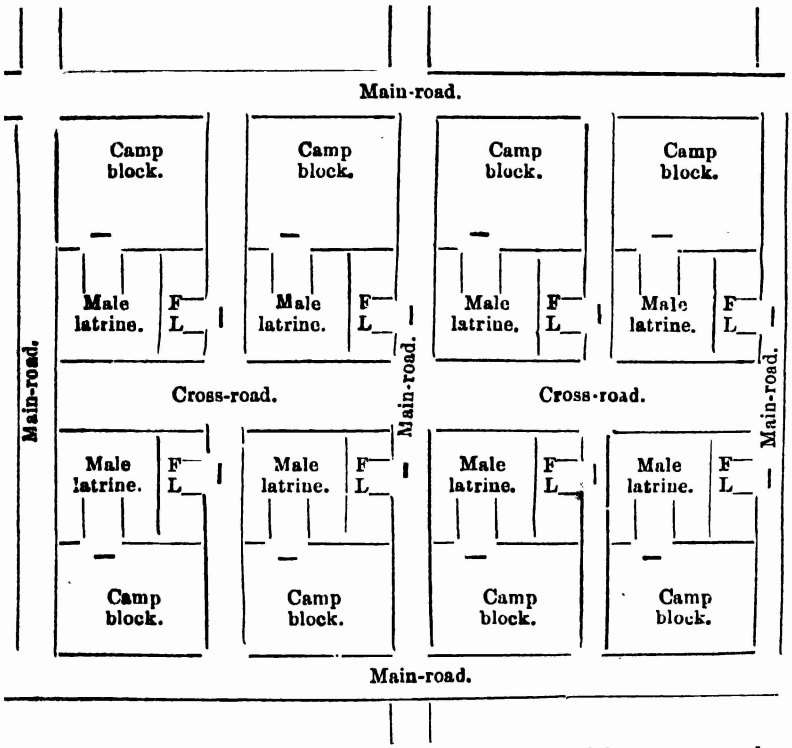
24. Care should be taken that the margins of the trench are firm, and if the nature of the soil does not permit of this, the margins must be strengthened and preserved by means of good-sized stones placed in order along each margin of the trench, or by rough pieces of wood laid down on each side of it, or by any other suitable means.

25. The spaces between the fenced enclosures, whenever jungle or crops exist, should be guarded by watchmen. Suitable spaces should be set apart for the use of women only.

26. The people should be required to frequent the trenches, and no other place, for the performance of the offices of nature within the fair boundaries, and a sufficient staff of sweepers should

be employed to ensure that the enclosed spaces are kept in decent, cleanly order, and that the contents of the trenches are at frequent intervals covered over with earth, so as to be completely hidden out of sight, and for this purpose every sweeper employed should be provided with a shovel.

27. Whenever the fair is of such extent as to cover many miles of ground, every section of the fair should be supplied with a separate fenced latrines space, and the site of the fair should then be arranged after the following ground-plan. Trenches should in these latrine spaces be dug across the space from side to side, and at one end of the space an enclosure for women should be provided :—



28. Immediately after the termination of the fair every trench should be filled up completely with earth, and any earth that may afterwards remain should be heaped over the place where the trench was, so as to mark the position of the trench and prevent its being opened at any immediately succeeding fair.

29. Small separate trenches may be provided, if practicable, for native gentlemen and their families, who should be responsible for the cleanliness of the fenced space and for allowing the public sweepers to keep the trench in proper order.

30. Success in this matter will depend entirely on the way in which the sweepers attached to the trenches perform their duty. If proper cleanliness is maintained and the trenches always kept easily approachable, the people will use them with comfort; if improperly kept or in any way very offensive, the people will naturally avoid them, and the result will be that as many as can will frequent other places for the purpose. The trenches must be made acceptable to the people by every possible endeavour before a reasonable hope of their general use can be expected.

31. Behind, or near to, each latrine space a pit should be provided for the reception of stable refuse and camp sweepings. If any animal should die in the fair, its body should be immediately carried out of the fair and buried. The slaughter or sacrifice of animals should be permitted at certain places only, and every part of the animal should be carried out of the fair as soon as possible, and the places set apart for this purpose should be carefully swept twice in the day, dry-earth at the same time being plentifully sprinkled where blood may have been spilled. The sweepings of these places must be carefully buried under ground.

If, as part of a religious ceremony, it should be necessary to permit a dead person or the body of a dead animal to be placed in any stream running through or past the fair, it should only be allowed below the site of the fair.

Hospitals for Fairs.

32. At every fair of importance at least two hospitals should be provided: one a general hospital and dispensary, and the other a hospital for contagious diseases.

33. The hospitals should consist of a thatched roof, raised six feet off the ground by means of poles well set into the ground, and so bound together and strengthened by cross-poles as to be able to stand up safely against a strong wind; walls of jhamps or matting should be furnished on all four sides. The floor of the hospital should have a pathway, six feet wide, along the centre, and be slightly raised for berths on each side.

34. The general hospital should be 50 feet long and 20 feet broad, and the contagious diseases hospital 30 feet long and 20 feet broad; and near to the latter a sufficient quantity of material should be stored to permit of the immediate erection of other hospitals for contagious diseases, if necessity should require their construction.

35. The general hospital should be erected at any appropriate and convenient place near to the centre of the fair. The contagious diseases hospital should stand near to, but outside, the fair, at any retired place where the hospital, with its inmates, may be readily cut off from communication with the people present at the fair.

36. A latrine should be furnished for every hospital. The hospital latrine should consist of a small detached structure of like kind to the hospital, and should be furnished with a sufficient number of shallow earthen pans for conservancy purposes. A box or other suitable vessel for containing dry-earth should be furnished to each latrine, and stand inside of it, near to the pans.

37. The hospital and latrine standing in one enclosure should be surrounded by a light fence or bamboo railing about one yard high, and no stranger should be allowed inside the railing, or any patient outside the same, without the permission of the medical officer.

38. To every hospital a native doctor, cook, sweeper, and bhisti should be appointed, and the number of hospital servants may be increased where absolutely necessary by the medical officer.

39. The sweeper should specially attend to the latrine for the purpose of mixing dry-earth with the contents of the latrine pans and of removing the contents so mixed and deodarized and burying them under ground.

40. Patients unable to leave their beds must be furnished with pans for use in the hospital, and the sweeper must pay the same attention to the contents of these pans as to the contents of the latrine pans; and more especially when patients suffering from cholera or contagious fever have to use the pans, the contents should be carefully disinfected with a solution of carbolic acid; or if that be not available, then treated plentifully with dry-earth and buried at some distance outside the fair. Matters vomited by cholera patient should be treated in the same way.

41. A supply of blankets must be furnished to every hospital, but patients should provide their own bedding.

42. Two large ghurras with drinking-water should be supplied to every hospital.

Of threatened epidemic diseases at fairs.

43. If cases of cholera, small-pox, or contagious fever should appear at any fair, the people attacked with the disease should be removed without delay to the hospital set apart for contagious diseases and there treated until the disease has proved fatal or until convalescence has been established: for cholera is best treated in a separate and special place cut off from communication.

44. For the conveyance of such patients to hospital a dooli (a charpoy carried on a pole and covered by a blanket) and bearers should be attached to every police-station in the fair. After the dooli has been once so used it should be retained at the hospital and a new dooli provided at the police chauki. The dooli charpoys which have been used in the hospital should all be burnt before the hospital is broken up.

The clothes and bedding of every patient who may die of the abovementioned diseases should be burnt as soon after his death as may be conveniently done.

The food of such patients, if paupers, may be supplied at the public cost.

Of epidemic cholera at fairs.

45. If cholera should appear in an epidemic form at any fair, the officer in charge of the fair should immediately send a notice of the fact by telegraph, if possible, to the Magistrates of all surrounding districts and to the Government.

46. The officer in charge of the fair should then encourage the people assembled at the fair to disperse to their homes with the least possible delay.

47. In the event of such notice being received the Magistrates in charge of surrounding districts will put in force such measures as may be necessary to prevent the passage of a numerous body of pilgrims through any large town or cantonment in their respective districts.

48. If the usual road of such pilgrims lies through any large town, the Magistrate should establish a commodious halting-place with a good well, near to the most convenient way or road by which the pilgrims may pass on their route outside the town, as directed by the police force detached for that duty. A plentiful supply of the ordinary articles of food will be sent out to the camping-ground. Such of the pilgrims as belong to the town should be required to encamp there for one week before they can be permitted to enter the town, and then only in case of no appearance of the disease in the camp.

49. In the case of cholera appearing amongst the pilgrims so encamped, a hospital similar to a fair hospital should be established, and a native doctor despatched to the place with a supply of medicines; and the general body of pilgrims should be removed to another distant camping-place, there to pass a second week in quarantine, paupers being supplied with a daily ration of food at the public expense.

Of pilgrims routes and camping-grounds.

50. An encamping-ground with a good well should, if possible be provided at the railway stations nearest to the fair.

51. From this encamping-ground to the site of the fair a pilgrim route should be laid down so as to avoid large towns, and camping-grounds should be provided at proper distances, of a day's march apart, on the line of road.

52. The camping-grounds should be laid out so as to accommodate, with orderly arrangement, as many men as possible. A plentiful supply of food should be provided and fenced trenches for

conservancy purposes should also be provided, and a party of police be appointed to have charge of each camping ground.

53. A hospital space should be set aside at each camping ground, and no pilgrim sick of cholera, small-pox or contagious fever should be allowed to proceed with the pilgrims, but should be removed to the hospital space for medical treatment, and the pilgrim route should be immediately diverted from that camp into some other road, a new camping ground being provided to which the coming pilgrims should be directed.

54. Two sweepers should be attached to each considerable camping ground to cover in the trenches after they have been used, to provide new trenches, and to carefully bury the excretions of patients encamped in the hospital space.

Similar arrangements should be enforced on all main lines frequented by travellers to the fair.

55. If cholera is known to be present as an epidemic in any place at the time of the fair, pilgrims from that place should not be permitted to go to the fair.

FEVER.

Fever. Outbreaks of—. No. 166, dated 8th July, 1880.

PROMPT measures should invariably be taken by the Civil Surgeon, in anticipation of sanction, on receiving information of the outbreak of fever, whether from the district officer, from the mortuary returns, or from visits to dispensaries. Civil Surgeons should instruct the medical subordinates at the branch dispensaries to inform them without delay if fever be unusually prevalent in the villages around.

Civil Surgeons should be ready to bring the usual country medicines into immediate use, and 2 or 3lb. of cinchona febrifuge ready prepared in pills and powders should be kept in store, to allow of operations being commenced at once.

The store of cinchona febrifuge will be under the charge of the Civil Surgeon, and the indents for the quantities required should be prepared by him and submitted through the Magistrate to the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals in the accompanying form.

If it is desired to obtain the cinchona febrifuge from the Botanical Garden, Calcutta, the requisitions should be forwarded to the Superintendent of the Garden through the Magistrate and Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals.

A correct account must be kept of the supplies received from all sources, and a statement submitted to the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals (in the form attached) on the 1st January of each year.

Indent on the Medical Depôt, Allahabad, for the undermentioned article required for the district of *Dated* 188

Article.	Remaining from the previous supply indented for on the	Now required.	*Remarks by*		
			The Civil Surgeon.	The Magistrate.	Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, N.-W. P. and Oudh.

Surgeon-Genl., N.-W. P. & O. *Magistrate.* *Civil Surgeon.*

Statement showing the quantity of Cinchona febrifuge received and expended in the district of for the treatment of fever cases during the year 188 *Dated* 188

Article.	Received on the 1st January, 188	Received from Medical Depôt on indents dated	Received from Botanical Garden, Calcutta, on requisitions dated	Total.	Expended in twelve months.	Remaining on the 31st December.	Remarks.

Civil Surgeon.

LOCK HOSPITAL.

Lock Hospital Reports. Home Department No. 4951, dated 28th October, 1870, and Circular No. 58A., dated 28th September, 1877.

THE medical officer in charge of a lock hospital should, after drawing up his report, transmit it to the Cantonment Committee.

The committee will forward it to the district officer, who will transmit it to the Commissioner. The Commissioner will submit it through the Sanitary Commissioner, to Government. The reports should be considered by the various authorities through whose hands they pass.

MILITARY ENCAMPING-GROUNDS.

Military encamping grounds. Sanitary arrangements for—. Circular No. 3170A, dated 12th December, 1862, (General).

DISTRICT Officers are directed to co-operate in giving effect to the rules contained in the Commander-in-Chief's general order hereunder, especially in carrying out the measures indicated in paras. 4 and 6 of the same. It is the business of Commissioners on their annual tours to ascertain that the required co-operation is given:—

"With a view to preserving the conservancy of camps and encamping-grounds, the Commander-in-Chief directs that the system should be adopted in camp as has been laid down in recent orders for all military cantonments, the main principle of which is the daily burial of all refuse matter.

"It is therefore to be at once established as a standing order among all European troops moving in course of relief or otherwise that two trenches, each 2 feet deep, 2 feet wide, and 50 feet long, are to be dug by the regimental beldars at a distance of 120 yards from the flanks of each encamping-ground, the inward flanks of such trenches to be 120 yards from the outward flanks of the camp—that is, in *echelon;* but should the nature of the ground prevent their location according to this rule, the same principle for their location is to be observed—that is, they are not on any account to be directly in front or rear of the camp, but in *echelon* on their flanks, being so placed that the prevailing wind is not to carry the effluvia to the camp; these trenches are never to be in such proximity to wells as to make percolation to the water possible.

"2. The quartermaster, or whoever is entrusted with the formation of the encampment, is to see that this arrangement is made daily at the advance ground before the arrival of the troops, and a flag or other mark should be placed to show the position of the trenches, one of which is to be allotted for the European soldiers, and the other for the native camp-followers, &c., of a British regiment. The same principle is also to be strictly enforced for native regiments, cavalry or infantry, on the march; but as such corps have not a permanent establishment of sweepers and beldars, arrangements must be made by officers commanding to allot a certain site or position in the vicinity (but not too close) of each encamping-ground for the use of the native soldiery and camp-followers, and the present practice of defiling the ground *on all sides* of the camp must be strictly prohibited.

"3. These trenches are to be thoroughly filled in with earth by the regimental sweepers and beldars before the rear-guard quits the ground, and for those duties the regimental sweeper and beldar establishments should be properly divided between the advance and main camps, and the officer on duty with the rear-guard is to

be required to report to the Commanding Officer that the trenches have been so filled in, and, in the case of native troops, that the 'sites' specially selected have been properly cleaned.

"4. The Commanding Officer of every regiment or detachment on the march is required to place himself in direct communication with the tahsíldár, or other responsible native functionary, at each encamping-ground: to arrange that effectual measures are adopted by the native local authorities for thoroughly sweeping and cleaning the whole area of each encamping-ground immediately it is cleared of the camp, as well as the "sites" above referred to: and for burning or removing to a suitable distance all collections of stable litter or refuse of every kind, &c., so as to make the ground perfectly fit for re-occupation by any troops marching by the same route.

"5. In the event of troops forming a standing camp for exercise or other duties or halting more than the ordinary time at any camping-ground, an additional deep trench should be dug at a distance of at least 200 yards from the camp, and to leeward of it, on the same conditions as the first trenches, for the reception of filth twice every day; the regimental sweepers removing it from the camp trenches before mentioned and depositing it in the deeper and distant trench, as they do from the latrines in cantonments, and covering over with earth each day's accumulation.

"6. Enquiries are also to be made by the quartermaster, or other responsible officer of the regiment, at each advance ground, from the same native functionaries, as to whether the well water has been recently drawn, and the well in a state fit for use for drinking and other purposes; if not, effectual arrangements *must* be made for rendering it so *before* the arrival of the troops on the encamping-ground.

"7. In the route journals furnished by regiments to the Quartermaster-General of the Army a note is in future to be entered that these orders have been strictly carried out."

Circular No. 10A., dated 16th March, 1866 (General).

Commissioners should personally ascertain in the course of their annual tours that the encamping-grounds are kept clean and in proper order.

Encamping-grounds.
Military Department No. 834, dated 16th February, 1874.

ONE-THIRD of each encamping-ground should be ploughed annually and planted with dry crops.

MORTUARY AND BIRTH REGISTRATION.

Rules for the registration of deaths among the native population.
Notification No. 78 A, dated th July, 1870 (N.-W. P.); extended to Oudh by Resolution No. 130A., dated 20th September, 1877.

POLICE circles will be adopted as rural registration circles. Towns administered under Act XV of 1873 or XX of 1856 will be constituted separate circles, or subdivided, as may be requisite. At the police-station the muharrir, and in towns and cantonments such officers as may be appointed for the purpose, will be circle registration officers, registering the daily reports of the subordinate police, and forwarding their monthly registers to the district registrar, who will ordinarily be the Civil Surgeon.

It will be the duty of district officers and of Commissioners of divisions to see that the rules are fully carried out.

RULES.

I.—THE unit of area for registration of deaths shall, with the exceptions following, be a police circle.

In towns and cities administered under the Municipal Act (XV of 1873) or the Chaukidari Act (XX of 1856), or in cantonments, the unit of area shall be either the area comprised within the limits of such towns, cities or cantonments, or the muhallas or other main quarters into which they may be conveniently divided.

For jails, reformatories or lunatic asylums the units of area shall be the precincts of the institution.

II.—The police-station or thána shall be a Mortuary Registration office for the circle.

But in municipalities, towns administered under Act XX of 1856, and cantonments, the offices already established for the purposes of such registration, or which may hereafter be established, shall be used as mortuary registration offices.

And in jails, reformatories or lunatic asylums, the office of the Superintendent shall be the Mortuary Registration office. Deaths in circles for which there is a separate registration office shall be excluded from the mortuary returns of the police circles.

III.—Ordinarily the muharrir of the police-station or thána shall be circle registration officer.

In municipalities, towns administered under Act XX of 1856, and cantonments, the duty shall be performed by such officer as the municipal committee, magistrate of the district, or cantonment committee may appoint.

And in jails, reformatories or lunatic asylums, the Superintendent shall be circle registration officer.

IV.—In rural circles the village chaukidars shall be reporters of deaths to the Circle Registration office.

In municipalities and cantonments the reports shall be made by the municipal or cantonment police; in towns administered under Act XX of 1856 by the chaukidars of the said towns; and in jails, reformatories or lunatic asylums by such officers as the Superintendent may appoint.

V.—Reports shall be made to the circle registration officer, if possible, on every day on which a death takes place. But in rural circles, where periodical visits are paid by the chaukidars to the police-stations, the reports may be made at such periodical visits, but so as that the interval shall not exceed a week between each report.

VI.—A register of deaths shall be kept up by the circle registration officer in form A. attached to this circular.

VII.—The Civil Surgeon or civil medical officer for the time being shall ordinarily be District Mortuary Registrar.

VIII.—The circle registration officer shall forward to the district mortuary registrar, on the 1st or 2nd of every month, an extract from the register, being a copy of the daily totals for the preceding month, in form B.

IX.—Monthly form B. from police registration circles will be forwarded to the District Registrar through the District Superintendent of Police, who will be the sole channel of communication between Police Officers and District Registrars.

The District Mortuary Registrar shall carefully file and keep these extracts.

X.—The Sanitary Commissioner shall be Mortuary Registrar for the North-Western Provinces.

XI.—The District Mortuary Registrar shall prepare from the extracts and forward to the Provincial Mortuary Registrar during the first week of every month, a district mortuary statement of the preceding month in form C.

XII.—In this statement the entries which refer to deaths in towns of more than 5,000 inhabitants should be distinguished by a capital T. written after the name of the circle, and the entries so distinguished should be kept together, so that they may be totalled separately.

XIII.—The Mortuary Registrar, North-Western Provinces, shall carefully file and keep these statements, and shall prepare from them and submit to Government, for publication in the local Gazette, by the 15th of every month, a general mortuary statement of the preceding month.

XIV.—The Mortuary Registrar, North-Western Provinces, shall also prepare and submit to Government the annual mortuary statements.

SPECIAL RULES FOR REPORTING DEATHS FROM CHOLERA.

I.—When cholera appears epidemically in a district, the circle registration officer to whom deaths from cholera have been reported shall submit a *daily* report to the District Mortuary Registrar in the following form :—

Daily report of deaths from cholera in the district of
dated the *of* 188

Month and date.	Name of mortuary circle.	Name of town or village.	Distance and direction from thána.	Number of deaths from cholera reported.	Remarks.

Signature of circle registration officer.

II.—The District Mortuary Registrar shall, at the close of the day on which such reports have been received, or as soon after as possible, transmit in the same form a report of the number of deaths, and places in which they have occurred, to the officer commanding any military cantonment within the limits of the district; or, if there be no cantonment within those limits, he shall report to the Officer Commanding the Division.

And he shall in all such cases forward reports in the same form to the Collector and Magistrate of the district and to the Commissioner of the Division.

Mortuary clerks. Appointment of—.
G. O. No. 230S., dated 23rd August, 1887.

THE right to appoint the mortuary clerk of a district on the occurrence of a vacancy lies with the Mortuary Registrar of the district. In order, however, that the Sanitary Commissioner should have the opportunity of bringing forward the claims of deserving clerks serving in low paid districts, the Mortuary Registrar will before filling up the vacancy consult that officer.

FORM A.

Date of death.			
Name of village or muhalla in which the deaths occurred.			
Name of deceased.			
Name of father or husband, and caste.			
Christian.			Class.
Muhammadan.			
Hindu.			
Other classes.			
Male.	Cholera.		
Female.			
Male.	Small-pox.		Small-pox.*
Female.			
Male.	Measles.		
Female.			
Male.	Fever.		
Female.			
Male.	Bowel complaints.		
Female.			
Male.	Suicide.		Injuries.
Female.			
Male.	Wounds.		
Female.			
Male.	Accident.		
Female.			
Male.	Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.		
Female.			
Male.	All other causes.		
Female.			
Male.	Total deaths in circle.		
Female.			
Total.			
Male.	Under 1 year.		Age at time of death.
Female.			
Male.	1 and under 5 years.		
Female.			
Male.	5 and under 10 years.		
Female.			
Male.	10 and under 15 years.		
Female.			
Male.	15 and under 20 years.		
Female.			
Male.	20 and under 30 years.		
Female.			
Male.	30 and under 40 years.		
Female.			
Male.	40 and under 50 years.		
Female.			
Male.	50 and under 60 years.		
Female.			
Male.	60 years and upwards.		
Female.			

* Total deaths from small-pox——
Of these—— were deaths of infants under one year of age.
—— were of children between one and ten years of age.
—— were deaths of persons above ten years of age.

Statement of Mortality of the _____ District, for the month of _____ 188

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | | | | 5 | | | |

Statement showing the number of villages in which deaths from small-pox, cholera and bowel complaint occurred during the month of _____ 188 .

No.	Name of circle.	Number of villages in circle.	Number of villages from which small-pox deaths were reported in the month.			Number of villages from which cholera deaths were reported in the month.			Number of villages from which bowel complaint deaths were reported in the month.			Remarks.
			Old.	New.	Total.	Old.	New.	Total.	Old.	New.	Total.	

D

Return of Mortality in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the month of _____ 188 .

1	2	3	4				5			6			7			8		
			Class.															
Division.	District.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Christian.	Mohammadan.	Hindu.	Other classes.	*Cholera.*			*Small-pox.*			*Fever.*			*Bowel complaints.*		
							M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1 Kumaun	Kumaun ...	493,641																
2 Kumaun	Garhwál ...	345,629																
3 Kumaun	Tarái ...	206,993																
4 Rohilkhand	Bijnor ...	721,450																
5 Rohilkhand	Moradabad ...	1,155,173																
6 Rohilkhand	Bareilly ...	1,030,936																
7 Rohilkhand	Pilibhít ...	451,601																
8 Rohilkhand	Sháhjahánpur,	856,946																
9 Rohilkhand	Budaun ...	906,451																
10 Sitapur	Kheri ...	831,922																
11 Sitapur	Sitapur ...	958,251																
12 Sitapur	Hardoi ...	987,630																
13 Meerut	Dehra Dún ...	144,070																
14 Meerut	Saháranpur ...	979,544																
15 Meerut	Muzaffarnagar,	758,444																
16 Meerut	Meerut ...	1,313,137																
17 Meerut	Bulandshahr ...	924,822																
18 Meerut	Aligarh ...	1,021,187																
19 Agra	Etah ...	756,523																
20 Agra	Muttra ...	671,690																
21 Agra	Farukhabad ...	907,608																
22 Agra	Mainpuri ...	801,216																
23 Agra	Agra ...	974,656																
24 Agra	Etáwah ...	722,371																
25 Lucknow	Lucknow ...	696,824																
26 Lucknow	Bara Banki ...	1,026,788																
27 Lucknow	Unao ...	899,069																
28 Allahabad	Cawnpore ...	1,181,396																
29 Allahabad	Fatehpur ...	683,745																
30 Allahabad	Jaunpur ...	1,209,663																
31 Allahabad	Hamírpur ...	507,337																
32 Allahabad	Bánda ...	698,608																
33 Allahabad	Allahabad ...	1,474,106																
34 Rae Bareli	Rae Bareli ...	951,905																
35 Rae Bareli	Sultánpur ...	957,912																
36 Rae Bareli	Partábgarh ...	847,047																
37 Fyzabad	Bahraich ...	878,048																
38 Fyzabad	Gonda ...	1,270,926																
39 Fyzabad	Fyzabad ...	1,081,419																
40 Benares	Gorakhpur ...	2,617,120																
41 Benares	Basti ...	1,630,612																
42 Benares	Azamgarh ...	1,604,654																
43 Benares	Gházipur ...	1,014,099																
44 Benares	Ballia ...	924,763																
45 Benares	Benares ...	892,684																
46 Benares	Mirzapur ...	1,136,796																
47 Jhánsi	Jalaun ...	418,142																
48 Jhánsi	Jhánsi ...	333,227																
49 Jhánsi	Lalitpur ...	249,088																
	Total ...	44,107,869																
	Total in previous month.	44,107,869																
	Total in same month of past year.	44,107,869																

D.

Return of Mortality in the North-Western

1		2	3	4									
	Division.	District.	Population according to Census of 1881.	Class.				Inju					
				Christian.	Muhammadan.	Hindu.	Other classes.	Suicide.			Wounds.		
								M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1	Kumaun	Kumaun	493,641										
2		Garhwál	345,629										
3		Tarái	206,993										
4	Rohilkhand.	Bijnor	721,450										
5		Moradabad	1,155,173										
6		Bareilly	1,030,936										
7		Pilibhít	451,601										
8		Sháhjahánpur	856,946										
9		Budaun	906,451										
10	Sitapur.	Kheri	831,922										
11		Sitapur	958,251										
12		Hardoi	987,630										
13	Meerut.	Dehra Dún	144,070										
14		Saháranpur	979,544										
15		Muzaffarnagar	758,444										
16		Meerut	1,313,137										
17		Bulandshahr	924,822										
18		Aligarh	1,021,187										
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20		Muttra	671,690										
21		Farukhabad	907,608										
22		Mainpuri	801,216										
23		Agra	974,656										
24		Etawáh	722,371										
25	Lucknow.	Lucknow	696,824										
26		Bara Banki	1,026,788										
27		Unao	899,069										
28		Cawnpore	1,181,396										
29		Fatehpur	683,745										
30	Allahabad.	Jaunpur	1,209,663										
31		Hamírpur	507,337										
32		Bánda	698,608										
33		Allahabad	1,474,106										
34	Fyzabad.	Rae Bareli	951,905										
35		Sultanpur	957,912										
36		Partabgarh	847,047										
37		Bahraich	878,048										
38		Gonda	1,270,926										
39		Fyzabad	1,081,419										
40	Benares.	Gorakhpur	2,617,120										
41		Basti	1,830,612										
42		Azamgarh	1,604,654										
43		Gházipur	1,014,099										
44		Ballia	924,763										
45		Benares	892,684										
46	Jhánsi.	Mirzapur	1,136,796										
47		Jalaun	418,142										
48		Jhánsi	333,227										
49		Lalitpur	249,088										
		Total ...	44,107,869										
		Total in previous month ...	44,107,869										
		Total in same month of past year.	44,107,869										

SANITARY COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, N.-W. P. & OUDH:
Dated Allahabad, the *of* 188 .

Provinces and Oudh for the month of——————188 .

5							6			7			8			9			10							
RIES.																			RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.							
Accidents.			*Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.*			Total Injuries	*All other causes.*			*Total of deaths from all causes.*			*Total deaths in previous month.*			*Total deaths in the corresponding month of the former year.*			Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel complaints.	Injuries.	All other causes.	From all causes.	Number.
M.	F.	T.	M.	F	T.		M.	F.	T.	M.	F	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.								
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Dy. Surg.-Genl. and Sany. Comr., N.-W. P. and Oudh.

Duties of the police as regards—.
Nos. 30-88A, dated 9th July, 1870.

A CIRCULAR issued by the Inspector-General of Police, with the approval of Government, to District Superintendents, was forwarded to Commissioners of Divisions, and they were asked to issue one of like tenor and meaning to municipal committees, cantonment committees or Magistrates, as the case might require.

Police Circular No. 19, *dated 26th August*, 1870.

I am directed by the Inspector-General of Police to forward to you a copy of such portion of the rules prescribed by Government for the registration of deaths amongst the *native* population in these provinces as relate to the part that you and the officers subordinate to you will have to take in carrying out the wishes of Government.

2. The rules themselves are very clear and show the places to which your authority is limited, as also define the localities to which your authority does not extend.

3. All that you have to do is to require the muharrir at each station where a diary is kept to open two registers with headings as prescribed in the forms, A. and B. When the chaukidar of a village comes to make his daily or his bi-weekly report, as the case may be, the muharrir will ask him if any deaths have occurred in his beat since the date of his last report, and if any have occurred he will enter them with details as furnished by the chaukidars under one or other of the prescribed heads. The muharrir (if there be nothing of a special nature leading him to suspect the accuracy of the report) need not require the exact day on which the man, woman or child reported as dead died. The date on which the chaukidar's report *is made* will be assumed as the date of the death, this course of procedure being for all practical purposes of registration quite sufficient.

4. When, therefore, the muharrir finds that the chaukidar has a death to report (and has satisfied himself by reference to his register and by interrogation of the chaukidar that it is not a death that the latter may have reported previously, he will proceed first to enter in his register (A) the day of the month, which will be the actual day on which he is making the entry and the chaukidar the report. He will then take from the chaukidar the name of the village in which the death occurred and then fill in the other heads of the statement, the particulars of which he will ascertain by interrogating the chaukidar.

5. If the chaukidar has no death report to make, the register will remain untouched.

6. The system of registration may be called "halkabandi," that is to say, each police-station having a diary and muharrir is the centre of a circle of registration, and the muharrir in charge thereof is the registration officer for that circle. The chaukidars

of the villages subordinate to that police-station are bound to report all deaths whatsoever, from whatever cause occurring, to the muharrir at that station. They should clearly be made to understand that whereas formerly they only reported deaths, the result of violence, of accident, or ortherwise suspicious, now, on the contrary, they have to report *all* deaths from whatever cause occurring, whether from violence, accident, sickness, or natural decay.

7. And the only difference in the action of the police will be that they are now bound as registrars to register *all* deaths in the register, while they will still continue in their police capacity to take cognizance of such deaths as appear to be the result of violence or of crime, or to be in any way suspicious.

8. The form B. is so simple that it is hardly necessary to refer to it. It is simply a daily abstract or "goshwara" of the form A., and is so arranged and tabulated that the entries of the preceding day can be entered on the day following: so that on the first day of the new month all that is necessary for the compilers to do is to total the entries of the preceding month before forwarding a duplicate of the return to your office.

9. To enable the circle registration officer (*viz.*, the muharrir of the station) to effect this with the utmost expedition, so that the return from every circle of registration in your district may reach you by the 2nd of the month at the outside, these forms B. will be furnished to you in counterfoil, so that the muharrir may, while filling in daily (from form A.) his office copy of form B., fill in at the same time the duplicate copy to be transmitted to your office. The totals of both copies will then be given simultaneously on the first day of the new month, and the duplicate copy detached and at once forwarded to your office.

10. You will on receipt thereof have the entries carefully checked in your office, seeing that the totals, &c., under each head are correct: and having satisfied yourself on this point, you will without further delay forward the returns in original under a docket to the Civil Surgeon, who, you will observe, has been constituted the district mortuary registrar. Having done this, you have completed your duty for the month.

11. But it will be your further duty, in the course of your cold-weather tour, as also on all other occasions when opportunity offers, to examine these registers at your several police-stations, see that they are neatly and properly kept up, and also satisfy yourself that the men employed in their compilation are conversant with the functions above indicated and carry them out with fidelity and care.

12. The Inspector-General desires me to add that he considers this a very important part of your duties. Deputy Inspectors-

General will invariably report, specially for every district to which they proceed on tour, on the state of these mortuary registers, and any laxity or want of care will be invariably noticed, and any special defects or neglect brought to the notice of the Inspector-General.

13. It is perhaps hardly necessary to add that the form A. is simply a register for the station, and that no copies need be sent to the sudder station.

14. The only other point that requires to be noticed is that when cholera of an epidemic type breaks out anywhere, a daily report of deaths by that disease is to be made by the circle registration officer of the neighburhood to your office in the form given in the margin, and these forms will daily, as received by you, be forwarded to the District Mortuary Registrar.

Name of place.	Date.	Number of deaths from cholera reported.
Khedaganj ...	1st July,	20
Allapur ...	" "	10
Total ...	...	30

15. And here also it must be remembered that the date of report by the chaukidar is still to be regarded as the date of death, and that while this special abstract form for this particular disease, when it assumes an epidemic type, goes up daily, the details of the deaths entered in it must still be entered in the daily register A. In other words, this special daily register for that particular disease, when appearing epidemically, is not to supersede in any way the detailed compilation of the registers A. and B.

Circular No. 34, dated 2nd August, 1877.

The District Mortuary Registrar should carefully scrutinize the monthly return of mortality before its submission to the Sanitary Commissioner, and invite the attention of the district authorities to any circles in which neglect of registration is apparent. It will then be the duty of the district officer to institute such enquiries as he may think proper, with the view of ascertaining the cause of inaccuracy and to take steps for the punishment and prevention of neglect on the part of those responsible for reporting to the Circle Registrar.

The Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner is desirous that every means be employed to secure, as far as possible, accurate registration of vital statistics; and he trusts that all the officers of Government will co-operate loyally towards the fulfilment of this important end.

Birth registration. Circular No. 27A., dated 8th March, 1878.

THE reporting agency will be the chaukidar, and the registering agency the police muharrir; as in the case of mortuary statistics, the Civil Surgeon will be the District Registrar, and the same

procedure will be observed in the case of births as has hitherto held good in respect of deaths. The returns will be made in forms A, B, C and D printed below.

District officers must supervise personally and through their staff the working of the measure, and use their influence to make it a success. But no inquisitorial prying into family affairs and no interference with domestic privacy should be permitted. The measure is one which is apt, unless worked with caution, to engender in the minds of ignorant and suspicious people feelings of distrust and alarm. Under no circumstances should the people be held responsible for giving information. At present the chaukidar alone must be employed, and thoroughly instructed in his duty so as to secure the maximum of information with the minimum of friction.

FORM A.

Daily register of births in the Circle of ———— *for the month of* ———— 188

Date of birth.	Name of mauza or muhalla.	Name of father.	Caste and sex of child.									Grand total.		
			Hindu.			*Muhammadan.*			*Other classes.*					
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.

FORM B.

*Monthly return of births in the Circle of*_____*for the month of*_____188

1	2									3		
	NUMBER OF BIRTHS REGISTERED.									GRAND TOTAL.		
Date of month.	*Other classes.*			*Hindus.*			*Muhammadans.*					
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1												
2												
3												
4												
5												
6												
7												
8												
9												
10												
11												
12												
13												
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20												
21												
22												
23												
24												
25												
26												
27												
28												
29												
30												
31												
Total ...												

*Dated*_____
*The*_____*of*_____188.

Circle Birth Registrar.

FORM C.

Statement of births registered in the _____ *district for the month of* _____ 188

1	2	3	4												5	6
			NUMBER OF BIRTHS REGISTERED IN THE MONTH.													
			Hindus.			*Muhammadans.*			*Other classes.*			*Total.*				
Number.	Name of circle.	Population of circle.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Ratio of births to 1,000 of the population.	Number.
	Total ...															

Dated _____,
The _____ *of* _____ 188 .

NOTE.—This statement is due in the Sanitary Commissioner's office not later than the fifteenth day of the month succeeding that to which it refers.

District Birth Registrar.

FORM D.

Statement of births registered in the districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the month of _____188

1	2	3	4	5												6	7
				Number of births registered in the month.													
				Hindus.			*Muhammadans.*			*All other classes*			*Total.*				
Number.	Division.	District.	Population according to census of 1881.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female	Total.	Ratio of births to 1,000 of population.	Number.
1	KUMAUN.	Kumaun ...	493,641														1
2		Garhwál ...	345,629														2
3		Tarái ...	206,993														3
4	ROHILKHAND.	Bijnor ...	721,450														4
5		Moradabad ...	1,155,173														5
6		Bareilly ...	1,030,936														6
7		Pilibhít ...	461,601														7
8		Sháhjahánpur,	856,946														8
9		Budaun ...	906,451														9
10	SITAPUR.	Kheri ...	831,922														10
11		Sitapur ...	958,251														11
12		Hardoi ...	987,630														12
13	MEERUT.	Dehra Dún ...	144,070														13
14		Saháranpur ...	979,544														14
15		Muzaffarnagar,	758,444														15
16		Meerut ...	1,313,137														16
17		Bulandshahr ...	924,822														17
18		Aligarh ...	1,021,187														18
19	AGRA.	Etah ...	756,523														19
20		Muttra ...	671,690														20
21		Farukhabad ...	907,60-														21
22		Mainpuri ...	801,216														22
23		Agra ...	974,656														23
24		Etáwah ...	722,371														24
25	LUCKNOW.	Lucknow ...	696,824														25
26		Bara Banki ...	1,026,788														26
27		Unao ...	899,069														27
28	ALLAHABAD.	Cawnpore ...	1,181,396														28
29		Fatehpur ...	683,745														29
30		Jaunpur ...	1,209,663														30
31		Hamírpur ...	507,337														31
32		Bánda ...	698,608														32
33		Allahabad ...	1,474,106														33
34	RAE BAREILI	Rae Bareli ...	951,905														34
35		Sulténpur ...	957,912														35
36		Partabgarh ...	847,047														36
37	FYZABAD.	Bahraich ...	878,048														37
38		Gonda ...	1,270,926														38
39		Fyzabad ...	1,081,419														39
40	BENARES.	Gorakhpur ...	2,617,120														40
41		Basti ...	1,630,612														41
42		Azamgarh ...	1,604,654														42
43		Ghâzipur ..	1,014,099														43
44		Ballia ...	924,763														44
45		Benares ...	892,684														45
46		Mirzapur ...	1,136,796														46
47	JHANSI.	Jalaun ...	418,142														47
48		Jhánsi ...	333,227														48
49		Lalitpur ...	249,088														49
		Total ...	44,107,869														

SANY. COMR'S. OFFICE, N.-W. P. AND OUDH,
Dated Allahabad, the of 188 . } *Sanitary Commr., N.-W. P. and Oudh.*

Registration of vital statistics.
No. 16, dated 20th February, 1879.

ALL correspondence between the Civil Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner, in regard both to birth and death registration and to sanitary matters in general, should pass through the office of the district officer, so that he may be kept acquainted with what is going on.

The Civil Surgeon is not in a position to exercise a check on the detailed statement received from the various police stations of the district; this can best be done by the District Superintendent of Police acting under the Magistrate's orders. The rules regarding birth and death registration should be read in the light of the above remarks; and all returns and reports from Civil Surgeons to the Sanitary Commissioner should invariably be forwarded through the Magistrate of the district.

Mortuary registration. Improvement of—.
G. O No 1, dated 12th January, 1881.

THE village chaukidar must for the present be retained as the reporting agency. But the chaukidar's untrained memory is defective, and he is apt to be careless as well as forgetful. All that is needed, however, is a birth and death note-book, of the simplest kind, for each chaukidar; and this plan may be tried either in a selected area or generally as the Sanitary Commissioner may deem fit. The chaukidar must be left to find for himself the "literate person" needed under this system: and while pressure cannot be put to compel any one to assist, he should not be blamed if, having tried his best, he fails in procuring such assistance.

As regards registering, the Inspector-General of Police will be asked to arrange for the supervision of the registering officer's discharge of his duty on the part of the station officer. But the muharrir in charge of the register should note and report what chaukidars have failed to get their books written up, and inquiry might then perhaps show how the omission could best be remedied.

Government will be prepared to reward chaukidars whose reports are found accurate. A stimulus of this kind, judiciously applied, will do more good than any system of testing which can, under present circumstances, be introduced. In this view, His Honor is pleased to allot a sum of Rs. 5,000 to be divided by the Inspector-General of Police (in communication with the Sanitary Commissioner) among the several districts, and to be distributed by Magistrates to chaukidars whose reports have been found, after testing, to have been fairly accurate.

Mortuary Registration in Cantonments.
G. O. No. 198, dated 16th November, 1881.

THE returns of births, deaths and marriages in cantonments should be sent to the Local Sanitary Commissioner of the province, by whom all necessary information will be communicated to the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.

VACCINATION.

Vaccination of candidates for the service of Government.
Circular No. 28A., dated 5th June, 1876.

CANDIDATES for Government employment must, as a necessary condition of their being entertained, be furnished with a certificate of having been successfully vaccinated, except in the event of their having had natural or inoculated small-pox

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Employment of municipal vaccinators out of season.
Circular No. 9A, dated 12th March, 1870.

WHERE vaccinators are entertained by municipalities they are ordinarily paid their full salary for the whole year round, although they are employed on their proper duties for less than half the year.

There is no reason, under these circumstances, why the services of the vaccinators should not be utilized by the municipal committees during the remainder of the year, either in the dispensary, or in dispensing medicine where sickness may be most prevalent, or in any other way for the benefit of the municipality, and this course should be suggested by Commissioners to municipalities.

Testing of vaccinators' returns by Magistrate.
Circular No. 34A, dated 12th July, 1870.

SUPERINTENDENTS of vaccination are directed to forward to Magistrates and Collectors, at the beginning of every month, a statement giving the name of each vaccinator employed in their several districts and the names of villages to which his operations have extended during the month.

The vaccinators also have instructions to leave with the headman or patwári of every village where they operate a list of persons vaccinated, showing the name, parentage and caste. As opportunity offers, district officers should act on the information thus placed within their reach. When they or any of their assistants are on tour in the neighbourhood of the villages visited by vaccinators, the list should be called for, the details verified, and the number of successful operations observed.

Vaccination. Encouragement of—by civil officers.
Circular No. 4A., dated 13th February, 1875, (General).

COMMISSIONERS of divisions and Magistrates should use their influence in aiding the work of the Vaccination Department, and should impress the wishes of the Government in this respect on their subordinates.

The chief hindrances to vaccination are the apathy and ignorance of the people, and much may be done to overcome these when interest is shown in the subject by the officers of Government. Nothing is further from the wishes of the Government than to put any pressure on the people, but the services of all intelligent officials, especially of tahsíldárs and of members of the municipal and local committees, should be enlisted in the work of showing the people how great an advantage they lose in not availing themselves of the protection from disease which is offered.

The names of those who specially exert themselves in carrying out the wishes of the Government should be reported.

Circular No. 32A., dated 1st November, 1876 (Medical).

The Local Government approves of the principle that in small municipalities and towns (supporting a local vaccinator), when every household within that municipality or town has had the offer of vaccination presented to it, then the municipal vaccinator should be allowed to work outside the boundaries within a radius of two or three miles, instead of idling away his time in futile attempts to persuade recusants to alter their minds and accept his services.

Rules for the guidance of Superintendents of Vaccination.
Circular No. 1146A., dated 20th Novemper, 1878, and G. O. No 148, dated 31st May, 1879.

I.—The most important duty of a Deputy Sanitary Commissioner will be the superintendence of vaccination within the limits of his circle. He will be responsible for the adequate supply of vaccine lymph in the circle, will control the subordinate establishment, superintend their labors, and verify the record of results. He will use every reasonable endeavour to extend the practice of vaccination equally throughout his circle, so that the people of all localities may become acquainted with this means of prevention against small-pox disease. He should explain the origin, history, and advantages of vaccination to zamíndárs or natives of influential position whenever opportunity occurs, and should as often as convenient vaccinate the children of such persons with his own hand so as to ensure good results.

II.—The improvement of the birth and death registration of both urban and rural circles will be an important duty of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, and with that end in view he will examine birth and death registers and returns kept at the police offices of his circle as often as possible. He will note the condition of the registers and returns, the probable amount of attention given to the registration, the correctness or otherwise of the entries and total additions, and will record the results of each examination in the thána visitors' book for the information of the superintendent of police.

III.—The inspection of towns and large villages of 5,000 inhabitants and upwards in all parts of his circle visited during his tours or journeys will form an essential portion of the duties of a Deputy Sanitary Commissioner. A record of circumstances likely to produce disease will be made at the time of inspection, and a concise report thereof submitted to the Collector of the district, with such recommendations for improvement in the sanitary aspect of the site as may seem advisable. These sanitary inspections of centres of population must be made by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, no subordinate officer of the Department being permitted to inspect or report upon the sanitary condition of any town or village.

IV.—Deputy Sanitary Commissioners will be expected to give their attention also, as far as their other duties permit, to the furtherance of measures for the improvement of the sanitary condition of villages. Efforts also should be made to persuade villagers to abandon practices which tend to produce unhealthiness.

V.—When necessity arises, the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner will be required to investigate the circumstances and record the facts in regard to undue prevalence of any disease arising within the limits of his circle. And for such investigation and record the aid of the subordinate establishment may be made available, if it does not interfere with their proper work.

VI.—The Deputy Sanitary Commissioner will prepare and submit to the Sanitary Commissioner an annual sanitary report referring to the portion of the province included within his circle under the following headings or sections :—

i.—Vital statistics (progress and improvement).

ii.—General history of chief diseases.

iii.—General history of vaccination.

iv.—Sanitary works—civil.

v.—General remarks, including record of inspections.

VII.—The Deputy Sanitary Commissioners will submit the vaccination or other established returns to the Sanitary Commissioner's office at Allahabad, and their official reports and correspondence with the higher authorities will be addressed to the Sanitary Commissioner for submission to Government.

VIII.—Deputy Sanitary Commissioners are to impress on all subordinates of the Department the necessity of mastering the more important principles of sanitation and hygiene, so as to be able to assist Deputy Sanitary Commissioners in this portion of their work. When the manual now in course of preparation is issued, it will be incumbent on all subordinates (down to and including vaccinators) to qualify in the elementary rules of the above subjects ; and preference will be given, as regards pay and promotion, to such as qualify first and prove themselves efficient aids in sanitary work.

Vaccination. Dismissal or reduction of District Superintendents and Deputy Superintendents of—.
G. O. Nos. 331, dated 12th May, 1880, and 709, dated 20th November, 1880.

THE dismissal or reduction of a District Superintendent or Deputy Superintendent of Vaccination requires the confirmation of the Superintendent-General. A Deputy Superintendent cannot be dismissed or reduced without the sanction of Government.

The following rules have been made for the management and employment of the vaccination staff of the Sanitary Department during the recess season from and after the 1st of April, 1885.

Rules for the management and employment of the vaccination staff.

G. O. No. $\frac{316}{V-12}$ dated 24th September, 1884.

I.—The *Deputy Superintendents* of Vaccination shall reside permanently within the limits of their respective divisions. During the vaccination season they shall be occupied continuously in inspection duty. During the season of sanitary work they shall reside at the head-quarters station of the division, subject to the orders of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, and may be absent from the division only upon leave under existing rules.

II.—The *native superintendents,* the *vaccinators,* and the *apprentices* of every district shall be permanent residents of that district, and may be absent therefrom only upon leave granted under existing rules. And all such officials newly appointed or transferred shall be natives of their district of employment. They shall be subservient to the orders of the Circle Deputy Sanitary Commissioner throughout the year.

III.—The *native superintendents, vaccinators,* and *apprentices'* year of employment shall be divided into a six-months' period of vaccination work, from 15th of October to 15th of April, and a six months' period of sanitary work, from 15th April to 15th October.

IV.—During their period of vaccination work they shall ordinarily be employed only in the performance of duties connected with the practice and record of vaccination.

G. O. No. $\frac{87M,}{V-13}$, dated 2nd May, 1888.

V.—During the period of sanitary work the district native superintendent shall, under the orders of the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, require every vaccinator and apprentice to perform two months' duty at the local civil hospitals, ordinarily from 1st August to 1st October, provided he has not done so already, of which he should produce a certificate from a Civil Surgeon.

A note that this duty has been done should be made opposite his name in a nominal register of vaccinators, to prevent his asking to be allowed to do so a second time: and for this purpose shall keep a roster of the vaccinators and apprentices, to regulate their attendance at the hospital in equal numbers for every month of the period of sanitary work. For the remaining five months of the period of sanitary work a vaccinator or apprentice shall ordinarily be allowed to reside at his home in the district of his employment. The native superintendent and vaccinators of the *Tarái* may reside during the six months period of sanitary work in the *Bijnor district*; and officials of the Department being *boná fide* natives of the hills may be allowed to reside for that period in the hills, pending their transfer for permanent employment in a hill district, which shall be effected with all reasonable despatch.

VI.—During his month of hospital duty a *vaccinator or apprentice* shall attend the hospital daily during the hours fixed by the Civil Surgeon, and shall diligently study the symptoms and treatment of all cases of fever, dysentery, and cholera admitted to the hospital, and all cases of any disease unusually prevalent during his month of attendance; and especially he should endeavour, and should be encouraged, to learn the diagnosis of constitutional affections, such as syphilis, scrofula, and phthisis. The vaccinators and apprentices must conform to the orders of the Civil Surgeon in regard to the performance of hospital duties.

VII.—During all the six-months' period of sanitary work the *native superintendents*, the *vaccinators*, and *apprentices* shall be liable to employment in their district, for any period, as distributors of medical relief during times of epidemic disease prevalence, or as assistants to the local authorities upon occasions of general distress necessitating special measures of relief. The President of the District Board shall be the authority empowered to determine the employment of the Native Superintendents, vaccinators, and apprentices as herein ruled. And the Circle Deputy Sanitary Commissioner shall, at the written request of the President, place all or any portion of the district vaccination staff at the temporary disposal of that officer for employment as indicated in this rule. And the President shall determine the date of cessation of such temporary employment and notify the same to the Circle Deputy Sanitary Commissioner.

VIII.—A *vaccinator* or *apprentice* when employed on hospital duty, or as a distributor of medical relief, or as assistant to the local authorities, shall, as heretofore, receive a special allowance at the rate of Rs. 4 per mensem, chargeable against the district sanitation budget allotment. And a *district native superintendent* when actually employed, for a like purpose, under the orders of the President of the District Board, shall receive a special allowance at the rate of Rs. 10 per mensem, chargeable against the same budget allotment.

Vaccination of candidates for appointments in Government service.
G. O. Nos. $\frac{21 \text{ and } 22}{\text{V-12B}}$, dated 23rd January, 1888.

Civil Surgeons are requested in future, when granting to candidates for superior appointments in Government service the certificate required by section 106 of the Civil Pension Code, to observe whether the candidate has been successfully vaccinated or bears marks of natural or inoculated small-pox, and if this is the case, to give him a second certificate stating the fact. This procedure is desired by Government in order to ensure the observance of the rule on page 48, Part V of the Manual of Government Orders, which requires that candidates for employment shall have been vaccinated or have had small-pox, and which has apparently to some extent fallen into disuse. The attenation of all officers is invited to the rule above mentioned with the remark that it applies equally to candidates for appointments in inferior grades and must be rigorously observed.

VILLAGE AND TOWN SANITATION.

Duties of Civil Surgeons as health officers of districts.
Circular No. 53A., dated 8th October, 1887, (General).

CIVIL Surgeons are *ex-officio* the health officers of the districts to which they are attached.

It is the duty of the Civil Surgeon in this capacity to keep himself informed of the condition of the district under his charge, and specially of the chief towns in it, in regard to healthiness; to ascertain the causes which may be operating unfavorably on it; to point them out to the Magistrate, and to advise what steps should be taken for their removal. He should also suggest any improvements in drainage, conservancy, &c., which he considers would tend to promote the healthiness of the population, and in fact generally be sanitary adviser to the District Officer.

When visiting the branch dispensaries in their districts, Civil Surgeons will always embrace the opportunity of visiting and inspecting any towns and villages on their way or which may be within a convenient distance.

Village reports.
Circular No. 7A., dated 11th June, 1872, (General).

DISTRICT Officers and their staff are expected to interest themselves in the sanitation of their districts, and to avail themselves of every opportunity of impressing the benefits of cleanliness on the people. And whenever there is anything of interest to bring to notice, either of progress in sanitation or of towns and tracts specially requiring drainage or other improvement, the Government will be glad to receive a report on the subject.

Extract from the proceedings of the Government of India in the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department (Sanitary),—Simla, the—July, 1879.

Sanitation. General principles of—.
No. 221, dated 5th August, 1879.

THE characteristics, physical and social, of the several provinces of India differ widely; and it would not be possible to lay down broadly that the zamíndár or village proprietor is bound to provide and maintain sufficient tanks or wells for the villagers, to keep the village site in a sanitary condition, and to improve the ventilation of the village. In some large provinces of India there is no such person as the village zamíndár or proprietor; while in other provinces it would be impossible for the personage who in some degree corresponds to the squire of an English village to undertake these duties.

2. The memorandum suggests that the local authorities in India must decide as to the legislative and administrative measures which should be taken to enforce the principles now laid down. So far, however, as municipal towns are concerned, the existing laws on the subject, if properly enforced, would appear to suffice;

and for most towns sufficient rules have been framed under those laws. In towns action is being taken, with varying success, in the directions indicated in paragraph 10 of the Army Sanitary Commission's Memorandum; but funds do not permit of all that is needed being done at once or in a short time. The memorandum, however, contains many practical suggestions of great value, and copies should be furnished to all municipal towns in order to assist the municipal bodies in initiating and directing measures of conservancy.

3. As to village conservancy, it will be necessary to trust to the gradual improvement of village arrangements by the people themselves, as they make progress in education, in the appreciation of sanitary measures and in wealth. It is questionable whether active police interference in such matters in rural tracts would be productive of much good, while such interference would certainly involve risk of oppression. The vaccination establishments which are now being distributed throughout the country can gradually, and in the course of years, help the people to accomplish much sanitary improvement. When simple sanitary principles and rules are universally taught, as, it is hoped, will soon be the case in schools, a generation may grow up who, at any rate, will know the village improvements which are desirable and the reasons why they are desirable. For the present, the Government of India would not advocate stringent legislative or administrative measures for enforcing village sanitary reforms, which would not be understood by the people. When, however, the sanitary condition and healthfulness of towns have been generally brought up to a fair standard, and when the objects of sanitary reform are more generally understood, it may be time to initiate stringent legislative or other measures for enforcing sanitary principles in the interior. Until that time, precepts and advice from Government officials of all departments and ranks, with occasional help from such local funds as may be available, should be directed to—

(*a*) improving and keeping clean the sources of water-supply in villages;

(*b*) systematizing and rendering, as far as possible, innocuous the national habit whereby villagers of all ages and ranks resort to the fields to obey the calls of nature;

(*c*) gradually improving the surface drainage of village sites.

EXTRACT FROM MEMORANDUM OF THE ARMY SANITARY COMMISSION ON THE PRACTICAL APPLICATION OF SANITARY PRINCIPLES TO THE SMALLER CLASS OF TOWNS AND VILLAGES IN INDIA.

I.—PRACTICAL HINTS FOR THE SANITARY IMPROVEMENT OF THE SMALLER MUNICIPAL TOWNS IN INDIA.

IN the larger cities and towns in India, employing their own engineers and officers of health, the foundation of sanitary improve-

ment must be laid in works of domestic sewerage and drainage, in water-supply brought from a distance, in surface levelling, paving and cleansing, and in surface drainage. These, together with opening up new thoroughfares, tree-planting and improved house construction, where sufficient funds are available, will improve the general health and mitigate or prevent outbreaks of epidemic disease in all the larger groups of population. They are not only the most effectual measures which can be adopted for these objects, but for large dense populations they are in the end the cheapest.

In the smaller municipalities the chief difficulty that lies in the way of adopting them is that where there are a few thousand people, most of whom are of the poorer classes, funds are limited and there is no local source from which the capital sums required for the execution of permanent works can be drawn, at least at present. Although public health measures to be executed mainly by hand labor may be more costly than the current outlay for permanent works, still much may be done among small populations by the proper application of limited income; and the object of the present paper is to point out, as far as it may be practicable to do so, the chief directions in which limited local expenditure may be applied to effect this object. But the nature and extent of legislative and administrative measures and authoritie s required to give practical effect to the principles embodied in the following paragraphs, whether for small municipal towns or villages, must be left solely to the authorities in India.

2. In all municipalities the two primary means of preventing outbursts of disease are strict attention to domestic cleanliness and the protection of water-sources.

There is every reason for suspecting that the chief disease causes in all Indian towns are to be found within the walls which enclose the compounds and houses.

These houses, from being enclosed within walls, have no proper ventilation, and the rooms are so dark as sometimes to require a lamp day and night.

In some parts of India it is the practice to cover in the entire courtyard, so that foul exhalations are prevented from escaping into the air. In such cases ventilation of the court as well as of the houses is required. The huts of the poor have generally no enclosure walls and have one door to the hut; they have hence more light and air.

3. The privies in all these houses are described as being "made of wells in which the dirt accumulates for years."

There cannot be a doubt that the well-water under such circumstances is liable to constant pollution by infiltration of liquid filth from the privy, and also by foul surface washings from the

yard, which is often in an exceedingly filthy state from the urine and dung of animals as well as of human beings.

Where houses have been long inhabited, the whole ground within the court walls under the sleeping rooms, from which the well draws most of its water, is fouled, and the inhabitants are exposed to all the consequences of living on foul ground, breathing impure air, especially at night, and drinking unwholesome water.

The simplest way of avoiding these dangers would be by re-building the houses on new ground and adopting precautions to prevent the subsoil being polluted with filth. But as this cannot be done, the next best thing is to remedy the present evils as far as it may be practicable to do so.

4. The first step is obviously to prevent further pollution of the ground by cleansing and filling up all cess-pits and filth wells. In many instances it would be advantageous to dig up and remove the surface earth of the compounds and to replace it with fresh clean earth. Wherever means are avaiable, the surface of the court or compound should be covered with paving, or some other hard impermeable material, such as rammed kankar, and drained by channels to the streets outside.

Where a durable material for surface paving cannot be obtained, the most efficient substitute would probably be found in fresh clay hard rammed, so as to form a hard imprevious surface, to be renewed by clean material at short intervals.

No cattle should ever be kept in small compounds. Besides the constant danger to health inseparable from this practice, it insures rapid pollution of the subsoil, augments the difficulty of cleansing, and fouls the well-water.

5. Where the cess-pit has been close to the house well, it would be better to fill the well up with clean earth and dig another as far as possible from the site of the cess-pit. All new wells should be cased outside with clay or cement, or with concrete, to a sufficient depth to cut off the surface and subsoil water from the well.

The well is dug and built up in the usual way, but when it comes within 8 or 10 feet of the surface, the tube must be coated outside with puddle or concrete, to cut off the upper portion of the water. The tube of the well should be carried two feet above the ground level and covered with a roof; the ground round the well should also be coated with concrete and sloped away from the well to open channels. With these precautions, which are not difficult to take and not costly, any well within a compound, except in very foul ground, would yield wholesome water.

6. The abolition of well or cess-pit privies being absolutely necessary before the water for domestic use can be safe, the only principle that can be adopted in their stead is that of continuous daily cleansing and removal of all house filth and refuse of food, &c.

The floor of the privy should be paved or covered with concrete or asphalte, and a moveable vessel placed upon it, to be daily removed and emptied by sweepers with or without the use of dry earth. There is absolutely no other safe plan except daily removal. If from any local cause daily removal cannot be carried out, then it may be suggested that the municipal authority should construct groups of privies with private keys for the use of families, and that all conveniences of the kind within private compounds should at the same time be abolished. The whole surface of the compound should be kept clean day by day.

7. As much of the fever from which the people suffer is due to sleeping on the ground, no greater improvement could be introduced by the municipality than inducing the people to use beds raised above the ground-level.

Were these simple improvements carried out in the smaller municipal towns, there would be considerable improvement in the public health so far as the houses are concerned.

They may be summarised as follows:—

(1) Abolishing all cess-pits and privy-wells, filling them up with clean earth, and substituting for them vessels to be emptied daily, or public privies to be provided as suggested above; all other privy arrangements to be imposed in the same way and everything removed daily.

(2) Removing all wells from the polluted ground near cess-pits, and digging new wells as far as possible from them, on the principles already stated; old wells to be filled up.

(3) Removing cattle from house compounds, improving the surface, and maintaining strict cleanliness.

(4) Raising all beds and sleeping places above the ground-level.

(5) Where people resort to the fields for natural purposes, provision should be made for immediately covering the deposits with fresh earth, and certain limits should be distinctly marked by posts, within which no inhabitant should be permitted to obey the calls of nature.

8. Wherever the municipality has been able to provide pure water brought from a distance, it would be better to close all house wells or to discourage their use. In this way the house problem would be simplified.

9. The next most important class of sanitary improvements are those required for the surface of the town outside the houses, and have for their object surface cleanliness, surface drainage, filling up and levelling all hollows and water-holes not needed for supplying water for domestic purposes, or for bathing, or for watering animals, and removing animals and unwholesome trades beyond the outskirts of the population.

10. It will be seen that every one of these objects can be attained without outlay of capital. All that is required is labour and a suitable direction of it.

For instance, many municipal towns suffer in health from the presence in or near them of broken ground, holes with water in them, a larger number of tanks than is required for purposes of water-supply, using the same tank for drinking, bathing, washing, and watering animals.

Where such disease causes are present, the following rules should be applied:—

(1) All holes or inequalities should be filled up and levelled.

(2) No tank used for supplying domestic water should ever be used for bathing or for watering animals. The number of tanks required for all the purposes of the town should be carefully decided, and then all others should be filled up, and the land, which is often of considerable value should be turned to use.

(3) The margins of all tanks should be carefully formed and paved or covered with grass. Suitable places should be provided for drawing water, not directly from the tank, which should be considered as only the water reservoir, but connected with it and made of masonry.

Wells sunk in clean ground at convenient places and protected as already described would supply tank-water naturally filtered, and probably there would be no objection to draw the water by iron buckets, chain and windlass in a mixed community.

The municipality should take steps for the protection of all tanks and public wells. This is indeed one of their most important duties. There should always be a separate water-supply provided for low caste people.

(4) At present the only kind of drianage suitable for small towns is open surface drainage carried along lanes and streets to some convenient outlet.

All covered drains should be avoided. The surfaces of lanes and streets should be graded so as to allow rain-water to pass readily to the surface drain, and the drain should have a shallow water-tight section.

The material should be the best and cheapest to be obtained on the spot. Cut stone or concrete or asphalte might be used, or masonry or close-fitting vitrified brick ; but in any case it is absolutely necessary that the channel should itself be laid true, have a sufficient fall, and that all the joints should be water-tight. Open cuts in the earth are of no use, but are on the contrary to be avoided, as leading to a damp unwholesome state of the subsoil.

(5) Where lanes or roadways have a considerable fall, the strong currents produced by tropical rains are apt to injure or

even to ruin the side drains. This may be avoided by constructing the drains with steps to break the current.

Surfaces of roads and lanes must, as everywhere, be made of the hardest and cheapest material available. The essential points in small town and village road formation are that the gradients should be properly laid out to drain the road to the side gutters, and that the surface should be carefully kept in repair. Little labour would be required for this purpose in comparison with the outlay necessary for reinstating the road after it has been half ruined by rain and traffic.

Shallow saucer-sectioned surface drains can be kept clean by sweeping or by throwing water into them. With due care in cleansing with fresh water there would be no risk in allowing water used by the household for washing and bathing to run into the surface drains.

The surface drains should discharge their contents into open impervious shallow surface sewers, by which the water could be conveyed to a distance from the town and used at once for irrigating land, and so be finally disposed of.

All household and town impurities are best made use of by being applied to agricultural purposes, and dung-heaps near the town should be avoided.

(6) The general health of small towns may be much improved by removing all useless jungle, by loping the lower branches of trees so as to improve the external ventilation, and by planting trees on wet or damp ground within or near the town, a measure which dries the ground and purifies the air. Tree-planting along the public roads is also beneficial to health.

(7) Another general town improvement of much importance is the removal of all ruinous dwellings and levelling their sites.

(8) Any foul unwholesome surfaces of ground within the town can readily be improved by covering the area with a few inches of clean earth, which is by far the best disinfectant to use.

11. As already stated, none of the measures proposed above need be expensive. All the materials and labour required are on the spot, and most of the work could be done by the inhabitants of houses themselves ; and they ought to be required either to do what is necessary or to pay for the doing of it, on the well-understood principle that an unhealthy house is not only dangerous to its own inmates, but to its neighbours and to the town generally.

If municipalities in small towns see that these measures are carried out to the greatest practicable extent with the means at their disposal, they may confidently expect improved health and less liability to epidemic diseases.

12. But when cholera or fever, or any other epidemic, attacks a town another duty is placed on the municipal authorities. In a small population there ought to be no difficulty in discovering the house in which there have been cases of cholera, fever, small-pox, &c., and whenever it comes to the knowledge of the municipal authorities that the inmates of particular houses have been attacked, immediate inquiry should be made into the sanitary state of the house. It is not safe during epidemics to stir up filth or foul ground, but there is one measure which can be taken with perfect safety—namely, to remove all animals out of the house or compound, and to cover all filth or foul ground, including cess-pits, with clean earth, and in every such case the house well should be closed and water brought from outside the town. These two measures—namely, providing good water and covering all foul matter with earth—can always be adopted with safety and advantage during epidemics; and if any other measures be considered necessary, it ought to be the removal of the people away from the affected house. When the disease has abated, the municipal authorities should proceed to improve the house and compound on the principles already mentioned.

Sanitation (Rural). No. 158, dated 18th June, 1880.

THE following are the rules promulgated in Bánda on the subject of rural sanitation :—

" All the larger villages (those with a population of 1,000 souls and upwards) will be first taken in hand. The inhabitants will be informed, by proclamation made in the villages, that (1) all refuse and manure heaps must be kept either to the north or south, at a distance of at least 200 yards from the village ; (2) that the sweepings, &c., of the houses and premises of the inhabitants should be taken to these heaps daily; (3) that no nuisances should be permitted within 200 yards of the village or within 20 yards of the village roads and paths ; (4) that insanitary trades should not be carried on within the village limits ; (5) that all drinking wells should be kept clean to ensure a supply of good and pure water.

" NOTE—The limits within which nuisances are not to be permitted are to be marked off by earthen pillars, and the places where manure is to be kept and refuse thrown to be pointed out.

" The tahsíldárs will arrange with the police officers within their jurisdiction to have at least 10 villages examined weekly, three of which the tahsíldár himself should inspect and report on ; the remainder to be examined and reported on by the officers in charge of police-stations, and not by any of their subordinates. Reports to be submitted weekly by the police officers to the tahsíldárs, who will submit them, together with their own reports, to the Magistrate in charge of the pargana. Villages with population under 1,000 will also be inspected as opportunity presents itself, and instances of exceptionally bad sanitation brought to notice.

"Lambardárs and zamíndárs will be held personally responsible for the cleanliness of their villages and for the proper carrying out of the rules now promulgated. Cases of persistent neglect of these rules will be taken up criminally and punished under the Indian Penal Code. But I need scarcely impress on all officers concerned that at first great judgment and care must be exercised, so as not to unnecessarily annoy the people and render the precautions which are now being taken unpopular.

"This proceeding will be translated and copies sent to the Magistrates of parganas, to tahsíldárs, and to the Superintendent of Police, who will inform all police officers in charge of stations. Copies of the police officer's report should be sent to the Superintendent of Police direct, and he will be asked, whilst in camp, to make notes of the sanitary condition of all villages which fall under his observations. Magistrates of parganas will, as heretofore, inspect villages whilst on tour."

The above instructions must be enforced with much caution and discretion, and the strictest supervision is necessary. Great care should be taken that they are not allowed to become instruments of oppression and extortion in the hands of subordinate officials. Once a fair start is made and the rules are understood, the people fall naturally into the system, and eventually begin to take pride in the cleanliness of their villages and houses. Everything depends on the district officer's tact, discretion and influence. The removal of rubbish-heaps, long grass and old mud walls, where venomous snakes are usually found, are among the chief points to which the attention of the people should be directed.

Inspection of schools and colleges, No. $\frac{201}{VI-71}$, dated 21st September, 1886.

The Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, the Sanitary Commissioner, all District Medical Officers and Deputy Sanitary Commissioners are authorized to inspect all schools and colleges and report on their sanitary condition. Where such inspections are made, the following are the points to which the inspection should be directed, and the result should be communicated to the local governing bodies or college authorities. Duplicate reports should not, however, except for very special reasons, be forwarded to the Government.

Site of building	Latrines.
Construction and size of school-room.	Play ground.
Furniture.	Amount of study and exercise.

5. *Site of building.*—At present many schools are situated in crowded parts of towns and surrounded by filthy streets and lanes, so that the free circulation of air is impeded, and what is admitted must be highly impure. Drainage, too, is in many cases impracticable, the soil being polluted at all times and damp after rain. The chief requirements as to site are cleanliness of surroundings, efficient drainage, and facility of movement of the external air

6. *Construction and size.*—In some cases existing school-rooms are often over-crowded, and, from faulty construction, hot and badly ventilated. It seems also to be a prevalent idea that the younger the pupils, the less need there is for attention as to space, furniture, lightning. and ventilation, although children of tender years are more liable to be injured by neglect in such matters than those of larger growth. The exposure to foul air, day after day, has a most pernicious influence on children and growing lads, and in over-crowding there is also much risk of infection from itch and other more serious diseases. Ochlotic poisoning as much as over-work is the cause of the anæmic condition of many students at the present day. Further, in many cases the school-rooms are inconveniently large and badly lighted. In no case should a school-room be more than 40 feet in length ; and if further accommodation is required, it should be got by building additional blocks. The London School Board require 10 square feet of floor space per head, but in this country the minimum should be 12 feet. Lighting, too, is a very important point, but one which is much neglected. In the first place, the light should come from a good elevation and be sufficient in amount ; and secondly, it should, if possible, come from the left side, but, at any rate, never from the front of the pupil. The effects of bad lighting in school-rooms have been very thoroughly, investigated in Germany, and it was found that short-sight was most common and most marked in schools situated in narrow streets where the lighting was imperfect.

7. *Furniture.*—This important part of school equipment was greatly neglected until recent years, the result being production in many cases of deformity of body and defects of sight. Badly-constructed seats and desks also cause much discomfort and fatigue to the occupants. The chief requisites are that the seats and desks should be of different heights, so as to adapt them to the different sizes of pupils, and constructed in a way to give sufficient support to the back, thighs and feet, and to keep a book at proper distance from the eyes.

8. *Latrines.*—These and urinals should be at a convenient distance from the class-rooms. The latrines should be on the dry-earth system, and the urinals on the plan in use in railway stations in this country. Young people are very apt to be careless in the latrine, but a little attention will teach them to use it in the prescribed manner, and it need hardly be said that absolute cleanliness is most essential. It may also be expected that children who are taught to use a latrine at school will carry a useful lesson with them as to sanitation through life.

9. *Play-ground.* This should afford ample space for amusements and gymnastics, and have no unhealthy surroundings. In some cases schools in this country have no proper play-ground, and

consequently no encouragement can be given to out-door recreation. This is a most serious defect, as the young should have several hours daily of exercise in the open air.

10. *Amount of study and exercise.*—That the pressure as regards study in many of our schools is excessive, there cannot be a doubt; and as so much depends on the acquisition of certain kinds of knowledge at this stage of life, we find both pupils and guardians readily lending themselves to the forcing system. The effects of this are already manifesting themselves in many cases by impaired digestion, nutrition and development, and in some instances the strain in early years seems to render the mind less energetic in adult life. The amount of mental work which a child or young man can get through differs in different individuals, but from experience we can give an approximate estimate of the amount which is suitable at a given age. Friedlander gives the following figures for guidance as to the amount of time which may be daily apportioned, respectively, to exercise, work, liesure and sleep by the young:—

Age.	Hours.			
	Exercise.	Work.	Leisure.	Sleep.
7	8	2	4	9 or 10
8	8	2	4	9 or 10
9	8	3	4	9
10	8	4	4	8
11	7	5	4	8
12	6	6	4	8
13	5	7	4	8
14	5	8	4	7
15	4	9	4	7

For children of seven years or under, therefore, two or two and-a-half hours a day of school work will be all that can with safety be imposed on them, and below six the Kindergarten system should be carried out, as the ordinary primary school is not conducive to the healthy mental or physical development of a child, and is most tiresome. The rates given in the table for lads ranging from 13 to 15 are rather too high, as few will be found able to work profitably and without strain for more than form six to seven hours daily. For youths at colleges, eight or nine hours form a good average day's work, and the maximum should not exceed 10 hours of close application. As regards the hours devoted to exercise, a certain portion of them should be spent in what is known as "play" and a lesser portion in gymnastics.

Cholera. Deaths from —Rules for reporting— G. O. No. $\frac{247}{V-75B}$ of 17th September, 1889.

So much of G. O. No. 78A, dated 9th July, 1870 [printed at pages 29 to 31, Part V (Sanitation) of the Manual of Government Orders] as relates to the special rules for reporting deaths from cholera, having been superseded by G. O. No. 25A, dated 6th August, 1875 [printed at pages 2 and 3 of Part V (Sanitation)] should not have appeared in the last edition of the Manual. The two rules which appear on page 31-V may be considered as cancelled.

SUPPLEMENTARY ORDERS.

Vaccination Staff. Rules for the management and employment of—

From Rule V, para. 2 of the rules printed at pages 51 and 52 *ante*, omit the words "to regulate their attendance at the hospital in equal numbers for every month of the period of sanitary work;" and change "five" into "four" in the next following line. In Rule VI, for the words "during his month" *read* "during his two months."

No. VI.

JUDICIAL (CRIMINAL) DEPARTMENT.

VI.—JUDL. (CRIMINAL) DEPT.

ABSCONDED OFFENDERS.

Pursuit of fugitive offenders. Procedure in—

G. O. No. $\frac{247}{\text{VI-50B}}$, dated 10th December, 1887.

THE following opinion of the Honourable the Advocate-General for Bengal as to the procedure which should be adopted to secure the return of fugitive offenders is published for general information.

"I will now proceed to state shortly what, in my opinion, is the proper procedure to be adopted in British India when the return of a fugitive offender is desired.

"Evidence should be taken that the person against whom the warrant is applied for has absconded ; then evidence that an offence has been committed by such person should be faithfully and minutely recorded under section 512 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. If the Court upon such evidence issues a warrant, the warrant should be in the form prescribed by section 75 and directed as required by section 77. Evidence should be taken showing clearly that the offence charged is one to which Part I of the Fugitive Offenders Act applies, or at least a certificate from the Magistrate should be appended to the warrant, clearly showing that the offence charged therein is one punishable with rigorous imprisonment for a term of 12 months or more (see section 9 of 44 and 45 Vic., Cap. 69). All the evidence should be taken, if possible, in the presence of the Police Officer to whom the warrant is addressed, and to whom it is desired that the fugitive offender should be delivered.

"A copy should be made of every deposition and every documentary exhibit; and each copy should contain a declaration, signed by the Magistrate as such, that it is a true copy of the deposition taken by himself, or an exhibit produced to him, as the case may be. The whole of the copy of the record thus made should then be entrusted to the Police Officer to whom the warrant is addressed, who will be in a position to authenticate every portion of it when produced by him in the possession in which the fugitive offender is.

"When the presence of the Police Officer who is to execute the warrant cannot be obtained at the proceedings referred to, then each copy must, before being entrusted to the Police Officer, be sealed with the seal of the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor of the Province in which the proceeding was held. Although when the documents can be authenticated by the oath of a witness in

the possession from which it is desired to procure the delivery of the offender the seal of the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor is not essential, I think it expedient that the seal should be affixed whenever it can be conveniently done.

"If the Police Officer entrusted with the execution of the warrant is unable to identify the accused, he should be accompanied by some person able to identify the accused to the possession from which the return of the accused is desired."

Sale of property of—
Circular No. 18A, dated 5th January, 1874.

SECTION 88 of the Criminal Procedure Code provides that the property attached thereunder shall be at the disposal of Government, but that it shall not be sold till the expiration of six months, unless it is of a perishable nature or the Magistrate considers that the sale would be for the benefit of the owner; but it does not prescribe that the property *must* be sold, and unless the circumstances are very exceptional (such, for example, as involve treason against the State), sale ought not to take place in the case of immoveable property, such as land, houses, &c.

When the accused person does not appear at the end of six months, immoveable property attached should continue to be held under attachment until the expiration of the two years contemplated in section 89; and should he then fail to appear, the orders of Government for the final disposal of the property should be solicited, with a statement of the facts of the case.

ACCUSED PERSONS.

Custody of and Time-table Register.
Circular No. 578A, dated 23rd July, 1862.

It is the duty of the Magistrate of the district, or the Magistrate having jurisdiction, on the delivery by the District Superintendent of Police of a charge-sheet with prisoners, to acknowledge and accept the case at once, and to commit the prisoners to confinement (if the offence be not bailable, or if the bail be not furnished) in the hawalat, not in the city police station ; and even if the case should be received on a close holiday, there should still be no difficulty in getting the requisite warrant prepared on the same day.

District Superintendents are directed to note on the face of each charge-sheet the hour and date of the arrival thereof at the sadr station, and the hour and date of the same being delivered to the Magistrate of the district, or to the Magistrate having jurisdiction, and also to keep up a vernacular register in the form shown on the margin. It is the duty of the Magistrate to keep up a corresponding register, showing the duration of each case in his court from "the hour and date of delivery," as shown in column 7 of the form prescribed for the observance of the District Superintendent of Police.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Name of police station.	Name of charge-sheet.	Hour and date of complaint at police station.	Hour and date of arrest, if any.	Hour and date of despatch from police station.	Hour and date of arrival at sadr station.	Hour and date of delivery to Magistrate.	Total days and hours.

Fund for dieting—in transit to head-quarters.
Circular No. 12, dated 20th February, 1868.
Police Circular No. 27 of 1868.
Police Circular No. 21 of 17th November, 1885.

Magistrates are responsible for making arrangements with their District Superintendents of Police for the necessary supply of funds to the subordinate police for dieting arrested persons until their arrival at the sadr station.

The following are the rules in force in regard to the provision of funds for the dieting of prisoners, accused persons and criminal lunatics whilst in transit under charge of the police to the sadr station, and also to meet the cost of transporting corpses and wounded men to the sadr station :—

I.—The Magistrate will furnish to every police officer in charge of a divisional station Rs. 5, and to every officer in charge of a sub-division Rs. 3, as a permanent advance.

II.—The officer in charge of the station, when forwarding prisoners or accused persons to the sadr station, will advance to the police officer in charge of the party a sum sufficient to cover the

expense of dieting the prisoners on the road, and will give a cheque in the accompanying form showing the number of persons to be dieted.

III.—In the same manner, in despatching a corpse or wounded person, he will advance to the accompanying officer a sum sufficient to pay the bearers or coolies from station to station, with a cheque in the same form showing the number of bearers or coolies employed.

IV.—On arrival at the sadr station, the Police Officer in charge will take the cheque to the Court-Inspector (or in Oudh to the Head-Quarters Inspector) who, after checking it with the papers in the case, will enter on the back the date of arrival at the sadr, the amount to be refunded to the police officer in charge, and the name of that officer, and sign it. The cheque will then be laid before the Magistrate for signature, and, that obtained, will be taken by the police officer in charge *himself* to the Magistrate's Názir for payment. The Názir will be careful to pay only to the police officer whose name is on the cheque; and on payment being made, he will obtain that officer's signature, or in the event of his being illiterate, his seal on the cheque and in his register. The cheque will be filed in the Názir's office.

V.—The Názir will keep up a register by *stations* (thanahwár) in which he will record the cheques when paid. This register will show the number of the cheque, its date, date of payment, purpose for which payment is made, person to whom paid, amount paid, signature or seal of payee.

VI.—On the 2nd or 3rd of each month each officer in charge of a station will submit to the District Superintendent of Police a memorandum for the previous month of the cheques issued by him during the month. The memorandum will give the number and all the information given on the cheque. The District Superintendent will check this memorandum with the Názir's register and the cheques in the Názir's office.

VII.—In the case of prisoners or accused persons sent to Subdivisional or Honorary Magistrates, or of corpses or wounded persons sent to branch dispensaries, the police officer of the court, or in the event of there being none, the officer in charge of the police-station, will record on the back of the cheque, the date of receipt, the amount due, the name of the police officer in charge, and his own signature. He will then send the cheque through the Court-Inspector to the Názir, who will remit the amount to the despatching station, through the office of the District Superintendent of Police.

VIII.—On receipt by the District Superintendent of Police of the Magistrate's written order to despatch accused persons,

criminal lunatics, &c., to another district, an English memorandum in duplicate of charges for the railway fare and diet of such persons will be sent to the Magistrate, who will return the duplicate memorandum with the money required to the District Superintendent of Police. No officer under the rank of Reserve Inspector shall sign such memorandum or receive the money sent by the Magistrate.

IX.—Officers in charge of stations will thus always have in hand the permanent advance of Rs. 5 and Rs. 3, and need keep no accounts.

X.—The cost of dieting prisoners, &c., will be charged at the end of the month in the Magistrate's contingent bill.

XI.—The diet-money shall not exceed one anna per head per diem. The rate of payment for kahárs and coolies will be fixed by the Magistrate.

Form showing cost of dieting prisoners and accused persons, and of carrying corpses and wounded persons.

Name of station.	Name of police officer in charge of party.	Date when made over.	Nature of the duty.	Number of prisoners or accused persons, or (in case of corpses or wounded persons) the number of coolies.	Amount advanced.	Remarks.

N. B.—The form will be issued in books of 200 forms each, with counterfoil. There will be a serial number on each form and its counterfoil, and the seal of the office of the District Superintendent of Police must be stamped on each form and its counterfoil before the book is issued from the office of the District Superintendent of Police. The form and its counterfoil will contain the same information and both will bear the signature of the officer in charge of the station.

—for forest offences to be taken to police station. Circular No. 4, dated 4th February, 1884.

IN order to obviate the hardship which might be caused by detaining in custody for an unnecessarily long period persons suspected of having committed a forest offence and arrested under section 63, Act VII of 1878, it is directed that, where the Magistrate's court is at a distance from the scene of the alleged offence and a police station is within convenient access, an accused person who is ready and willing to give bail shall be taken for this purpose to the police station ; and the officer in charge of the station shall take action on the matter in accordance with the provisions of Chapter XXXIX of the Criminal Procedure Code.

APPEALS.

Appeals under section 417 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Procedure to be followed in—Circular No. 24, dated 3rd July, 1883 (Judicial Criminal Department).

THE following revised instructions are given for regulating the procedure to be followed in appeals under section 417, Code of Criminal Procedure, from original or appellate orders of acquittal.

Whenever the Magistrate of a district is of opinion that an appeal should be made from a judgment of acquittal, he should prepare a brief narrative of the facts of the case, and a statement of the reasons why he considers an appeal advisable, and should forward them with the original record to the Commissioner. If the judgment of acquittal has been given by the Sessions Court, whether on appeal or committal, a copy of it should accompany the original record of the convicting or committing Magistrate.

The Commissioner will forward the case to Government, with an expression, if he think it necessary, of his opinion. If the grounds of appeal given by the Magistrate appear to the Commissioner insufficient, he should state his reasons for so thinking, for the consideration of Government. But in every case the ultimate decision, whether an appeal shall or shall not be instituted, must, under the terms of the law, be reserved for the Government, and to it the Commissioner must therefore send on all cases, whatever may be his opinion as to the Magistrate's proposals. Magistrates should be careful to refrain from urging appeal merely because the judgment sought to be set aside happens not to be in accordance with that of the Lower Court, and should propose appeal only on the ground that the recorded evidence clearly warranted a conviction, and that an avoidable failure of justice has manifestly taken place.

The period within which appeals of this kind must be presented is six months from the date of the judgment appealed against (Act XV of 1877, Schedule II, 157); but it is advisable that applications should be made with reasonable promptitude. In the absence therefore of special reasons, which should be explained when delay occurs, the Commissioner's recommendation should reach the Government within one month from the date of the order proposed for appeal.

Appeals from acquittals. Forwarding of record of Court of Sessions.

Circular No. $\frac{10}{\text{VI—452-4}}$, dated the 11th August, 1884.

COMMISSIONERS, when submitting proposals for preferring an appeal against a judgment of acquittal passed by a Sessions Judge, should forward, for the inspection of the Government, the record of the Court of Session, whenever that record may not have been forwarded for any purpose to the High Court. Under Circular Order No. 5 of 1875, printed at page 52 of the High Court's Criminal Rules and Orders, records required for inspection will be issued on the Commissioner's requisition.

ARMS.*

THE following notifications and rules are made by the Governor-General in Council under "The Indian Arms Act, 1878" :—

Arms Act. General Rules under the— India's No. 518, dated 6th March, 1879.

I.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased, under section 27, to exempt from the operations of all prohibitions and directions in sections 13, 14, 15 and 16 of "The Indian Arms Act, 1878," other than those referring to cannon, articles designed for torpedo service, war-rockets, and machinery for the manufacture of arms and ammunition, the undermentioned persons, namely,—

(1) all Mahárájas, Rájas, Nawábs, Members of any Order of Knighthood ; all persons bearing a title conferred by the Government of India ; all persons who have been granted a sword in public darbar ; all persons who received certificates on the 1st January, 1877 ; all persons who are exempted from personal attendance at civil courts :

(2) all Members or ex-Members of the Council of the Governor-General, or of the Governors of Madras or Bombay, or of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal :

(3) all military and naval officers, all soldiers, sailors, volunteers, police officers above the rank of constable, forest officers, postal officers, jail officers serving the Government :

G. O. No. $\frac{1930}{VI-817}$, dated 22nd September, 1886.

(4) all Magistrates, Justices of the Peace, Honorary Magistrates, and judicial officers of or above the rank of Munsif :

(5) all European and East Indian subjects of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress ; all Armenians ; and all Americans and Europeans not British-born subjects of Her Majesty who are temporarily residing or travelling in India :

(6) all Consuls, Consular Agents ; all duly accredited Vakíls or Agents of Native States :

(7) all Ruling Chiefs on the occasions of their entering, or residing in, British India, with their retinues, to such numbers as may in each case be settled by the Political Officer under the orders of the Foreign Department, or of the Madras and Bombay Governments in respect to Chiefs whose political relations are with those Governments respectively ; and all officials of such Chiefs passing through British India on duty :

(8) all pensioned officers of the Native Army, whether commissioned or non-commissioned ; pensioned officers of the

No. 1779, dated 24th November, 1881, and India's Resolution No. C66, dated 23rd November, 1881.

* The rules under this heading should, as regards the transport, possession, manufacture and sale of ammunition be read in connection with the rules lately made under the Explosives Act. (See *Explosives.*)

civil departments who, when employed, were exempt; and all pensioned police officers above the rank of constable :

(9) the following personages and their retainers :—

(a) the ancient zamíndárs and poligars of the Madras Presidency :

(b) the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Sirdars ;

(c) the Mahárája of Benares ;

the Rája of Jagmanpur ;

the Rao of Gopálpura ;

Rája-i-Rájgan of Kapurthala (No. 1008, dated 23rd May, 1879) ;

the Rája of Rámpura (No. 1299, dated 18th July, 1879);

the Mahárája of Bhadáwar (No. 595, dated 16th April, 1880) ;

Rája Sir Dinkar Rao, K.C.S.I., Mushir-i-khás Bahadur (No. 1826, dated 6th December, 1880) ;

The Rani of Katiari (No. 795, dated 16th June, 1881);

Rája Sirdár Singh of Katehra (No. 944, dated 7th July, 1881) ;

(d) the great Sirdárs and Jagirdárs of the Panjáb ;

(e) the zamíndárs of the scheduled districts in the Central Provinces ;

(f) the great zamíndárs of Bengal ;

subject to such orders as the respective Local Governments may issue regarding personages to be included in these categories, or the numbers of retainers in each case :

G. O. No. 108, dated 13th August, 1879.

(10) landholders and members of municipal committees of approved loyalty and of good position, according to lists that may, from time to time, be issued by the respective Local Governments :

[*Note.*—The object of the Government of India in granting these personal exemptions is to confer a mark of special distinction on certain classes only of the native population. The liability to take out a license casts no slur on a native gentleman's character, any more than the non-bestowal on him of the Star of India or any other order or title. A license costs an insignificant sum,

and the application [for its grant involves no material trouble. It follows that the privilege of exemption should be proposed with care and with a certain sparingness; otherwise it ceases to constitute any peculiar distinction. In this view His Honor is of opinion that, as a rule, no names should be proposed unless their owners are entitled to attend his darbars. His Honor would not grant exemptions necessarily to all such darbaris, but would leave the selection from this list to Commissioners in consultation with other district officers. If a Commissioner would propose the inclusion of any name which is not entered on His Honor's darbar list, special reasons for this step must be given. Commissioners should, if practicable, secure a fair representation of the gentry of each district in their divisional list, and there are unquestionably some native gentlemen in every district on whom this privilege may fitly be conferred, although in certain districts the number fit for selection will be less than in others.

In Oudh the district lists will inevitably be scantier than those obtainable from districts of the North-Western Provinces, inasmuch as most of the leading talukdárs in that province are Honorary Magistrates, and are therefore *ex-officio* exempted].

(11) all heads of villages, ghatwals, digwars, and other rural police in respect of such arms as the Local Government may, from time to time, notify to be necessary for the discharge of their police duties: — dated 18th February, 1867.

[*Note.*—The term "heads of villages" is not applicable to these provinces, and no exemptions under this clause should ordinarily be made. If deemed necessary, landholders of approved loyalty and good position can be exempted under clause 10.] — Resolution No. 730, dated 10th June, 1881.

(12) all Thoogyes and Yazawat-goungs in British Burma:

(13) all persons of Coorg race; and all jama tenure-holders in Coorg who by their tenures are liable for police and military duties:

(14) all subjects of the Baroda State who may transport arms or ammunition from one part of Baroda territory to another part of the same territory under a license granted by the Resident or Assistant Resident of Baroda:

(15) all revenue officials and postal runners in frontier or wild districts, where the superior departmental officers direct them to carry arms on duty.

[*Note.*—In order to prevent needless annoyance being caused to the persons who are thus exempt, every district officer should maintain a correct list of all such persons in his district, whether exempted by name by the Local Government under clause (10) or under any other clause (excepting of course clauses (3) and (5), in — G. O. No. 448, dated 16th April, 1881.

which cases it will be sufficient to enter the name of the exempted class,) and supply a copy of this list to the police. A copy of this list should be hung up in every police-station, and it should be the duty of all the police to make themselves acquainted with its contents.

In the case of stations bordering on another district, lists should be furnished of the exempted persons in the adjoining district also; and the police should, as far as possible, make themselves acquainted with the exempted persons in the adjoining district.

Persons so exempted should not be stopped and questioned by the police, unless there is some reasonable doubt as to their identity; and the object of this order is to ensure that the police shall know who are exempted and refrain from interfering with them unnecessarily. At the same time they must be careful that no persons go about armed except those who are regularly entitled to do so.

Persons holding licenses to carry arms should be dealt with in a similar spirit. A list of licensees is furnished to every police-station; and the police should make themselves personally aquainted with these persons, and so be in a position to refrain from calling on them to produce their licenses except in case of *bonâ fide* doubt.

By these instructions it is not desired in any way to relax the supervision of the police; what is aimed at is the maintenance of an efficient supervision with a minimum of friction and of annoyance to the people. District Superintendents of Police should—under instructions from their Magistrates—from time to time, test the knowledge of the station police of the exempted persons, and take measures to ensure that this knowledge is practically sufficient for the purpose of carrying out these directions.

India's No. $\frac{27}{968-75}$, dated 12th July, 1881.

Facilities should also be afforded to exempted persons, when proceeding with arms beyond the limits of their own province, for obtaining certificates of exemption from the authorities of the district to which they belong. It should be clearly understood that exempted persons cannot be *obliged* to provide themselves with such certificates, and that the object of issuing them is to afford to their holders a ready means of proving their identity, if their right to carry arms should be challenged by the authorities of another province in which they may be unknown. It would still be open to persons claiming to have been exempted to prove the fact of exemption, or to establish their identity, by any other means which they might choose to adopt; but certificates of exemption, if applied for by exempted persons, should invariably be given, either by the District Magistrate or by some other officer whom the Local Government might see fit to empower on that behalf.]

II.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased, under section 27, to exclude from the operation of any prohibition and direction contained in the Act—

(a) spears of all kinds, so far as regards the Presidency of Madras and the Arakan Hill tracts of Burma; — Government of India, Home Department, Resolution No. 822, dated 8th June, 1886.

(b) weapons known as *kúkris* and *dháos*, so far as regards the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal;

(c) weapons known as *dhars*, so far as regards the Chief Commissionership of British Burma;

(d) swords, daggers, spears, *kúkris*, *dháos*, so far as regards the Chief Commissionership of Assam;

(e) bows and arrows; and

(f) spears of all kinds in Bengal so far as regards districts or parts of districts which the Local Government may declare to come within this exemption;

(g) kúkris, so far as regards the districts of Kumaun, Garhwál and Dehra Dún in the North-Western Provinces; — Government of India, Home Department, Nos. 1010, dated 23rd May, 1879, and 790, dated 7th April, 1887. Government of India No. 760, dated 19th May, 1882, and No. 957, dated 23rd June, 1880.

(h) uniform swords and dirks of recognised military or official patterns and swords imported for presentation as army or volunteer prizes;

(i) ornamental arms of an obsolete pattern possessing only antiquarian value, provided they are virtually useless for offensive and defensive purposes; — Government of India Notification No. 533, dated 31st March, 1884.

(j) fishing spears throughout the whole of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh; — Government of India No. 210, dated 12th February, 1884 and Notifications Nos. 672/VI-87-17, and 988/VI-87, dated 24th June, and 11th August, 1884.

(k) spears of all kinds in the undermentioned districts and parts of districts:—

District.			*Part affected.*
Bijnor	...	...	whole district
Moradabad	...	...	ditto
Sháhjahánpur	...	...	ditto
Pilibhít	...	...	ditto
Mirzapur	...	...	south of Sone
Kheri	...	...	whole district
Bahraich	...	...	ditto
Gonda	...	...	ditto
Etáwah	...	...	ditto
Etah	...	...	ditto

(l) gun-wads; — India's Notification No 591, dated 29th April, 1886.

(m) wire cartridges;

(n) bullets, which will, however, be subject to the restrictions placed on lead by para. IV (b) of Home Department Notification No. 518, dated 6th March, 1879.

III-A.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased, under section 27, to withdraw from the operation of prohibitions and directions contained in the Act certain tracts as follows :—

(a) all scheduled districts in the Madras Presidency from all prohibitions and directions, save in respect to rifled arms and cannon, and except those directions contained in sections 12 and 25 ;

(b) the Chittagong Hill Tracts of Bengal from the prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13 and 14 ;

(c) all scheduled districts in the Lieutenant-Governorship of the Panjáb, except Hazára, and also certain tracts and villages on the Hazára frontier specially notified by the Local Government, from all prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13 and 14 ;

(d) the Arracan Hill Tracts of British Burma from the prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13 and 14 ;

(e) in the North-Western Provinces, the districts of the Jhánsi division and the parts of the Mirzapur district on the right bank of the river Sone, from the prohibitions and directions contained in section 14.

III-B.—Under section 27 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to exempt from the prohibitions and directions contained in section 6 of the said Act :—

India's No 1572, dated 29th August, 1879.

(a) such arms, ammunition and military stores brought into an Indian port as may be declared under manifest to be consignments without transhipment to another port, provided such other port be not situate on the coast of India between the most westerly point of India and the most southerly point of British Burma, and provided such port be not a foreign port on the eastern seaboard of Africa.

India's No. 75, dated 14th January, 1880.

(b) such arms, ammunition and military stores brought into an Indian port as may be declared under manifest to be consignments, without transhipment to another Indian port, provided that port to which such arms, ammunition or military stores are consigned is one of the ports named in rule 6 of the rules below.

These exemptions will become void in the event of any of the articles claiming such exemption being landed at, or transhipped in, any port other than that to which the articles are consigned.

IV.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to extend the prohibitions and directions regarding military stores as follows :—

India's No. 1617, dated 7th October, 1881.
India's Notifications Nos. 1194 and 1940, dated 7th August and 11th December, 1882.

(a) to sulphur in quantities above ten seers, all sections of the Act to all parts of India : provided that licenses for the importation, possession or transport of sulphur, proved to the satisfaction of the Local Government or Administration concerned to be intended only for *bonâ fide*

medicinal, manufacturing or agricultural purposes, may be granted without payment of any fee; but this concession does not extend to sulphur intended for the manufacture of gunpowder or of ammunition generally as defined in section 4 of the Act.

(*b*) to saltpetre and lead, sections 6, 10, 11, 12, 17, 19—28, in all districts on the *external* land frontier of British India and in the seaboard districts of British Burma, except sheet-lead used for the packing of tea.

India's No. 1161, dated 25th June, 1879.

Licenses may be granted to persons without payment of any fee in all districts on the *external* land frontier of British India and in the seaboard districts of British Burma entitling the holder to import or transport saltpetre in reasonable quantities when the same is proved to the satisfaction of the officer granting the license to be required *bonâ fide* for manufacturing, medicinal or industrial purposes.

India's No. 1365, dated 14th September, 1883.

(*Note.*—Instances having occurred in which applications of private individuals for the grant of passes for the export of saltpetre and lead to feudatory States, such as Udeypur, situated within the Indian peninsula, have been submitted to Government, Magistrates should note that rule IV, clause (*b*) only applies in cases of proposed export, &c., of saltpetre and lead to foreign States beyond the *external* land frontier of British India, *i. e.*, to such States as Nipal or Afghanistan).

Circular No. 91, dated 26th July, 1879.

V.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased, under section 11, to sanction the establishment of a searching station, under section 11, at—

(*a*) the land customs-houses near the boundary line between British India and the French Settlements on the eastern and western coasts and the Portuguese Settlements on the western coasts.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased, under section 9, to direct that at the said land customs-houses the duties specified in the second schedule shall be levied.

VI.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased, under section 17, to make the following rules determining the officer by whom, the form in which, and the terms and conditions on and subject to which, licenses shall be granted :—

RULES.

Transport, Import and Export.

I. No cannon, articles designed for torpedo service, war-rockets, or machinery for the manufacture of arms and ammunition,

shall be imported into British India or transported over any part of British India without a license granted by the Governor-General in Council under the signature of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department. The license shall be in form I, appended to these rules, and a copy shall be at once communicated to the Magistrate of the district, or to the Political Officer of the State, to which the articles are consigned.

2. No arms or ammunition or military stores shall be transported in any part of British India without a license in form II. appended to these rules. If the articles are despatched from Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, the license will be granted by the Commissioner of Police; in all other cases the license will be granted by the Magistrate of the district. If the articles are to be consigned to a place beyond the jurisdiction of the officer granting the license, the consent of the Magistrate of the district to which the consignment is made must be obtained before the license is issued. Such consent may be obtained by the person applying for the license; or the Police Commissioner, or District Magistrate, to whom application for the license is made, may forward the proposed license to the officer whose consent is required; and, on receiving reply, should either issue the license to the applicant, or inform him that his application for a license to arms, &c., had been refused.

Government of India's Notification No. 134, dated 25th October, 1883.

The fee payable in respect of every such license shall be ten rupees.

3. Persons lawfully entitled to possess arms, or to go armed, are permitted to transport, in any part of British India, arms or ammunition in reasonable quantities for their own use. Any person abusing this exemption and transporting such articles otherwise than in reasonable quantities for his own use will be held to have contravened this rule, and will, on conviction, become liable to the penalties under sections 18 and 19.

Government of India's Notification No. 474, dated 22nd March, 1882.

3(*a*).—A person licensed to possess arms, ammunition or military stores, or who is exempted from the liability to take out such a license, is entitled to transport to his residence, from the premises of a licensed dealer, arms, ammunition or military stores without a separate transport license, so long as the articles purchased are in reasonable quantity and for his own use. A licensed dealer in arms, ammunition or military stores may supply the order of any such person, and may without a separate license send or despatch, in any way desired, to the residence of the purchaser, the articles ordered by such person, so long as they fulfil the requirements of rule 3, and are legibly addressed to the person for whom they are intended.

4. A license to transport arms or ammunition or military stores is void if the consignment breaks bulk at any place short of

the district for which it may be granted. A license to transport shall ordinarily not be made valid for more than twice the period actually required for the conveyance of the articles to their destination by the intended route.

(*Note.*—In order to avoid the possibility of transport licenses being used more than once, the time for which such licenses are valid should invariably be entered in the proper column of the license. The time allowed, especially in the case of arms, ammunition or military stores, licensed for transport through any part of British India to the frontier, should be carefully restricted to such period as may be considered reasonable.)

Circular No. 140, dated 4th October, 1879.

5. No license shall be granted, save by the special order of the Governor-General in Council, certified under the signature of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, for the importation into British India by sea or river or land, or for exportation from British India by sea, of any cannon or of any rifles or parts of or fittings for rifles, except rifles or parts of or of fittings for rifles of such quality or in such quantity, as may reasonably be held to be intended for *bonâ fide* sporting purposes.

India's No. 1842, dated 10th October, 1879.

6. Licenses to import or export arms, other than cannon or rifles not excepted as in the next foregoing rule, ammunition or military stores by sea, may be granted at the ports of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Rangoon, Calicut, Kurrachee, Aden, and for no other ports. They shall be granted by the Commissioners of Police in respect of each presidency town, and by the Magistrate of the district in respect of Rangoon and Kurrachee. The fee payable in respect of each such license shall be ten rupees, and the licenses shall be in the forms III and IV appended to these rules. It shall be a condition of such licenses that the arms and ammunition imported shall either be deposited in a warehouse sanctioned in this regard under section 7 of the Indian Arms Act, or that they shall be at once despatched to their destination under a separate license to transport.

6*a*. In the case of arms other than cannon or rifles not excepted as in rule 5, ammunition or military stores imported under license into a British port, and exported thence to another British port named in rule 6 or in rule 6B, the necessary licenses for such re-export and import may be granted on payment of a fee of one rupee (each) instead of ten rupees. Such licenses shall be in form III and IV appended to these rules.

India's No. 1601, dated 20th August, 1879.

6*b*. Licenses to import by sea from Rangoon into the ports of Akyab, Moulmein, Sandoway, Kyouk-phyoo, Tavoy and Mergui, may be granted by the Magistrates of the districts in which those ports are respectively situated, in respect of arms other than cannon or rifles not excepted by rule 5, ammunition or military stores. The fee payable in respect of each such license shall be

one rupee, and the license shall be in form III appended to these rules.

Government of India Notification No 865, dated 8th June, 1882.

6c. Licenses to import into British India, by land or river, arms (other than arms for which the Governor-General in Council, is to issue licenses under rule 5), ammunition or military stores, may be granted by the Magistrate of the district to which such arms, ammunition or military stores are consigned; or if such arms, ammunition or military stores are consigned to a presidency town, by the Commissioner of Police. The fee payable in respect of each such license shall be Rs. 5 ; but officers granting such licenses are empowered to remit the fee when the arms, ammunition or military stores are of a reasonable quantity, and such officers are satisfied that they are required *bonâ fide* for purposes of protection of person or property. In the case of arms, ammunition or military stores imported from a Native State, a copy of the license shall be sent by the officer granting it to the Political Officer of the State from which they are to be imported. If the district to which the arms, ammunition or military stores are consigned is other than a frontier district, and they are to cross the frontier by road or river, a copy of the license shall also be sent to the Magistrate of the frontier district, who shall, if he thinks necessary, before permitting the arms, ammunition or military stores to leave his district, require the holder of the license to produce them for his inspection. In cases in which the arms, ammunition or military stores are to cross the frontier by rail, a copy of the license shall be sent to the railway authorities at the place to which the arms, ammunition or military stores are to be conveyed by railway. The railway authorities shall in every such instance satisfy themselves before delivery that the arms, ammunition or military stores claimed by any consignee correspond with the description given in the original license, which must be produced by him, and also that the license is identical in substance with the copy sent to them by the officer granting it. If the license is not produced, or the arms, ammunition or military stores claimed do not correspond with the description in the license, the railway authorites shall give immediate notice of the fact to the nearest Magistrate. Nothing in this rule applies to import into the district of Ajmír.

The license shall be prepared in form IV-A.

India's No. 1892, dated 25th November, 1881.

7. Licenses to export arms or ammunition or military stores by land or by river to any place beyond the frontier of British India or to any place within the limits of the feudatory States, and licenses to import arms or ammunition or military stores into, or to export the same out of, the district of Ajmír, may be granted by the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Foreign Department, or by any other officer especially empowered by the Government of India to grant them.

Note.—Under this clause it is optional with the applicant who desires a license to report arms, &c., beyond the frontiers of British India to address the Government of India direct.

Circular No. 2, dated 14th January, 1882.
Circular No. 20, dated 30th May, 1883.

Persons desirous of exporting arms, ammunition, or military stores should, in the first instance, apply to the Local Administration or Political Officer concerned, for an assurance in writing that there is no objection to the export of the consignment named in the application.

A copy of this assurance should accompany the application to the Government of India for the issue of the license. Dealers in arms, &c., should be informed accordingly.

They should then apply, either direct or through the Local Administration or Political Officer, to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, for the issue of a license, enclosing the written assurance mentioned in the foregoing paragraph. Each application should be written on an "impressed stamp" of the value of Rs. 5.

The application should contain the following particulars :—

(1)—The name and description of the license-holder and agent, if any.

(2)—The number of packages in which the consignment will be conveyed.

(3)—The description and number of the arms to be exported.

(4)—The description and weight, or number, of the ammunition or military stores to be exported.

(5)—The place of despatch and the *exact route* by which the consignment will travel.

(6)—The purpose for which the consignment is required.

(7)—Its destination.

(8)—The name and residence of the consignee in full.

(9)—The probable time that will be occupied by the journey.

If these conditions are observed in their entirety, the Government of India will be enabled to issue licenses without the considerable delay that their neglect occasions.

Under rule 7 all Political Officers are authorized to grant licenses for the export of arms and ammunition from British territory, in reasonable quantities for personal use, to the Native Chiefs under their charge and to any of the nobles and high officials of the Native States to which they are accredited, whom they may consider entitled to this privilege.

Government of India No. 117 I P, dated 31st January, 1880, and Foreign Department No. 759G, dated 20th September, 1882.

Such licenses will, of course, be granted after due inquiry where necessary, and it will be within the discretion of the Local Governments to whom the Political Officers are subordinate, to decide whether in particular cases a previous reference to them should not be required. The object of this rule is to remove any unnecessary difficulties in the way of the supply to Chiefs and other persons of rank of ordinary sporting ammunition.

In all cases copies of the licenses granted under this order should be forwarded to the Foreign Department of the Government of India.

Licenses to export arms or ammunition or military stores by land or by river to any place within the political jurisdiction of the Governments of Madras and Bombay may be granted by the Secretaries to the Governments of Madras and Bombay respectively; copies of such licenses being sent to the Foreign Department of the Government of India for information. These licenses will be valid only for the State named in them, and no export beyond the limits of that State can be permitted under them.

Licenses granted under this rule will be prepared in form V and be charged with a fee of rupees five, except in such cases as the Government of India, in the Foreign Department, may grant exemption from, or reduction of, the prescribed fee. Licenses to import arms, ammunition, or military stores into Ajmír will also be granted in form V, the word export in the heading of the license being changed into import.

Copies of such licenses shall be sent on the day of issue to the Political Officer of the State to which the articles are to be exported, and in the case of imports into Ajmír, to the Commissioner of the district. Copies shall also be sent to the Magistrate of the frontier district if the articles are to cross the frontier by road or river. If the articles are to be carried across the frontier by rail, a copy of the license should, in the case of consignments despatched from presidency towns, be sent to the Commissioner of Police, and in other cases to the Magistrate of the district from which the articles are to be despatched. In such cases the Commissioner of Police or the Magistrate of the district, as the case may be, should at once forward a copy of the license to the railway authorities at the places of despatch. No Railway Company shall receive for despatch any box, package or bale containing arms, ammunition or military stores as defined in the Arms Act and the rules framed thereunder, unless covered and accompanied by the original license granted under these rules, and the railway authorities shall in every instance satisfy themselves that the goods tendered to them for transport correspond to the description given in such license, and that the license is identical with that forwarded to them by the Commissioner of Police or Magistrate of the district.

The applications of Native Chiefs (who dwell outside British India, but who purchase ammunition in British India and export it to their own territories) for licenses under this rule are exempted from the fees usually levied.

Circular No. 36, dated 22nd June, 1881, forwarding India's (Foreign Department) No. 448T.P., dated 21st May, 1881.

All applications for the licenses described in the above paragraph should be submitted *direct* to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, and not through the Local Government.

Circular No. 91, dated 26th July, 1879.

(7*a*). Nothing in rules 5, 6, 6*a* or 7 shall be deemed to authorize the grant of licenses—

Government of India Notification No. 865, dated 8th June, 1882.

(*a*) to import any arms, ammunition or military stores from Portuguese India ;

(*b*) to export to Portuguese India by sea, river or land, any arms, ammunition or military stores, except the same be exported for the exclusive use of the Government of Portuguese India or are covered by a special license for import into Portuguese India signed by the Secretary-General to the Government of Portuguese India.

8. Persons desirous of transporting, importing by land or river, or exporting arms, ammunition or military stores, must apply in writing to the nearest officer authorized to grant such licenses. The application must specify—

(*a*) the place to which the articles are to be transported, imported or exported ; the route of transport, import or export ; and the probable time that will be occupied in the journey :

(*b*) the quantity, description, average price and the purpose of each kind of arms or ammunition : or

(*c*) in the case of transport or export, whether the applicant has obtained the consent of the Magistrate or Political Officer of the place of consignment. (If so, the evidence of such consent must be produced.)

9. Persons transporting, importing by land or river, or exporting arms, ammunition or military stores under a license, must write legibly on the cases or packages containing such articles an account of their contents.

10. In the case of transport or import by land or river, the consignee must, within six days of the articles reaching their destination, deliver the transport or import license to the Magistrate of the district, or, in the case of a presidency town, to the Commissioner of Police. In the case of articles crossing the frontier of British India by road or river, (1) the export license must, within six days of the consignment reaching the frontier district, and before it leaves British territory, be delivered to the Magistrate

of the frontier district, or other officer empowered by him on this behalf; (2) the import license must, within six days of the consignment entering British territory, be shown to the Magistrate of the frontier district, or other officer empowered by him on this behalf.

The officer to whom the transport, import or export license, as the case may be, may be delivered, must satisfy himself that the articles correspond with the entries in the license and that any deficiency is properly accounted for.

MANUFACTURE AND SALE.

11. Licenses to manufacture, convert, keep and sell arms or ammunition or military stores, may be granted by Commissioners of Police in the presidency towns, and by the Magistrate of the district outside those towns. They shall be in forms VI and VII appended to these rules. The fee payable in stamps shall be twenty rupees in respect of licenses to manufacture and sell, &c., and ten rupees in respect of licenses to keep and sell, &c. Every license-holder under this rule shall keep, in such form as the Local Government may from time to time direct, a record and account of all stock, and of all sales of arms and ammunition or sulphur, which he may keep or sell. He shall exhibit his stock and his record, or accounts of stock and sales to any Magistrate, or to any police officer not below the rank of Inspector. Magistrates and all police officers not below the rank of Inspector are hereby empowered to enter and inspect any premises within their several jurisdictions in which arms or ammunition or sulphur are manufactured or kept, and to examine the stock and accounts of receipts and sales of arms, ammunition and military stores. Any person licensed to sell arms and ammunition shall affix a board on a conspicuous part of his shop or usual place of business, and shall cause to be painted thereon in large letters in English, or in the vernacular of the district, his name and the words "Licensed to manufacture," or "Licensed to deal in arms, ammunition and military stores," as the case may be. He shall also have a copy of section 28 of the Indian Arms Act posted up in the vernacular of the district or in English on some conspicuous part of his usual place of business.

Repairing Arms—
India's No. $\frac{69}{2439\text{-}50}$, dated 15th December, 1881.

When a person who repairs arms is also a maker of arms, it is necessary under the existing law that he should provide himself with a license in the latter capacity. In regard to persons in the position of ordinary blacksmith or others who may have arms in their temporary keeping for purposes of repair, it formed no part of the intention of the Arms Act to require licenses to be taken out and no license will be required merely for carrying on the business of repairing arms.

POSSESSION OF ARMS AND GOING ARMED.

12. Licenses to possess cannon shall not be granted, save under the special order of the Governor-General in Council, certified under the signature of the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home Department. A copy of such license, so certified, must be sent immediately on its issue to the District Magistrate of the place where the cannon is to be kept.

13. Licenses to possess arms and ammunition in reasonable quantities and to go armed for purposes of sport, of protection, or of display, may be granted by the Commissioner of Police in the presidency towns, and by the Magistrate of the district outside those towns, in form VIII. Such licenses shall be liable to a fee of eight annas for each weapon in disarmed districts, and to a fee of four annas for each weapon in districts which have not been disarmed. Such a license will authorize its holder to carry the arms described in the license on occasions when they may be reasonably required for the purposes named in the license. But the holder, unless specially authorized by the Magistrate, must not go armed in railway carriages, to fairs, religious processions, or other public assemblages. Licenses granted under this rule shall, on countersignature by the Commissioner of the division, or other officer authorized in this regard by the Local Government where there are no Commissioners, be valid for all the districts of the Local Government within the territories of which the license may have been granted.

Talukdárs who hold property in different districts should be granted licenses in one district only, *viz.*, that in which each has his principal residence. When countersigned by the Commissioner the license will hold good for the whole province.

G. O No. 840, dated 9th June, 1881, and No. dated 21st July, 1881.

In the case of retainers (unless especially exempted under para. I clause (9) of India's No. 518, dated 6th March, 1879), a separate license should be taken out on a separate fee in the case of each servant of a native gentleman who carries arms when working for his master, but who is not in attendance on him.

G. O. No. 9, dated 15th January, 1880.

When native gentlemen of the better class are going on a journey by train to pay ceremonial visits to His Honor, or on occasions when it is reasonable that their followers should be armed for purposes of display or protection, district officers may grant them a special permission for this purpose. This should be in writing, and should specify the places where the holder will stop, the number of armed followers he may take with him, and the time for which the permission is to hold good.

Circular No. 23, dated 3rd May, 1880.

No precise instructions are required as to the class of persons to whom this privilege may be extended, but in no case should it be accorded to any one except those entitled to attend His Honor's darbars.

Government of India No. 620, dated 17th April, 1884.

13A. Licenses to possess and carry arms in places to which section 15 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, applies may be granted by the District Magistrate, on plain paper and without fee, to the heirs of persons to whom arms have been presented by, or under the orders of, Government in respect of any such arms which they may inherit. Such licenses shall be granted in form VIII prescribed by rule 13.

14. Any Commissioner of Police or Magistrate of the district may grant a license in form IX for a journey, specifying the direction of the journey and the period it will occupy. Such license will be valid in other jurisdictions only for such journey and for such period, and will be liable to a fee of four annas for each weapon. Political Agents may grant licenses under this rule to natives of the State where they may be serving, and such licenses granted for journeys by Political Agents shall be liable to no fee. Holders of licenses under this rule, unless especially authorized by the officer granting the licenses, must not go armed in railway carriages, to fairs, religious processions, or other public assemblies.

Government of India No. 4484I., dated 19th December, 1884.

A copy of every such license granted by Political Agents shall be forwarded in good time to the Commissioner of the division in which the person or persons holding the license proposes to travel.

15. Licenses to *possess* fire-arms or ammunition or military stores in districts which have not been disarmed may be granted in form X without fee. Such licenses will not authorize the holders to go armed or to carry arms. In districts which have not been disarmed, as well as in disarmed districts, licenses to possess and carry arms (form VIII) will be liable to fees as stated in rule 13.

16. Licenses for possession of arms and ammunition may be granted in form XI without fee, and for a term of five years, to persons who require arms for the destruction of wild animals which do injury to human beings, cattle or crops. Such license will be valid only in or on the immediate confines of the district for which it is granted. It will be subject to the conditions that the license and the weapon it covers is shown once a year, between the 15th November and the 31st December, to the nearest Magistrate; that the weapon becomes confiscated to Government directly it is sold or seized in execution of any debt; and that such weapon is carried only on occasions when it is to be used *bonâ fide* for the destruction of wild animals. Holders of licenses under this rule must not go armed in railway carriages, to fairs, religious processions, or other public assemblages.

G. O. No. 1705, dated 24th August, 1880.

[*Note.*—The sanction of the Commissioner must be previously obtained by the Magistrate to any restrictions which he may desire to impose in the grant of licenses to *shikaris.*]

Licenses may be granted in form XII to cultivators and other persons, without payment of any fee, entitling the holder to possess and transport gunpowder and fuses in reasonable quantities, when the same are proved to the satisfaction of the officer granting the license to be required for *bonâ fide* blasting purposes in connection with agricultural works or works of public utility.

Government of India No. 1811, dated 1st September 1882.

Licenses in form XII can, under rules 2 and 13 of the above rules, only be granted outside the presidency towns by the Magistrate of the district. But in order to avoid any inconvenience to cultivators, applications for such licenses may be received, for transmission to the District Magistrate, by any Magistrate.

Gunpowder for blasting. G. O. No. 41, dated 12th January, 1882.

GENERAL.

17. The fees leviable under these rules shall be taken in the shape of "impressed stamps." Ordinarily the application for licenses or renewals of licenses shall be written on "impressed stamps" of value equal to the amount of fee leviable in respect of such licenses or renewals; and the licenses will be issued on plain paper. But when the licenses themselves are written or printed on "impressed stamps," the applications may be on plain paper. When an application for a license is written on an "impressed stamp" and the license is refused, the value of the stamp will be refunded to the applicant.

India's No. 1258, dated 11th July, 1879.

18. Applications for licenses in respect of which no fee is leviable, or regarding licenses on which the full fee has been paid, shall be considered to be applications within the meaning of schedule II, article 1, clause (*a*) of the "Court-fees Act, 1870," and shall bear a court-fee stamp of one anna.

[*Note.*—In these provinces the applications for licenses or for the renewal thereof, and not the licenses themselves, must be written on impressed stamped paper; and when the application is refused and refund of the stamp is given, a deduction of one anna must be made on account of the value of the paper.]

G. O. No. 96, dated 1st August, 1879.

19. All licenses under rules 11 and 13 shall expire on the 31st December of the year for which they may be issued; licenses under rule 15 shall expire on the 31st December of the fifth year of their currency. But the currency of a license may be renewed, previous to its expiration, on payment of a second fee, by the same authority that granted it.

19A. When a license granted in accordance with these rules is lost or accidentally destroyed, a duplicate may be granted to the licensee on payment of the same fee as he paid on the original license if not in excess of one rupee, and in any other case on payment of a fee of one rupee.

Government of India No. 1435, dated 15th September, 1882.

Cultivators or other persons to whom licenses may have been granted without payment of any fee may obtain duplicates of such licenses, if lost or destroyed, free of all fee.

20. All licenses shall be given and held subject to the conditions endorsed on the reverse, and subject to these rules and subject to the provisions of the Act. Licenses under rules 13 and 16 may be granted subject to the observance of a close season in the pursuit of game-birds or animals that do not injure either men or cattle or crops. The limits of the close season will be decided by the Local Government, and the condition regarding such close season, if imposed, shall be endorsed on the reverse of the license.

21. Any person holding a license, or acting under a license granted in accordance with these rules, shall be bound to produce the same when called upon to do so by any Magistrate, or by any police officer in charge of a police-station, or by any police officer of higher rank.

22. Licenses granted for use within a district shall be written or printed in the vernacular language of such district. Licenses granted in a presidency town, or for use beyond the district where they may be granted, shall be in English and may be in the vernacular as well.

23. The Assistant Resident at Aden shall exercise the powers of a Magistrate in respect of the grant of licenses under these rules.

24. A license granted under these rules will cover only the weapons or other articles and the persons named therein, unless the officer granting a license under rule 13 or 14 deems it expedient to include the retainers of any person named in the license; in such case the entry on the face of the license shall declare how many and whose retainers are covered by the license.

25. Any officer empowered to grant a license under these rules may at his discretion refuse to grant, to renew, or to consent to the issue of a license, or may refer any application for the orders of the Local Government.

26. All Magistrates or other authorities acting under these rules will perform their duties subject to the control of their executive superiors and of the Local Government.

FORM I.

License to import or transport or possess Cannon, articles designed for Torpedo service, War-rockets, or machinery for the manufacture of Arms or Ammunition.

Name, &c., of licensee-holder and agent, if any, with residence, &c.	No. of packages.	Specification of calibre, &c., of cannon or other articles.	No. of articles.	Place of despatch and route.	Destination.	Name and residence of consignee.	Time for which pass is valid.	Use to which articles are to be put, and specification whether the license covers importation or transport or possession.
							From the _____ _____ to the _____ _____ _____188	

_____
_____
_____188 .

Date on which copy is sent to the Magistrate of district or to the Political Officer of the State to which the articles are consigned.

_____
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Home Dept.

. _____188 .

This license is subject to all the provisions of the "Indian Arms Act, 1878," and of the rules framed thereunder.

This license will be void after the expiration of the period named, or if bulk is broken before reaching the place of destination.

The articles covered by this license will be delivered only to persons lawfully entitled to possess them.

This license must be delivered to the Magistrate of the district to which the articles are consigned, or to the Magistrate of the district where the external frontier of India is to be crossed, and the articles must be available for exhibition to such Magistrate within six days of the consignment reaching his district.

FORM II.

FEE, TEN RUPEES IN STAMPS.

License to transport Arms, Ammunition or Military Stores in British India.

Name, &c., of license-holder and agent, if any, authorized for the purpose of this consignment.	Place of license-holder's business.	No of packages.	Arms.		Ammunition.		Place of despatch, route and mode of transit	Time for which pass is valid.	Destination.	Name and residence of consignee.
			Description.	Number.	Description.	No. or weight in seers.				
								From the_____ to the_____ _____188 .		

Date on which consent was given _____ of the _____ where _____ is the place of consignment.

The_____188 .

_____ of the _____ or _____ place of despatch.

The_____188

Seal.

This license is subject to all the provisions of the "Indian Arms Act, 1878," and of the rules framed thereunder.

This license is void after the expiration of the period named or if bulk is broken before reaching the place of destination, or if the articles are taken by any route other than is specified on the license.

The contents of each package covered by this license must be described in legible letters on the outside of such package.

The articles covered by this license will be delivered only to persons lawfully entitled to possess the same.

This license must be delivered to the Magistrate of the district to which the articles are consigned, and the articles must be available for exhibition to such Magistrate within six days of the consignment reaching his district.

The officer granting this license must send a copy thereof on the day of issue to the Magistrate of the district as above described.

Note.—When the license is granted for transport within the limits of the same district, the license must be given up to the local Magistrate (if any) having jurisdiction in the place to which the articles are consigned, who will satisfy himself that the conditions have been complied with, and return the license to the District Magistrate. The District Magistrate will send copies of any license granted by him for transport within the district, to the local Magistrate having jurisdiction. Where there is no local Magistrate, the license must be returned to the Magistrate of the district.

Government of India Notification No. 1527, dated 16th September, 1864.

FORM III.

FEE, TEN RUPEES IN STAMPS.

License to import Arms, Ammunition or Military Stores into the port of——————

Name, &c., and address of license-holder.	No. of packages.	*Arms.*		*Ammunition and sulphur.*		Purpose for which required.	Value of the cheapest fire-arms, per piece.	Place where articles are to be deposited or to which they are to be despatched.	Period for which the license is valid.
		Description.	No.	Description.	Weight in seers or number.				
									From the——— of———to the ——— of——— ——— 188 .

The——— of———
———188 .

Seal.

(Signature)

———of———

This license is given subject to the provisions of the "Indian Arms Act, 1878," and the rules framed thereunder.

This license becomes void after expiry of the period named thereon.

This license is valid for importation only ; if the articles named herein are to be transported to any place outside the presidency town, they must be protected by another pass for transport or export by land.

The contents of each package covered by this license shall be described in legible letters on the outside of such package.

FORM IV.

FEE, TEN RUPEES IN STAMPS.

*License to export Arms, Ammunition or Military Stores by sea from the port of*_____

Name, &c., and address of license-holder.	No. of packages.	*Arms.*		*Ammunition and sulphur.*		Port to which consignment is to be despatched.	Period for which license is valid.
		Description.	No.	Description.	Weight in seers.		
							From the_____ of_____to the _____of_____ _____188 .

Date on which copy of the license was despatched by the licensing officer to the Indian port (if any) to which the consignment is to be despatched.
The_____of _____188 .

Seal.

(Signature)

_____of_____

This license is not valid for export to any Indian port other than that named in the license.

FORM IV—A

FEE, FIVE RUPEES IN STAMPS.

License to import Arms, Ammunition or Military Stores by river or land.

Government of India Notification No. 865, dated 8th June, 1885.

Name and residence of license-holder and agent, if any.	Number of packages.	Arms.		Ammunition or Military stores.		Place of despatch and route.	Purpose for which consignment is required.	Destination.	Name and residence of consignee.	Period for which license is valid.
		Description.	Number.	Description.	Weight or number.					
										From the of _____ 188 to the of _____ 188

(Signature.)

Seal.

The _____ 188 . *Magistrate of the* _____ *district* or *Commissioner of Police* _____.

This license is valid only for the period and the route named herein.

It becomes invalid if bulk is broken, or the consignment stopped, at any place on the journey.

It is given subject to the provisions of the "Indian Arms Act, 1878," and of the rules framed thereunder.

The contents of each package covered by this license shall be described in legible characters on the outside of such package.

This license must be delivered to the District Magistrate or the Commissioner of Police when the articles covered by it reach their destination. In the cases of consignments crossing the frontier by road or river, the articles must, within six days of their reach-

ing British territory, be available for exhibition to the frontier Magistrate, or other officer whom he may empower in this behalf. In case of consignments crossing the frontier by rail, this license must be shown to the railway authorities of the station of delivery.

FORM V.

FEE, FIVE RUPEES IN STAMPS.

License to export Arms, Ammunition or Military Stores under rule 7 of the rules made under section 17 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878.

Name, &c., of license-holder and agent, if any.	No. of packages.	*Arms.*		*Ammunition or Military Stores.*		Place of despatch and route.	Purpose for which consignment is required.	Destination.	Name and residence of consignee.	Period for which license is valid.
		Description.	Number.	Description.	Weight or number.					
										From the_____ of_____188 to the_____ of_____188

The_____188 . *Secy. to Govt. of India, Foreign Department.*

* Form as amended by India's Notification No. 1621 J, dated 25th June, 1879, and No. 1893, dated 25th November, 1881.

It is valid only for the period and the route named therein.

It becomes invalid if bulk is broken or the consignment stopped at any place on the journey.

It is given subject to the provisions of the "Indian Arms Act, 1878," and of the rules framed thereunder.

The contents of each package covered by this license shall be described in legible characters on the outside of such package.

The license must be delivered to the railway authorities or to the frontier District Magistrate, or other officer empowered by him to receive export licenses on this behalf as provided in rules 7 and 10. In the case of consignments crossing the frontier by road or river, the articles must be made available for exhibition to the frontier Magistrate or other principal officer within six days of their reaching the frontier district, and before they leave British territory

FORM VI.

FEE, TWENTY RUPEES IN STAMPS.

License to manufacture, convert or sell or keep Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores.

Name, &c., of license-holder and place of residence.	Place of business, factory and shop.	*Description of Arms.*		*Description of Ammunition and Military Stores.*		Date on which license expires.
		To be manufactured.	To be kept and sold.	To be manufactured.	To be kept and sold.	
						The 31st of December, 188 .

_____ DISTRICT, } Seal.
_____ 188 . }

(Signature.)

_____ of _____

This license is given subject to the provisions of the "Indian Arms Act, 1878," and the rules framed thereunder. The special attention of the holder is drawn to sections 16, 21, 22 and 28 of the Act.

The license-holder shall keep records and accounts of all arms made or converted, of all ammunition manufactured, of all stock in hand, and of all sales in such form as the Local Government may from time to time direct.

The license-holder shall exhibit his stock and his books of manufacture and sales to any Magistrate or to any police officer not below the rank of Inspector, when such officer may call upon him so to do.

The license-holder shall affix to his shop or place of business a signboard as required by rule 11, and shall post up in his shop a copy of section 28 of the Act.

This license only covers sales of arms, ammunition or military stores effected upon the premises (as given in column 2).

Government of India Notification No. 474, dated 22nd March, 1882.

The license-holder shall, at the time of purchase, endorse upon the license of every purchaser holding a license under form VIII or IX the following particulars :—

India's No. 2100, dated 23rd December, 1881.

(1) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles sold ;

(2) the nature and amount of the articles sold;

(3) the date of sale ;

and shall append his signature to the endorsement.

FORM VII.

FEE, TEN RUPEES IN STAMPS.

License to keep and sell Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores.

Name, &c., of license-holder and residence.	Place of business.	Description of—		Date on which license expires.	
		Arms.	Ammunition and Military Stores.		
				The 31st of December, 188 .	

_____ DISTRICT.
_____188 .

Seal.

(Signature)
_____ of _____

This license is given subject to the provisions of the "Indian Arms Act, 1878," and the rules framed thereunder. The special attention of the holder is drawn to sections 16, 21, 22 and 28 of that Act.

The license-holder shall keep records and accounts of all arms and ammunition in stock, and of all sales, in such form as the Local Government may from time to time direct.

The license-holder shall exhibit his stock, his records of sales, &c., to any Magistrate, or to any police officer not below the rank of Inspector, when such officer may call upon him so to do.

The license-holder shall affix to his shop a signboard as required by rule 11, and shall post up in his shop a copy of section 28 of the Act.

This license only covers sales of arms, ammunition or military stores effected upon the premises (of the place of business shown on the face of the license).

Government of India Notification No. 474, dated 22nd March, 1882.
G. G. O. 474, dated 23rd March, 1882.
India's No. 2100, dated 23rd December, 1881

The license-holder shall, at the time of purchase, endorse upon the license of every purchaser holding a license under Form VIII or IX the following particulars :—

(1) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles sold ;

(2) the nature and amount of the articles sold ;

(3) the date of sale.

and shall append his signature to the endorsement.

FORM VIII.

FEE, EIGHT ANNAS FOR EACH WEAPON IN DISARMED DISTRICTS, FOUR ANNAS FOR EACH WEAPON IN OTHER DISTRICTS, PAYABLE IN STAMPS.

License to possess Arms or Ammunition and to go armed for purposes of sport, protection or display.

Name, &c., of license-holder, with particulars of residence.	No. of retainers, if any, who may be covered by the license (rule 23).	Description and No. of weapons covered by license.	Purpose for which granted.	District or place within which license is valid.	Date on which license expires.
					The 31st of December, 188 .

The _____ of _____ 188 . } (Seal.) (Signature) _____ of the _____

This license is granted subject to the provisions of the "Indian Arms Act, 1878," and the rules framed thereunder.

It covers only the persons and the arms named therein, unless it is certified to cover retainers of the holder.

It is void after the date named therein.

It extends only to the place or district named therein, unless countersigned for the whole province by the Commissioner or other superior officer.

It authorizes the holder or persons acting under it to go armed within the place or district named, for *bonâ fide* prosecution of the purpose named on the license; but it does not permit the holder or persons aforesaid to go armed in railway carriages, to fairs, religious processions, or other public assemblages.

The license-holder shall, at the time of purchase, have the following particulars endorsed upon his license by the vendor from whom he purchases, and under the vendor's signature— India's No. 2100, dated 23rd December, 1881.

(1) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles purchased;

(2) the nature and amount of the articles purchased;

(3) the date of purchase.

FORM IX.

FEE, FOUR ANNAS FOR EACH WEAPON, PAYABLE IN STAMPS, FOR LICENSES GRANTED IN BRITISH INDIA; FREE OF ALL FEE FOR LICENSES GRANTED BY POLITICAL AGENTS TO SUBJECTS OF NATIVE STATES.

License to go armed—On a journey.

Name, &c., of license-holder, with particulars of his residence.	No. of retainers, if any, who may be covered by the license (rule 23).	Description of arms and ammunition covered by this license.	Place of departure, route and destination of journey.	Time which journey will probably take.	Date from which, and to which, the license is valid.
					From the_____ of_____188 . to the _____ of _____188 .

_____ _____of _____188 . } Seal. (Signature) _____of_____district.

This license covers only the persons and the arms named therein, unless it is certified to cover retainers of the holder.

It is void after the expiration of the period named therein,

It is granted subject to the provisions of the "Indian Arms Act, 1878," and the rules framed thereunder.

It does not permit holders to go armed in railway carriages, to fairs, religious processions, or other public assemblages.

India's No. 2100, dated 23rd December, 1881.

The license-holder shall, at the time of purchase, have the following particulars endorsed upon his license by the vendor from whom he purchases, and under the vendor's signature—

(1) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles purchased ;

(2) the nature and amount of the articles purchased ;

(3) the date of purchase.

FORM X.

FREE OF ALL FEE.

License to possess Arms, Ammunition or Military Stores in a district which has not been disarmed.

Name, &c., of license-holder, with particulars of residence.	No. and description of weapons.	Description and quantity of ammunition or military stores.	Place with full details where articles are to be kept.	Term for which license is valid.
				From the——————of ——————188 to the 31st December, 188

——————————— } Seal. [Signature)
The————of————188 . } Magistrate of the————district.

This license protects only the weapons and articles named, so long as they are kept in the place described in the license.

It does not authorize the holder to go armed or to carry arms.

It is granted subject to the provisions of the "Indian Arms Act, 1878," and the rules framed thereunder.

FORM XI.

FREE OF ALL FEE.

License to possess Arms and Ammunition for the purpose of destroying wild animals.

Name, &c., of license-holder, with particulars of residence.	Description of weapon.	Place or tract within which license is valid.	Term for which license is valid.	Title and residence of Magistrate to whom the license and weapon must be shown between the 15th November and the 31st December.
			From the ———— of ———— 188 to the 31st December, 188	

———————— } (Seal.) (Signature)

The ———— of ———— 188 . Magistrate of the ———— district.

Notes of Magistrate to whom the license and weapon are periodically shown.

This license is granted subject to the provisions of the "Indian Arms Act, 1878," and the rules framed thereunder.

This holder is bound to show his license and weapon once a year to the Magistrate of ————

This license is void if the holder sells his weapon ; if it is seized in execution of decree ; if it is carried to any considerable distance beyond the limits of the places named in the license ; or if he fails to show it once a year to the Magistrate aforesaid.

It is void on the death of the holder.

The holder must not go armed in railway carriages, to fairs, religious processions, or other public assemblages.

The holder is bound to observe a close season as prescribed by the Local Government in respect to the undermentioned game-birds and animals which do no injury to men, cattle or crops:

Specification of animals or birds.	*Close season.*
————————	————————
————————	————————

FORM XII.

FREE OF ALL FEE.

License to possess and transport gunpowder and fuses for bonâ fide *blasting purposes.*

India's No. 1555, dated 20th September, 1881.

Name of license-holder, with particulars of residence.	*Columns to be filled in in cases of transport.*			Quantity of gunpowder and fuses.	District or place within which license is valid.	Term for which license is valid.
	Place of despatch, route and mode of transit.	Time for which pass is valid.	Destination.			
		From the to the 188 .				

Conditions to be entered on reverse of license :—

The license is subject to the provisions of the Arms Act and of the rules framed thereunder.

It covers only the persons and the quantity of gunpowder and fuses named therein.

It extends only to the district or place named therein, and is void after the expiration of the term mentioned.

In cases of transport—

The license becomes void if the time occupied in transit exceeds the period specified, or if the consignment breaks bulk before reaching the place of destination, or if the articles are taken by any other route than that specified in the license.

The contents of each package covered by the license must be described in legible letters on the outside of such package.

On arrival at their destination the articles must be available for exhibition to the Magistrate of the district or other principal officer.

Arms Act. Local rules under the—
G. O. No. 229½, dated 27th February, 1879.

THE following are the rules and orders passed by the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner under the Arms Act. (XI of 1878) :—

I—The authority to detain arms and ammunition contemplated in clause 2 of section 6 may be exercised by any Magistrate, Justice of the Peace, District or Assistant District Superintendent

of Police, and any police officer being not lower in rank than an officer in charge of a reporting police station.

G. O. No. 274, dated 11th March, 1880.

I (*a*)—The Conservator of Forests, School Circle, North-Western Provinces, and all Deputy Conservators, Assistant Conservators, and Sub-Assistant Conservators (including probationers) have power to disarm any person going armed without a license or in contravention of its provisions.

II—Magistrates in granting licenses under rule 11 of the rules framed by the Government of India to manufacture, convert or sell or keep arms, ammunition and military stores, or to keep and sell the same, shall deliver to each licensee two books in the forms A and C or B and D (as the case may be) hereto appended; the one to be kept up as showing his stock-in-trade, and the other for the purpose of showing the sales of each day. The pages of these books should be numbered from beginning to end, and the first and last page of each should be signed by the Magistrate, or some European subordinate, and sealed with his official seal.

The licensee will be required to pay the cost of these books. The Magistrate, in delivering these books to the licensee, will explain to him the necessity for keeping them up regularly, and the penalties attaching to failure to do so.

The shop, premises and stock of every licensed vendor shall be inspected once in every half-year by a police officer not below the rank of Inspector, and once in every year by the Magistrate of the district, or one of his subordinates, or by the District Superintendent or Assistant District Superintendent of Police.

Every officer making such inspection shall initial the stock and sale books of the licensee and at once report to the Magistrate of the district any irregularity or breach of rules which may have come to his notice.

G. O. No. 1107, dated 11th September, 1880.

Note.—It is not intended to tie ignorant people down absolutely to these forms. If the accounts of stock are kept accurately in an intelligible manner, Magistrates may dispense with a servile adherence to the form in cases where they may deem it advisable to do so; but in the absence of valid reasons, and especially in the case of those who are not mere makers of fireworks, but really dealers in arms and ammunition, the form prescribed should be adhered to, and neglect to comply with the orders on the subject severely noticed.

Should any person who makes and sells fireworks combine with his trade the manufacture and sale of gunpowder or any of the articles enumerated in section 5 of the Arms Act, he will be required to take out a license under the Arms Act according to form VI or form VII, as the case may be.

The orders conveyed in the next preceding rule II do not apply to firework-vendors licensed under form VIII by this circular.

The police should watch that the conditions of the license are not transgressed, and to secure this end the police may inspect the premises of the licensees, and, if necessary, examine their books of account; but no special form of account is needed.

III.—A Magistrate or police officer, receiving notice of sale of arms or ammunition under the second clause of section 5, should at once ascertain the correctness or otherwise of the purchaser's name and address as given by the seller. The result of such inquiry will be reported by the police officer to the Magistrate through the Superintendent of Police. If the purchaser live beyond the jurisdiction of the police officer, he shall send a report to the Superintendent of Police, who will order the inquiry to be completed and reported by the police officer having jurisdiction at the place where the purchaser lives. The responsibility for taking out a license rests with the purchaser.

IV—For the purpose of conducting searches under section 25 the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner is pleased to empower the following persons in virtue of their office:—

Justices of the Peace, District Superintendents of Police, Assistant District Superintendents of Police, Inspectors of Police.

V—For the purpose of conducting searches under section 30, the following persons are appointed by virtue of office:—

Magistrates, Justices of the Peace, District Superintendents of Police, Assistant District Superintendents of Police, Inspectors of Police, Police Officers in charge of reporting stations.

VI—When any arms, ammunition or military stores have been deposited at a police-station under section 14 or 16 of the Act, the officer in charge of the police-station shall affix to each weapon or article a ticket showing the name of the depositor, the date of deposit, and a description of the weapon or article deposited. He shall also hand to the depositor a duplicate of this ticket signed by himself, as a receipt, and inform him that the Government will be responsible for the safe custody only of the articles, and not for their preservation from rust and decay.

After the expiry of fourteen days, if the owner has not obtained a license authorizing him to possess them, the arms, ammunition and military stores shall be forwarded to the head-quarters of the district, and shall there be kept in the málkhána of the Magistrate or the District Superintendent of Police, at the discretion of the Magistrate. If deposited in the Magistrate's málkhána, the Nazir shall be responsible for their custody, and if deposited in the District Superintendent's málkhána, the Court Inspector shall be so responsible.

The Court Inspector (or the Nazir, as the case may be) shall keep a register in which the arms and other articles deposited shall be described and entered under serial numbers, and fresh tickets shall be affixed to them, showing the owner's name, and corresponding with the entries in the register.

If, on the expiry of the periods mentioned in sections 14 and 16 of the Act, the arms and other articles become forfeited to Her Imperial Majesty, the Magistrate shall dispose of them as follows :—

Arms, ammunition and stores that can be utilized by the police or by any department under Government may be preserved and used.

Arms, ammunition and stores not suitable for use under Government may be sold by the Magistrate to persons who are entitled to possess them. Magistrates should give notice to the public of the articles for sale, and should take care that none but persons authorized under the Act become possessed of them.

No sales should be made by auction.

Any arms not so disposed of shall be broken up, and the materials sold and credited to Government. All ammunition and military stores not utilized or disposed of as above directed shall be at once destroyed.

In the case of gunpowder and other explosive materials, Magistrates must make suitable arrangements for their safe custody, so as to guard against danger to life and property. As a rule, the Police Magazine should be the place of deposit for such materials.

These orders will apply also to arms, ammunition and military stores confiscated under section 24 of the Act.

Confiscation of arms.
Circular No. $\frac{454}{VI-989}$ of 14th March, 1887.

The discretionary power of confiscating arms conferred on Magistrates by section 24, Act XI of 1878 (the Indian Arms Act), should be very considerately used. A mere breach of license is not ordinarily an adequate reason for confiscation ; and Junior Magistrates should usually refer the question of the necessity for confiscation to the Magistrate of the district for decision.

VII (*a*)—When any arms, or other articles, are confiscated under section 24, the convicting Magistrate shall, immediately on conviction, pay a reward of not less than half the estimated value of the confiscated articles to the person or persons who may have given information which led to the detection of the offence, or who may have assisted in the arrest of the offender and seizure of the arms or other articles. Such payments will be charged against Law and Justice, and be drawn by Magistrates in their contingent bills.

(*b*)—Any Magistrate convicting an offender of any offence under the Act may, at his discretion, grant a reward, not exceeding the amount of fine imposed, in such proportions as he may think fit, to any person or persons who have contributed to the arrest of the offenders or the seizure of the arms or other articles.

(*c*)—If no fine is inflicted, or if a larger reward than the fine imposed seems needed, *and in all cases in which persons are apprehended, or arms or other contraband articles seized*—

The Magistrate of the district is hereby authorized to pay rewards, at his discretion, to the persons who have contributed to the arrest of the offenders, or the seizure of the arms or other contraband articles, up to the limit of Rs. 100 in each case, and up to Rs. 500 with the sanction of the Commissioner of the division. Rewards exceeding Rs. 500 shall not be paid without the sanction of Government.

(*d*)—If such cases occur before a Subordinate Magistrate, he should at once forward the papers connected with the case together, with his recommendation as to the amount of the reward and the persons to whom it should be paid, to the Magistrate of the district, who will at once pass such orders thereon as shall seem required.

(*e*)—Provision for rewards under this rule should be made by Magistrates in their district budgets; but rewards to *informers*, who bring to light breaches of the Arms Act should not be provided for under a separate budget head, but charged to the provision made under "Police" for rewards to those who arrest or give information leading to the arrest of offenders against the criminal law generally: the usual reward rolls in these cases will be forwarded to office of Inspector-General of Police for countersignature and publication in Police Gazette, to enable a check to be kept on disbursements from budget head rewards (para 32. Police Manual).

Circular No. 38, dated 5th May, 1879.

VIII—Every Magistrate shall keep a register of the licenses granted by him under rule 11 of the rules framed by the Government of India to manufacture, convert or sell or keep arms, ammunition and military stores. Such register shall be in the form E annexed. A copy of this register shall be furnished by the Magistrate to the District Superintendent of Police.

The District Superintendent of Police will furnish to each officer in charge of a police-station an extract, columns 1 to 6, giving the names of the persons living within his jurisdiction who hold licenses. And each Circle Inspector shall receive from the District Superintendent of Police an extract giving the names of all persons living in his circle who hold licenses.

Every Inspector, when making the inspection directed in rule II, shall enter in his copy of the register, in one of the subordinate columns of column 8, the date on which he made the inspection. If the inspection disclose no irregularity or breach of the rules, no report will be made. But if, at the inspection, any fact is brought to light which it is advisable that the Magistrate shall know, the Inspector shall send a special report to the Magistrate, through the District Superintendent of Police, noting in the column of remarks in his register the date on which the report was sent.

Every Subordinate Magistrate, District Superintendent of Police and Assistant District Superintendent, making an inspection as directed in rule II, shall send to the Magistrate of the district a report of the result of his inspection, for incorporation in the register, column 8 (5).

At the close of the calendar year the Circle Inspectors will send their registers to the District Superintendent of Police for transmission to the Magistrate, who will enter in his register the facts recorded by the Inspectors opposite to the name of each licensee.

IX—A register in the form F shall be kept by the Magistrate of all licenses to keep and sell arms, ammunition and military stores, and the same rules shall, *mutatis mutandis*, be observed with regard to this register as are laid down in rule VIII for the register in form E.

X—Separate registers in the forms G, H, J, shall be kept by Magistrates of the licenses granted under rules 13, 15 and 16, respectively, of the rules framed by the Government of India.

The Magistrate will supply a copy of each of these to the District Superintendent of Police. The District Superintendent will furnish to each officer in charge of a police-station an extract giving the parts that concern his jurisdiction.

XI—Licenses to possess arms in districts which have not been disarmed, granted under rule 15 of the rules framed by the Government of India, shall be valid for a period of three years.

XII—Weapons for which licenses have been granted under rule 16 shall ordinarily be inspected by a Magistrate while on tour, or by the tahsíldár, if invested with magisterial powers. The fact of the inspection shall be endorsed on the license, and a report sent to the head-quarters, to be entered in column 9 of the register opposite the name of each licensee, year by year.

FORM A.

Store book of , son of , caste ,
resident of mauza , pargana , district ,
licensed to manufacture, convert or sell or keep arms, ammunition and military stores.

1	2	Description.								
		3			4				5	6
		Firearms.			*Other weapons.*					
Date.		Guns.	Pistols.	Others.	Swords.	Bayonets.	Daggers.	Others.	Ammunition.	Military stores.
January 1st	In store ...									
	Added to store,									
	Disposed of ...									
January 2nd...	In store ...									

NOTE.—Details not provided for in columns 3, 4, 5, 6, should be entered in MS.

FORM B.

Store book of , son of , caste ,
resident of mauza , pargana , district ,
licensed to keep and sell arms, ammunition and military stores.

1	2	Description.								
		3			4				5	6
		Firearms.			*Other weapons.*					
Date.		Guns.	Pistols.	Others.	Swords.	Bayonets.	Daggers.	Others.	Ammunition.	Military stores.
January 1st	In store ...									
	Added to store,									
	Disposed of ...									
January 2nd...	In store ...									

NOTE.—Details not provided for in columns 3, 4, 5, 6, should be entered in MS.

FORM C.

Day book of , son of , caste , resident of mauza , pargana , district , licensed to manufacture, convert or sell or keep arms, ammunition, or military stores.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Date.	Name of purchaser, with father's name	Caste.	Residence.	Articles purchased.	Price paid.

FORM D.

Day book of , son of , caste , resident of mauza , pargana , district , licensed to keep and sell arms, ammunition, and military stores.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Date.	Name of purchaser, with father's name.	Caste.	Residence.	Articles purchased.	Price paid.

Form E.

Register of licenses to manufacture, convert or sell or keep Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores in district

1	2	3	4	5	6	7					8
						Result of inspections.					
Tahsil.	No.	Name of licensee.	Father's name, caste, &c.	Place of business.	Date.	By Inspector of Police.				By Magistrate or Superintendents of Police.	Remarks.
						Quarter—					
						1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.		

Form F.

Register of licenses to keep and sell Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores. District

1	2	3	4	5	6	7					8
						Result of inspections.					
Tahsil.	No.	Name of licensee.	Father's name, caste, &c.	Place of business.	Date of license.	By Inspectors of Police.				By Magistrate or Superintendents of Police.	Remarks.
						Quarter—					
						1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.		

FORM G.

Register of licenses to possess Arms or Ammunition and to go armed for purposes of sport, protection or display. District

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Tahsil.	No.	Date of license.	Name of licensee.	Father's name, caste, &c.	Residence.	No and description of weapons.	Remarks.

FORM H.

Register of licenses to possess Arms, Ammunition or Military Stores in a district which has not been disarmed. District

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Tahsil.	No.	Date of license.	Name of license-holder.	Father's name, caste, &c.	Residence.	Description of weapons.	Where to be kept.	Date of expiry of license.

FORM J.

Register of licenses to possess Arms and Ammunition for the purpose of destroying wild animals in district

Tahsil.	No.	Date.	Name of license-holder.	Father's name, caste, &c.	Residence.	Place for which license is valid.	Weapon.	Date of expiry of license.	Note of Magistrate inspecting weapon and license. Years.					Remarks.
									1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th	5th.	

Arms licenses. Rules for the treatment of records relating to—
G. O. No. $\frac{1718}{VI-351-14}$, dated 15th December, 1884, Judicial (Criminal) Department.

THE following rules are laid down for the treatment of records relating to arms licenses.

I—Applications for licenses shall, if the license be granted, be kept for one year from the date of the expiry of the license, whether the license be annual or quinquennial. Thus an application presented in December, 1884, for a license to carry arms in 1885 may be destroyed after December, 1886. If the application is refused, it shall be retained for three years from the date of refusal.

II—Papers regarding the deposit of arms in police-stations under the provisions of section 16 of the Act shall be kept for five years from the date of the order of deposit.

III—Papers regarding the cancelling or suspension of licenses (section 18 of the Act), shall be kept for three years, unless there is any special reason for their retention for a longer period.

It should be understood that these rules do not affect any papers forming part of the record in criminal and police cases, and dealt with as such under the rules of the High Court or Judicial Commissioner, or of the Police Department.

Annual Report—
Circular No. 123, dated 5th September, 1879, No. 256A, dated 3rd October, 1880; and G. O. No. 997, dated 27th July, 1881.

MAGISTRATES and Deputy Commissioners should prepare, at the close of each calendar year, and submit to the Commissioner, a report on the working of the Act during the year. This report should notice briefly the results of the various inspections prescribed by Notification No. 229½, dated 29th February, 1879, convictions and punishments—particularly where special circumstances were held to justify very light or very severe sentences—rewards granted, any great increase or decrease in the number of licenses granted; and generally any facts of importance connected with the working of this Act. The annexed forms should be filled in and submitted with the report; and a subsidiary statement should be added showing (*a*) the changes that have taken place in the list of persons exempted by the Local Government under clause (10) of India's Notification No. 518, dated 6th March, 1878; and (*b*) the changes that have taken place in the district list of those exempted under other clauses of that notification, excepting those exempted in virtue of their nationality, or the (*paid*) office they hold under Government.

It is the Commissioner's duty to review the district reports of his division, and to pass suitable orders on such matters, falling within his province, as require them. He should then prepare a divisional report, with the necessary statements, and submit it (and not the district reports) to Government by the 1st of March. If any of the required information is wanting, the Commissioner should call for it before submitting his report. Recommendations for exemption should be made the subject of a *separate* annual reference; a list of these recommendations should be submitted to the Commissioner at the same time as the annual report, but should not be included in it. Commissioners can then prepare divisional lists and submit them for the orders of Government.

FORM K.

Return of licenses granted under Act XI of 1878 *in the district of* *for the year*

Serial No.	Detail of licenses.	No of licenses in force last year.	Operations of the year.			No. in force at end of present year.	Number of weapons covered by licenses shown in column 5..			Remarks by Magistrate.	Remarks by Commissioner.
			New licenses.	Renewed licenses.	Revoked or suspended.		Firearms.	Swords.	Other weapons.		
1	In form I, to import, transports or posses cannon, &c.										
2	In form II, to transport arms, ammunition or military stores.										
3	In form V. to export by land or river. ...										
4	In form VI, to manufacture, convert, or sell or keep.										
5	In form VIII, to keep and sell. ..										
6	In form VIII, to possess arms and ammunition and to go armed for purposes of sport, protection or display.										
7	In form VIII (*a*), to manufacture and sell fireworks.										
8	In form IX, to go armed on a journey. ...										
9	In form X, to possess arms, ammunition or military stores in a district which has not been disarmed.										
10	In form XI., to possess arms or ammunition for the purpose of destroying wild animals.										

FORM L.

Annual statement of the operation of the Arms Act, XI of 1878, in the district of *for the year*

No. of persons punished under—															Total punished (columns 1 to 14).	No. and description of weapons confiscated.								Value of fines imposed and realized.	Amount paid as rewards to informers, &c.		Remarks.
Section 19, for offences under—									Section 20, for secret breaches.	Section 21, for breach of license.	Section 22, for knowingly purchasing from an unlicensed person or delivering to person not authorized to possess.	Section 23, for breach of rule.	Section 28, for failure to give information as required in section 28.			Rifles.	Smooth-bore guns.	Pistols.	Swords.	Bayonets.	Daggers or knives.	Spears.	Others.		(a) From fines.	(b) From police reward budget.	
Clause a.	Clause b.	Clause c.	Clause d.	Clause e.	Clause f.	Clause g.	Clause h.	Clause i.																			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27

Arms Act. Information as to offences under—must be given in certain cases.
Circular No. 23, dated 27th February, 1879.

ALL Magistrates are requested to cause the provisions of section 28 of the Arms Act, XI of 1878, to be widely notified in their district, in order that the public may be made aware of the responsibility that the law now imposes on them with regard to giving information of offences under the Act. The rules framed by this Government provide for the payment of rewards to all persons who may give information of the commission of offences, or who may assist in the arrest of offenders or the seizure of contraband articles. These provisions should be notified at every tahsíli and police-station in each district, that all persons may know the risks that they run by omitting to give information of offences, and the rewards which may be earned by co-operating with the authorities.

All public carriers in each district should be informed of the responsibilities which are now specially imposed upon them by the second clause of section 28, with regard to packages or bales in transit which are suspected to contain arms, ammunition or military stores, in respect of which an offence against the Act has been or is being committed.

Arms Act schedule. Explanation of—
Circular No. 129, dated 19th September, 1879.

DOUBTS having arisen in regard to the liability of the articles named on the margin to duty under the Arms Act, 1878, it has been decided that as a powder flask is a tool employed in loading a firearm, it falls under the definition given in clause 8, schedule II of the Arms Act; and that as shot pouches and capping machines for muzzle-loaders fall under the same category, they are liable to payment of the duty specified in that schedule.

(1) Powder flasks.
(2) Shot pouches.
(3) Capping machines for muzzle-loaders.
(4) Bullet moulds.

India's No. 1630, dated 7th October, 188.

In regard, however, to bullet-moulds, this decision does not apply, since bullet-moulds are not articles employed in the process of loading, but machines for manufacturing ammunition. Iron droppings or pellets known as "búnda" and used by native shikaris instead of shot, are ammunition within the definition of the Arms Act, 1878.

India's No. 1814, dated 19th December, 1883.

It has been decided that bird-shot shall not be regarded as ammunition for the purposes either of the Arms Act or of the Tariff Act. For the purposes of the latter Act it shall, in accordance with the prevailing practice, be classed under the head of the metals.

Duties under Arms Act. Remissions and refunds of—
India's No. $\frac{61}{1884}$, dated 18th November, 1881.

APPLICATIONS for a remission or refund of duty under section 8 of the Act may be made by three classes of persons, *viz.*, (1) persons exempted from the operation of those provisions of the law which require a license for the possession of arms; (2) persons licensed according to law to possess arms; and (3) importers who have sold

arms retail in reasonable quantities for their own private use to persons belonging to either of the above classes.

A remission or refund of duty, if asked for under section 8 of the Act by an *exempted* person, should, as a rule, be granted without question by the customs authorities. In such cases the presumption would ordinarily be that the transaction is a *bonâ fide* one; but if the amount of the consignment in any particular instance, or the circumstances of the case generally should be such as to render it doubtful whether the articles are imported in reasonable quantity for the private use of the applicant, the Collector of Customs, or other officer empowered by the Local Government in that behalf, should, under section 6 of the Act, detain the arms or ammunition until he receives the orders of the Local Government thereon. A similar procedure should be adopted in the case of applications made by persons who belong to either of the two other classes described. As regards persons licensed to possess arms, the customs authorities should further verify the fact that the arms imported or purchased correspond with the amount entered in the license, and should endorse on the license the amount of the consignment on account of which a remission or refund of duty is granted, referring doubtful cases for the orders of the Local Government under section 6 of the Act.

The following remarks on the working of the penal clauses of the Arms Act and the grant of licenses were made in the resolution on the working of the Act in 1884:—

The Lieutenant-Governor desires that Magistrates of districts will in future act systematically upon the orders given in the resolution of 1882, which are here cited marginally for ready reference. The Government considers that injudicious punishments of petty or venial offences against the Arms Act do much mischief and cause great hardship; and the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that Commissioners and Districts Magistrates will hold themselves responsible for superintending the proceedings of their subordinates in the matter. The Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner sees no reason why licenses to possess arms, especially for sport and the destruction of wild animals, should not be granted liberally to respectable landowners and to other persons of property and good repute in the country. And it is a matter of nothing more than common sense and discretion that inadvertent or immaterial breaches of the Act should receive from Magistrates no more punishment than is necessary to maintain the law.

G. O. No. $\frac{1329}{VI-125}$, dated 28th July, 1885.

As a rule, offences cognizable under the Act, which were due to ignorance or carelessness, would be sufficiently punished by a fine; and imprisonment should not be awarded unless from the character of the offender or otherwise it can fairly be presumed that the arms were kept for an unlawful purpose. Commissioners and Magistrates should continue to scrutinize the proceedings of their subordinates attentively; should take pains to see that the law is not worked harshly, and should report to Government all cases in which excessive punishments were awarded, or arms improperly confiscated.

Government of India No. 1448, dated 15th September, 1882.

Licenses may be granted to contractors and other persons, without payment of any fee, entitling the holder to possess and transport gunpowder and fuses in reasonable quantities when the same are proved to the satisfaction of the officer granting the license to be required *bonâ fide* for blasting purposes.

Government of India No. 100, dated 24th January, 1883.

Licenses may be granted to contractors and other persons, without payment of any fee, entitling the holder to transport dynamite, blasting gelatine, and detonating caps in reasonable quantities when the same are proved to the satisfaction of the officer granting the license to be required *bonâ fide* for blasting purposes. All such licenses shall be given in form XII on page 37, Part VI of the Manual.

Government of India No. tification No. 1882, dated 29th November, 1882.

The following is the rule regarding the grant of licenses for the importation or transport of lead in all districts on the external land frontier of British India and in the seaboard districts of British Burma, when such lead is required for manufacturing or industrial purposes :—

Licenses may be granted to persons, without payment of any fee, in all districts on the external land frontier of British India and in the seaboard districts of British Burma, entitling the holder to import or transport lead in reasonable quantities, when the same is proved to the satisfaction of the officer granting the license to be required *bonâ fide* for manufacturing or industrial purposes.

Returns of punishments G. O. No. $\frac{1015}{\text{VI.-38A.}}$, dated 31th May 1887.

With a view to enable Commissioners to scrutinize the working of the Arms Act in their Divisions the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner has been pleased to prescribe the following form for showing the punishments, &c., inflicted by Magistrates for breaches of the provisions of the Act. This statement should be submitted by Magistrates to Commissioners at the close of each calendar year along with the returns directed by the orders printed on page 45, and need only contain cases in which the punishment inflicted has been of a fortnight's imprisonment or more, or of Rs. 10 fine or more:—

Return showing the punishments inflicted for breaches of the Arms Act.

District.	Name of person punished.	Sanction and clause of Act under which punished.	Punishment awarded.	Remarks by Magistrates.

Transport through foreign territory, G. O. No. $\frac{1336}{VI.-66A.}$, dated 15th July, 1887.

In the transmission of arms, ammunition, and military stores from one British district to another through foreign territory the procedure prescribed is that both an export and an import license, in the regular form, should be taken out—the export license for the transmission of the consignment to foreign territory, and the import license to cover its re-conveyance into British territory.

Whenever such a case arises a copy of the original license for export should be communicated by the issuing officer to the Magistrate of the place to which the consignment is ultimately destined.

CANAL OFFICERS.

Circular No. 35, dated 17th November, 1876.

ALL canal officers exercising judicial powers should forward in the following form an abstract of the cases decided by them to the Magistrate of the district as soon as possible after the end of each month:—

Abstract of cases decided by in the district during the month of 188

Pargana.	Village.	Name of accused.	Offence (quoting Act, and Rules).	By whom reported.	Defence (if any).	Witnesses for defence examined.	Name and designation of witnesses for the prosecution.	Finding and sentence.	Duration of trial.	Remarks.

Circular No. $\frac{628}{VI-696}$, dated 13th April, 1887.

All Magistrates of canal districts in the North-Western Provinces should prepare quarterly statements in the form given below, showing the number of cases decided by canal officers in which they have exercised revisional power, and forward them to the Commissioners of their divisions for submission to Government:—

Name of accused.	Offence (quoting Acts and Rules).	Finding and sentence.	Remarks, with abstract of orders, if any, given by District Magistrate.

Supervision by District Magistrate—

No. $\frac{1660}{VI-696}$, dated 4th June, 1886.

IN the exercise of their judicial functions canal officers are entirely subordinate to the Magistrate of the district within whose jurisdiction any alleged offence was committed. To the Magistrate of the district—and to him alone—all appeals from such decisions lie.

The attention of Magistrates is invited to the revisional powers vested in them under the law, in virtue of which they may call for and examine the record of any cases decided by Subordinate Magistrates; and the Lieutenant-Governor desires that this revisional jurisdiction be constantly kept in view and acted upon at discretion. The judicial work performed by canal officers should be detailed—and commented on, when necessary—in the annual district report.

The Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner desires to remind District Magistrates that the Canal Magistrates are in the exercise of judicial functions entirely subordinate to them; and he trusts that in the future the supervision of the work of these officers will not be relaxed. A regular inspection of some of the cases disposed of by Canal Magistrates would enable Magistrates of Districts to satisfy themselves whether the Canal Magistrates, in the exercise of their magisterial duties, are acting with impartiality, promptness, and moderation.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

Execution of—in partial seclusion.
Resolution No. 465A., dated 16th April, 1875.

THE Government is in favour of an extension throughout all districts of the practice of executing capital sentences in partial seclusion. With this object, gallows enclosures have been constructed at several jails, and others will be constructed when funds can be provided.

G. O. No. 736A., dated 25th May, 1875.

The following are the rules prescribed for the execution of capital sentences in partial seclusion :—

I. Intimation shall be sent by the Superintendent of the jail to the Magistrate of the district on the day previous to that fixed for the execution.

II. The Magistrate of the district shall be present himself, or appoint a Joint or Assistant Magistrate to be present, at the place of execution before sunrise on the day fixed.

III. The Magistrate of the district shall instruct the District Superintendent of Police to order for duty a party from the reserve, consisting of not less than

One inspector or sub-inspector,
Two head-constables and 12 constables,

armed with muskets and having ball ammunition in their pouches.

IV. The gallows shall be erected and the rope tested in the presence of the Superintendent of the Jail on the evening before the execution, he being personally responsible that these arrangements are properly made.

V. At daybreak the naib darogah of the jail and two warders shall be posted at the outer door of the gallows enclosure, and shall be directed to admit within the enclosure all males of mature age and respectable deportment who may ask to be admitted, up to the number of 300.

VI. As soon as the Magistrate or his Assistant, the Medical Superintendent of the Jail, the Native Doctor, and the extra police guard have taken their places in the inner enclosure in front of the gallows, the criminal shall be brought from the condemned cell in the jail under the charge of the jailor or darogah, and guarded by the head-constable and the four constables who have been on duty over him, and he shall be conveyed through a special wicket in the gallows enclosure wall to the foot of the gallows.

VII. His handcuffs shall then be removed and his arms be pinioned behind his back, after which his leg-irons shall be struck off.

VIII. Before mounting the scaffold the criminal shall be identified by the Superintendent of the prison and the Jailor as

the individual named in the warrant of execution, which warrant shall then be read over by the Superintendent in English, and by the darogah or other official in the vernacular.

IX. The body shall remain suspended for one hour, and after being taken down shall be viewed by the medical Superintendent, who shall certify that life is extinct and shall return the warrant of execution to the Judge with an endorsement to the effect that the sentence has been carried out.

CHEMICAL EXAMINER.

Duties of—
Circular No. 25A., dated 15th June, 1877.

THE following instructions have been issued regarding the transmission of substances to the Chemical Examiner for analysis, and the duties thereby devolving on district officers. This circular cancels all previous orders of Government on the subject :—

1. Substances ought not to be sent to the Chemical Examiner for analysis when there is neither a reasonable suspicion that poison has been used, nor anything in the *post-mortem* examination of the bodies leading to such a supposition. Magistrates should limit their references to that officer to cases of urgent necessity, and in which the local medical officer cannot afford the information required.

2. Civil Surgeons and Superintendents of Police are to remember that the duty of making a reference to the Chemical Examiner, and of requiring that officer to make a report, which shall be admissible under section 510 of the Criminal Procedure Code, is one which lies solely within the province of the Magistrate conducting the enquiry, for which information on the character of the suspected substance is required. Such references should not under any circumstances be made by them directly.

3. The duty of preparing and despatching the subjects sent for analysis devolves on the medical officer. In discharging it, careful attention should be paid to the directions detailed below. The cost of preparation and packing and postage should be charged in the Magistrate's contingent bill.

(Revised) Circular No. 63, dated 5th October, 1880.

(i.)—The suspected *viscus* or other portion of the body to be sent for examination should be enclosed in a glass bottle or jar, fitted with a stopper or sound cork.

(ii.)—If liable to decomposition, it should be immersed in methylated spirits of wine, which should be used in the proportion of one-third of the bulk of the material.

N.B.—The use of spirits of wine in packing *viscera* should be invariable, whether the season is hot or cold, and care should be taken that common bazár spirit is not used.

(iii.)—The stopper or cork should be carefully tied down with bladder or leather and sealed. To ascertain that it has been securely closed, the bottle or jar should be placed for some minutes with its mouth down.

(iv.)—The glass bottle or jar should then be placed in a strong wooden or tin box, which should be large enough to allow of a layer of raw cotton, at least three-fourths of an inch thick, being put between the bottle or the jar and the box.

(v.)—The box itself should be encased in common *garah* cloth, which should be sealed in accordance with the usual rules of the post-office as to parcels.

(vi.)—Despatching officers will be held personally responsible that these instructions are carefully followed. Whenever practicable, such parcels should be packed under the immediate supervision of the District Civil Surgeon.

(vii.)—At all stations where there is a District Civil Surgeon, the parcel should invariably be sent to the post-office by that officer, and not by a subordinate officer; but where there is no Civil Surgeon, they may be sent through the sub-divisional officer.

(viii.)—A declaration of contents to the officials of the Postal Department is unnecessary and should not be made.

4. Great care should be used in packing all substances sent to the Chemical Examiner, otherwise the success of the analysis is endangered, while the transmission of decomposed matter through the post in vessels which leak is most offensive and dangerous to the officers of the Postal Department, and might justify the prosecution of the sender under section 42 of the Postal Code. The Chemical Examiner is directed to report the names of any officers who offend against these instructions.

5. All officers requiring substances to be analysed in which the quantities of constituents have to be determined, such as potable waters, should remember that such analysis occupy a great deal of time, and that therefore no needless analysis should be called for. Care should be exercised to diminish the number of samples to be analysed as much as possible. A certificate in every case should be obtained from the Magistrate of the district that the analysis is absolutely necessary. Without it the Chemical Examiner is empowered to decline undertaking the analysis.

Chemical Examiner's No. 3, dated 28th January, 1880.

6. If the Civil Surgeon can give a decided opinion regarding stains supposed to be those of blood, it is unnecessary to refer to the Chemical Examiner; but if the Civil Surgeon is unable to settle the question, and if evidence on it is *very* desirable, it should be referred to the Chemical Examiner; but there is no trustworthy process for the distinguishing of human blood from that of the lower mammalian animals, and although the blood of birds, fishes, and reptiles can be distinguished from that of man, yet that of the mammalian animals, except the camel, cannot be so distinguished.

7. Besides a copy of the *post-mortem* examination, the Chemical Examiner should be furnished with replies to the following queries:—

(*a.*)—What interval was there between the last time that the person who is supposed to have been poisoned, ate or drank anything and the first appearance of symptoms of poisoning?

(*b.*)—What interval was there between the last time of eating or drinking and the death of the person (if death occurred)?

(*c.*)—Did the person move from the place where the first symptoms were noticed? If so, how far did he go?

(*d.*)—What were the first symptoms?

(*e.*)—Did vomiting or purging occur?

(*f.*)—Did the person become drowsy or fall asleep?

(*g.*)—Were any cramps or twitching of the limbs observed or tingling of the skin or throat complained of?

(*h.*)—Mention any other symptoms noticed.

CHILD MURDER.

Procedure to be observed in submitting for the orders of Government the records of cases of women convicted of—

Home Department Resolution No. $\frac{15}{1105\text{-}17}$, dated 26th September, 1879.

G. O. No. $\frac{362}{\text{VI}-142\text{-}1}$, dated 5th March, 1885.

THE records of cases in which women are convicted of murdering their illegitimate children under circumstances that suggest a commutation of the punishment prescribed by the law for murder, shall be submitted for the orders of the Government by Sessions Judges direct, except where the Judge of the Court of appeal or reference desires, in a case that has come under his notice, that a recommendation for mercy should be made. The following procedure in such cases is therefore prescribed for adoption :—

(*a*) In cases where sentence of death is passed, a copy of the orders of the High Court or the Judicial Commissioner on the reference made to the Court should be submitted to the Government as soon as that order has been certified to by the Sessions Judge. The Government will then, if necessary, call for the record.

(*b*) In cases where a sentence short of death is passed, the record should be submitted to the Government at the expiration of six months from the date of conviction, with a copy of any order that may have been passed during that period by the High Court or by the Judicial Commissioner.

In order that such cases may not be lost sight of, a register should be kept up in the following form, in which all such cases should be entered :—

1	2		3		4	5	6	7	8	9
Date of conviction.	*Submission of record to High Court or Judicial Commissioner.*		*Order of High Court or Judicial Commissioner.*		Date of submission of that order to Government (where sentence was capital).	Date of return of record by High Court or Judicial Commissioner.	Date of submission of record to Government.	Date of return of record by Government.	Order passed by Government.	Remarks.
	Date.	Whether on reference, appeal, or revision.	Date.	Substance.						

DESERTERS.

Publication of return of—
Circular No. 2, dated 10th January, 1868.

RETURNS of deserters from British regiments in India are published in the *Gazette of India* and republished in the Gazette of these provinces. These returns should be perused and noted by magisterial officers in order to proceedings being taken, if necessary, under section 34 of the Mutiny Act, the provisions of which section should be carefully observed.

Treatment of Europeans suspected to be—
Circular No. 2A., dated 21st January, 1870. (G. G. O. Home Dept. No. 1850, dated 21st December, 1869.)

WHEN a European surrenders himself as a deserter from a regiment, the procedure laid down in the 34th section of the Mutiny Act should be followed by Justices of the Peace, and in no case should a man be committed to take his trial as a deserter, or be treated as such, merely on his own confession. In two recent instances Europeans have been treated by the civil authorities as deserters on the mere confession of the men themselves, and without any corroborative evidence as required by the Act.

Procedure on apprehension of—
India's No. $\frac{6}{900}$, dated 17th November, 1881.

A CASE having recently occurred in which a European was apprehended by the police and made over to the military authorities on suspicion of being a deserter, without having first been duly committed as such by a Magistrate, the attention of all officers is called to the following section 154 of the Army Discipline and Regulation Act, 1881.

Apprehension of deserters.

"154. With respect to deserters, the following provisions shall have effect :—

"(1) Upon reasonable suspicion that a person is a deserter, it shall be lawful for any constable, or if no constable can be immediately met with, then for any officer or soldier or other person, to apprehend such suspected person, and forthwith to bring him before a Court of summary jurisdiction.

"(2) Where a person is brought before a Court of summary jurisdiction charged with being a deserter under this Act, such Court may deal with the case in like manner as if such person were brought before the Court charged with an indictable offence, or in Scotland, an offence :

"(3) The Court if satisfied either by evidence on oath or by the confession of such person that he is a deserter, shall forthwith, as it may seem to the Court most expedient with regard to his safe custody, cause him either to be delivered into military custody in such manner as the Court may deem most expedient, or until he can be so delivered, to be committed to some prison, police-station, or other place legally provided for the confinement of persons in custody for such reasonable time as appears to the Court reasonably necessary for the purpose of delivering him into military custody.

"(4) Where the person confessed himself to be a deserter, and evidence of the truth or falsehood of such confession is not then forthcoming, the Court shall remand such person for the purpose of obtaining information as to the truth or falsehood of the said confession; and for that purpose the Court shall transmit, if sitting in the United Kingdom to a Secretary of State, and if in India to the General or other officer commanding the forces in the military district or station where the Court sits, and if in a Colony to the General or other officer commanding the forces in that Colony a return (in this Act referred to as a descriptive return) containing such particulars and being in such form as is specified in the fifth schedule of this Act, or as may be from time to time directed by a Secretary of State.

"(5) The Court may from time to time remand the said person for a period not exceeding eight days in each instance, and not exceeding in the whole such period as appears to the Court reasonably necessary for the purpose of obtaining the said information.

"(6) Where the Court causes a person either to be delivered into military custody, or to be committed as a deserter, the Court shall send, if in the United Kingdom to a Secretary of State, and if in India or a Colony to the General or other officer commanding as aforesaid, a descriptive return in relation to such deserter, for which the Clerk of the Court shall be entitled to a fee of two shillings:

"(7) A Secretary of State shall direct payment of the said fee."

EUROPEANS.

Trial of—officers and soldiers.
Circular No. 12A., dated 30th March, 1869.

CASES against British officers and soldiers which, coming under the 101st section of the Mutiny Act, may be tried by general courts-martial, as involving offences which, if committed in England, would be felony, may be transferred to the civil jurisdiction.

No cases are to be transferred except on the recommendation of the Judge Advocate-General, subject to the decision of the Commander-in-Chief.

Custody of—committed to the High Court.
Circular No. 6A., dated 29th May, 1872.

EUROPEAN British subjects committed for trial by the High Court should always be sent to the Allahabad lock-up, the warrants of detention being addressed to the Magistrate of Allahabad.

EVIDENCE.

Record of—in Oudh.
G. O. No. 742, dated 30th April, 1883.

UNDER the provisions of section 357, Act X of 1882, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct that, in the Province of Oudh, the evidence of witnesses in every judicial proceeding shall be taken down by the Sessions Judge or Magistrate with his own hand in the English language or in his own mother-tongue, unless he is prevented by any sufficient reason from taking down the evidence of any witness, in which case he shall record the reason of his inability to do so, and shall cause the evidence to be taken down in writing from his dictation in open Court.

EXPLOSIVES.

Rules for transport and import of explosives— Home Department No. 1417, dated 24th June, 1887.

(1) In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following Rules to regulate the transport and importation of explosives.

(2) These Rules extend to the whole of British India, but nothing in the Rules relating to the transport of explosives shall apply in any Port as defined in the Indian Ports Act, 1875, for which the Local Government may have made or may make special rules under the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, to regulate the transport of explosives therein.

Preliminary.

Section 14 of the Indian Explosives Act IV of 1884 :

Nothing in this Act shall apply to the manufacture, possession, use, sale, transport, or importation of any explosive—

(*a*) by order of the Government, or

(*b*) by any person employed under the Government in the execution of this Act, or as a keeper of a magazine, artizan, soldier, sailor, policeman, or otherwise, or enrolled as a Volunteer under the Indian Volunteers Act, 1869, in the course of his employment or duty as such.

1. For the purposes of these rules, explosives shall be classified as follows, namely :—

Class 1	Gunpowder.
Class 2	Nitrate-mixture.
Class 3	Nitro-compound.
Class 4	Chlorate-mixture.
Class 5	Fulminate.
Class 6	Ammunition.
Class 7	Firework.

And when an explosive falls within the description of more than one class, it shall be deemed to belong exclusively to the latest of the classes within the description of which it falls.

Class 1.—*Gunpowder Class.*

The term "gunpowder" means exclusively gunpowder ordinarily so called.

Class 2.—*Nitrate-mixture Class.*

The term "nitrate-mixture" means any preparation other than gunpowder ordinarily so called, formed by the mechanical

mixture of a nitrate with any form of carbon or with any carbonaceous substance not possessed of explosive properties, whether sulphur be or be not added to such preparation, and whether such preparation be or be not mechanically mixed with any other non-explosive substance.

The nitrate-mixture class comprises such explosives as—

Pyrolithe,
Pudrolithe.
Poudre saxifragine.

and any preparation coming within the above definition.

CLASS 3.—*Nitro-compound Class.*

The term "nitro-compound" means any chemical compound possessed of explosive properties, or capable of combining with metals to form an explosive compound, which is produced by the chemical action of nitric acid (whether mixed or not with sulphuric acid) or of a nitrate mixed with sulphuric acid upon any carbonaceous substance, whether such compound is mechanically mixed with other substances or not.

The nitro-compound class has two divisions.

Division 1 comprises such explosives as—

Nitro-glycerine,	Dualine,
Dynamite,	Glyoxiline,
Lithofracteur,	Methylic nitrate,

and any chemical compound or mechanically mixed preparation which consists, either wholly or partly, of nitro-glycerine or some other liquid nitro-compound.

Division 2 comprises such explosives as—

Guncotton ordinarily so called.	Cotton gunpowder,
Gunpaper,	Schultz's powder,
Xyloidine,	Nitro-mannite,
Gun sawdust,	Picrates,
Nitrated guncotton,	Picric powder,

Tonite (or cotton-powder),

and any nitro-compound as before defined which is not comprised in the first division.

CLASS 4.—*Chlorate mixture Class.*

The term "chlorate-mixture" means any explosive containing a chlorate.

The chlorate-mixture class has two divisions.

Division 1 comprises such explosives as—

Horsley's blasting powder,
Brain's blasting powder,

and any chlorate preparation which consists partly of nitro-glycerine or of some other liquid nitro-compound.

Division 2 comprises such explosives as—

Horsley's original blasting powder.	Hochstadter's blasting charges,
Erhard's powder,	Richen's blasting charges,
Reverley's powder,	Teutonite,

Chlorated guncotton.

and any chlorate-mixture as before defined which is not comprised in the first division.

CLASS 5.—*Fulminate Class.*

The term "fulminate" means any chemical compound or mechanical mixture, whether included in the foregoing classes or not, which, from its great susceptibility to detonation, is suitable for employment in percussion-caps or any other appliances for developing detonation, or which from its extreme sensibility to explosion, and from its great instability (that is to say readiness to undergo decomposition from very slight exciting causes), is especially dangerous.

This class consists of two divisions.

Division I comprises such compounds as the fulminates of silver and of mercury and preparations of these substances, such as are used in percussion caps, and any preparation consisting of a mixture of a chlorate with phosphorus, or certain descriptions of phosphorus compounds, with or without the addition of carbonaceous matter, and any preparation consisting of a mixture of a chlorate with sulphur, or with a sulphurate, with or without carbonaceous matter.

Division 2 comprises such substances as the chloride and the iodide of nitrogen fulminating gold and silver, diazobenzol, and the nitrate of diazobenzol.

CLASS 6.—*Ammunition Class.*

The term "ammunition" means an explosive of any of the foregoing classes when enclosed in any case or contrivance, or otherwise adapted or prepared so as to form a cartridge or charge for small arms, cannon, or any orther weapon, or for blasting, or to form any safety or other fuze for blasting or for shells or to form any tube for firing explosives, or to form a percussion-cap, a detonator, a fog-signal, a shell, a torpedo, a war-rocket, or other contrivance other than a firework.

The term "percussion-cap" does not include a detonator.

The term "detonator" means a capsule or case which is of such strength and construction, and contains an explosive of the fulminate-explosive class in such quantity that the explosion of one capsule or case will communicate the explosion to other like capsules or cases.

The term "safety fuze" means a fuze for blasting which burns and does not explode, and which does not contain its own means of ignition, and which is of such strength and construction and contains an explosive in such quantity that the burning of such fuze will not communicate laterally with other like fuzes.

The expression "safety cartridges" means cartridges for small arms of which the cases can be extracted from the small-arm after firing, and which are so closed as to prevent any explosion in one cartridge being communicated to other cartridges.

The ammunition class has three Divisions.

Division I comprises exclusively—

Safety cartridges	Railway fog-signals,
Safety fuzes for blasting	Percussion-caps.

Division 2 comprises any ammunition as before defined which does not contain its own means of ignition and is not included in division I, such as—

Cartridges for small-arms, which are not safety cartridges,

Cartridges and charges for cannon, shells, mines, blasting, or other like purposes,

Shells and torpedoes containing any explosive,

Fuzes for blasting which are not safety fuzes,

Fuzes for shells.

Tubes for firing explosives,

War-rockets,

which do not contain their own means of ignition.

Division 3 comprises any ammunition as before defined which contains its own means of ignition and is not included in division 1, such as—

Detonators,

Cartridges for small-arms which are not safety cartridges,

Fuzes for blasting which are not safety fuzes,

Fuzes for shells,

Tubes for firing explosives,

which do contain their own means of ignition.

By ammunition containing its own means of ignition is meant ammunition having an arrangement, whether attached to it or forming part of it, which is adapted to explode or fire the same by friction or percussioan.

CLASS 7.—*Firework Class.*

The term "firework" comprises firework composition and manufactured fireworks.

Division I.—The term "firework composition" means any chemical compound or mechanically mixed preparation of an explosive or inflammable nature which is used for the purpose of making manufactured fireworks, and is not included in the former classes of explosives, and also any coloured fire composition.

Division 2.—The term "manufactured firework" means any explosive of the foregoing classes and any firework composition, when such explosive or composition is enclosed in any case or contrivance, or is otherwise manufactured so as to form a squib, cracker, serpent, rocket (other than a war-rocket), maroon, star, lance, wheel, Chinese fire, Roman candle, or other article adapted for the production of pyrotechnic effects or pyrotechnic signals.

TRANSPORT.

(*a*) *Packing.*

2. The following general rules shall be observed with respect to the packing of explosives for conveyance:

I.—Each class of explosive shall be separately packed.

II.—An explosive, not being an explosive of the 5th (fulminate) class or of the 2nd and 3rd divisions of the 6th (ammunition) class or of the 1st division of the 7th (firework) class, shall, if not exceeding 5lbs. in quantity, be contained in a substantial case, bag, canister, or other receptacle made and closed so as to prevent the explosive from escaping.

III.—An explosive of the 1st (gunpowder) class, which is intended to be used for blasting purposes, may be carried in barrels covered with waxcloth or gunny.

IV.—In every other case the explosive shall be contained in a double package. The inner package shall be a substantial case, bag, canister, or other receptacle made and closed so as to prevent the explosive from escaping, and the outer package shall be a box, barrel, or case of wood or metal or other solid material, and shall be of such strength, construction, and character, that will not be broken or accidentally opened, or become defective or

insecure whilst being conveyed, and will not allow the explosive to escape. Provided as follows :—

(*a*) If the explosive is explosive of the 1st (or gunpowder) class or is explosive of the 2nd nitrate (mixture) class or is guncotton or other explosive of the 2nd division of the 3rd (nitro-compound) class, the quantity of explosive in any one outer package shall not, in the case of explosive of the first two classes, exceed 100lbs., and in the case of the last 50lbs. ; and if the explosive be guncotton, it shall be carried thoroughly saturated with water.

(*b*) If the explosive belongs to the 1st division of the 3rd (nitro-compound) class or to the 4th (chlorate-mixture) class, the inner package shall be without any metal in its construction, and the inner or outer package or both shall be thoroughly waterproof. No one of the inner packages shall contain more than 10lbs., and the aggregate quantity of the explosive in any one outer package shall not exceed 50lbs.

(*c*) If the explosive belongs to the 5th (fulminate) class, it shall be packed in such manner as the Governor-General in Council may specially direct.

(*d*) If the explosive belongs to the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class or is any explosive of the 2nd division, an outer package shall not be required, but it may be contained in quantity not exceeding 100lbs., in a single package, which shall be a box, barrel, or case, not less than ¾ths of an inch in thickness, of such strength, construction, and character, as will not be broken or accidentally opened or become defective or insecure whilst being conveyed, and will not allow the explosive to escape.

(*e*) If the explosive belongs to the 3rd division of the 6th (ammunition) class, it shall be packed in a double package. The inner package shall not contain more than 2lbs. of such explosive, and no more than 50lbs. shall be contained in the outer package.

(*f*) If the explosive belongs to the 1st division of the 7th (firework) class, it shall be contained in a double package. The inner package shall be a substantial canister, case, or other receptacle hermetically closed, and containing no more than 1lb. of explosive, and no more than 20lbs. shall be contained in outer package ; and

(g) If the explosive belongs to the 2nd division of the 7th (firework) class, it shall be contained in a box, barrel, or case of wood, metal, or other solid material, and of such strength, construction, and character that it will not be broken or accidentally opened, or become defective or insecure whilst being conveyed, and will not allow any explosive to escape, and the quantity of explosive in any one package shall not exceed 100lbs.

V.—Whatever be the amount of the explosive, and to whatever class or division of a class it belongs, the following conditions shall be observed :—

(a) The interior of every package, whether single or double, shall be kept free from grit and otherwise clean;

(b) every package, whether single or double, when actually used for the packing of explosive, shall not be used for the packing of any other explosive of the same or any other class or for any other purpose;

(c) there shall not be any iron or steel in the construction of any such single package or inner or outer package unless the same is effectually covered with tin, zinc, or other suitable material;

(d) on the outermost package there shall be affixed, in conspicuous characters, by means of a brand or securely attached label or mark, the word "Explosive," followed by the name of the explosive or other description of the contents, and the name and address of the owners or sender; and

(e) the amount of explosive in any single package, or, if there is a double package, in any one outer package, shall not exceed the amount specified in the foregoing rules, except with the consent of, and under conditions to be approved by, an officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf.

3. If any person commits a breach of any of the foregoing rules relating to the packing of explosives for conveyance, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to Rs. 1,000.

(b) *Mode of Conveyance.*

4. The following general rules shall be observed with respect to the conveyance of explosives :—

I.—No explosive shall be conveyed from place to place unless packed in the manner provided for in the foregoing rules.

II.—There shall not be conveyed in any carriage or vessel, which is being used for the conveyance of an explosive, any explosive of a different class and division, of whatsoever nature, which contains its own means of ignition, unless it be sufficiently separated therefrom to prevent any fire or explosion which may take place in one such explosive being communicated to another.

III.—No explosive shall be loaded or unloaded except between sunrise and sunset.

IV.—Whilst the explosive is being loaded on or unloaded out of any carriage or vessel, no fire or artificial light, nor any article which is liable to cause or communicate fire or explosion (such as charcoal, lucifer-matches, articles for striking a light, petroleum to which the Patroleum Act or any Act repealing or amending the same applies, or any spirit or oil or substance that gives forth an inflammable vapour at a temperature below 100° Fahrenheit) shall be, or shall be allowed to be, brought, had, or used dangerously near to such carriage, ship, or boat, and no smoking shall be allowed in, on, or dangerously near to the same: provided that when the use of a light for the purpose of such loading or unloading is unavoidable, a lamp of such construction, position, or character as not to cause any danger from fire or explosion may be used; and no person while handling any explosive (except gunpowder, explosive of division 1, class 6, or explosive of class 7, if packed in accordance with the packing rules) shall wear boots or shoes with iron or steel nails, heels, or tips.

V.—In loading or unloading any explosive, the casks and packages containing the same shall be passed from hand to hand and not rolled upon the ground; they shall not be thrown or dropped down, but shall be carefully deposited and stowed.

VI.—The explosive shall not be conveyed except in the interior of a carriage so enclosed on all sides with wood or metal, or in the hold of a ship or boat having a close deck, so closed as effectually to protect the explosive against accident by fire from without. If the explosive cannot be so secured, it shall be completely covered with painted cloth, tarpaulin, or other suitable material, so as to effectually protect it against communication of fire.

VII.—There shall not be any iron or steel in the interior of the portion of the carriage or vessel with which the case containing the explosive is in contact, unless the same be effectually covered with leather, wood, cloth or other suitable material.

VIII.—In the stowing of explosive, due precautions shall be taken by means of a partition or otherwise, and by careful stowing, to secure such explosive from being brought into contact with, or endangered by, any other article or substance conveyed in such carriage or vessel which is liable to cause fire or explosion;

and if the explosive is dangerously affected by water, due precautions shall be taken to exclude water from coming into contact with such explosive.

IX.—The amount of explosive conveyed in any one carriage or vessel at any one time shall not exceed 2,000lbs., unless the carriage be so enclosed on all sides with wood or metal, or the vessel have a close deck so closed as effectually to protect the explosive against accident by fire from without, in which case the amount of explosive conveyed shall not exceed the following :—

In any one carriage on a railway	...	...	10 tons.
In any one other carriage ...	...	...	2 „
In any one vessel ...	...	...	20 „

NOTE.—This rule must in the case of dynamite conveyed by railway be read subject to paragraph XII. of Rule 6.

X.—Nothing in the foregoing rules (except Rule I.) shall apply to any explosive of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class, provided all due precautions are taken for the prevention of accidents.

5. The following rules shall be observed with respect to the conveyance of explosives otherwise than by public railway :

I.—No explosive shall be conveyed in a carriage or boat whilst carrying or plying for public passengers, unless the quantity be less than 5lbs., and notice has been given beforehand to the person in charge of such carriage or boat : provided that there shall not be conveyed in any such carriage or boat any explosive of the 5th (fulminate) class, or any explosive of the 3rd division of the 6th (ammunition) class or of the 1st division of the 3rd (nitro-compound) class, except—

(*i*) dynamite, which may be carried in the form of cartridges up to the limit of 5lbs., provided that no detonators are carried in the same compartment : and

(*ii*) detonators to the number of 200, provided that the amount of fulminate of mercury in the package or packages containing the detonators shall in no case exceed in the aggregate 3oz. (a certificate to this effect being given by the Agent of the Company by whom the detonators are tendered for transport) ; provided also that no dynamite is carried in the same compartment.

II.—With respect to the conveyance by carriage or vessel of explosive of the 5th (fulminate) class, or of the 3rd division of the 6th (ammunition) class, or of the 1st division of the 7th (firework) class, or of larger quantities than 5lbs. of any other explosive, the following regulations shall be observed :

(1) The person in charge of the carriage or vessel shall not drive or conduct the same in a dangerous or reckless

manner, and shall take all due precautions to avoid fire and explosion, and no person shall do any act or thing in relation to the explosive which tends to cause fire or explosion, and is not reasonably necessary for the conveyance of the explosive or for work immediately connected with such conveyance ; and a person who is intoxicated shall not have charge of any carriage or vessel conveying explosive, and shall not be permitted to be in, or on, or attending the same.

(2) A person shall not forward to any warehouseman or carrier a consignment of explosive, unless he has given notice to such warehouseman or carrier beforehand, stating the name and quantity of the explosive proposed to be conveyed, and the name and address of the proposed consignee, and has had an intimation that the warehouseman or carrier is prepared to receive the consignment; and a warehouseman or carrier shall not make such an intimation, nor receive such consignment, unless he is prepared to receive it, and forthwith to despatch the same, or to deposit it in a magazine or at a place at which a person is licensed to possess the same.

(3) The carriage or vessel conveying the explosive shall be in charge of, and constantly attended by, some competent person, or by a sufficient number of competent persons, and such persons shall not, if the amount of explosive conveyed exceed 100lbs., stop or delay for a longer time than may be reasonably necessary, or stop unnecessarily at any place where such stopping would be attended with special public danger.

6. The following rules shall be observed with respect to the conveyance of explosives by public railway :

I.—No person shall send for carriage upon any railway any consignment of an explosive, unless he has given to the officer in charge of the railway station previous notice in writing which, at the option of the Railway Administration, may extend to 48 hours, of his intention to send such consignment, and stating the true name, description, quantity, and mode of packing of the explosive proposed to be conveyed, and his own name and address, and also the name and address of the proposed consignee, and unless he has had an intimation in writing from an authorized officer of the railway that such consignment will be received.

II.—No explosive which a Railway Administration shall, by any notice or regulation for the time being in force, notify that they will not receive, shall be brought, sent, or forwarded to, or upon, any railway of the said Railway Administration.

III.—Consignments of explosives shall be sent to the forwarding station and shall be received by the railway servants, only at such times between sunrise and sunset, as the Railway Administration may appoint; and every package containing any explosive proposed to be conveyed on any railway shall immediately on arrival at the station be unloaded and placed in a safe place under the special direction of the officer in charge of the station.

IV.—An explosive must be removed by the consignee from the receiving station during the twelve hours of day light after arrival: if this condition is not strictly complied with, the Railway Administration may return the consignment to the consignor at his risk and expense. And such packages shall in the meanwhile be kept as far away from the station buildings as possible, in the wagon they were conveyed in, or, if unloaded, shall be completely covered with tarpaulins or other suitable material, and, if necessary, shall be protected by a police guard.

V.—The Railway Administration may refuse to receive any packages which they suspect to contain any explosive packed or sent in contravention of these regulations. And in case any package, which the Railway Administration suspect, shall be upon any Railway, they may open, or require to be opened, any such package, to ascertain the fact, at the risk and expense of the consignor, and may return the explosive contained in the package to the consignor at his risk and expense, keeping the packages pending such return in the manner prescribed in the preceding rule.

VI.—No explosive shall be conveyed by passenger train except of the kinds and in the manner hereinafter specified in this rule:

(*a*) Safety cartridges and percussion-caps and safety-fuze (for blasting), also fog-signals for railway use, may be conveyed by passenger train, in ordinary wagons or carriages.

(*b*) Dynamite may be carried in the form of cartridges up to the limit of 5lbs., provided that no detonators are carried in the same compartment.

(*c*) Detonators to the number of 200 may be carried, provided that in no case the amount of fulminate of mercury in the package or packages containing the detonators exceeds in the aggregate 3oz. (a certificate to this effect being given by the Agent of the Company by whom the detonators are tendered for transport), provided also that no dynamite is carried in the same compartment.

(*d*) Sporting gunpowder or non-safety cartridges packed in double cases as before provided, so long as the gunpowder is contained in one-pound tin canisters packed

in a stout wooden case with an outer covering of tin or zinc completely spark-proof, or in metal-lined cases of a pattern approved by the Railway Administration. But no outer case shall contain more than 25lbs. of gunpowder, and the total consignment of gunpowder or non-safety cartridges by one train shall not exceed 80lbs.

VII.—Not more than five carriages containing explosives shall be loaded or unloaded at any railway station, or be conveyed by any one train at any one time; and the quantity of explosive to be contained in any one carriage shall not exceed two-thirds of the normal load, unless the carriage shall be specially built and approved of by the Government of India for the conveyance of explosives. But nothing in this clause shall be held to apply to separate consignments of small-arms ammunition.

VIII.—There shall not be conveyed in the same carriage with any explosive, any lucifer or other matches, fuzees, pipelights, acids, naphtha, paraffine, petroleum to which the Petroleum Act or any Act repealing or amending the same applies, or any other volatile spirit or substance liable to give off an inflammable vapour or liable to spontaneous ignition, or to cause or communicate fire or explosion.

IX.—The consignor shall attach to the consignment note a certificate signed by an officer authorized by the Local Government in this behalf that explosive, if it is guncotton, dynamite, or blasting gelatine, is of the standard purity, and has undergone no deteriorations since its manufacture; and further in the case of dynamite, that the cartridges have been examined and show no signs of exuded nitro-glycerine. The consignor shall also certify that the cartridges have been packed in this country in accordance with the packing rules.

X.— In the case of dynamite the outer package shall be marked with the date on which the dynamite was packed, and be secured with a leaden seal in token of the inspection having been made.

XI.—The certificate referred to in Rule IX. shall be valid for six months after date, if the examination has been made between the 15th October and 31st March; but any Railway Administration which accepts dynamite for transport may demand a fresh certificate for dynamite presented for conveyance between 1st April and 15th October (both inclusive).

XII.—Packages containing dynamite shall be stowed in one layer only and secured so as to prevent movement during transit. The gross load in any one wagon shall not exceed 3 tons.

XIII.—No explosive belonging to the 5th (fulminate) class or to class VI, division 3, shall be carried in the same train with dynamite, or with any other explosive belonging to class III, division 1.

XIV.—Wagons used for the carriage of explosives shall be examined to see that they are spark-proof, and have been cleaned out before they are loaded. Hair cloth, hides, or other suitable material shall be spread on the floor of the wagon and between each layer of packages, except when packages are covered with gunny or felt, or contain small-arms ammunition packed in tin-lined service-pattern boxes.

XV.—Wagons containing explosives shall be loaded and unloaded on sidings distant as far as possible from the station buildings.

XVI.—More than three layers of packages containing explosives shall never be packed one above another, except in the case of small-arms ammunition packed in tin-lined service-pattern boxes, when such a restriction is unnecessary. The loading and unloading of explosives when once begun shall be diligently proceeded with during daylight until the same is completed.

XVII.—When the train is being marshalled, wagons loaded with explosives may be shunted by a locomotive, provided that they are separated from the engine by not less than three wagons containing no explosive nor easily inflammable substance; this precaution is not necessary with wagons specially constructed for the carriage of explosive. The speed of these movements will be restricted to 5 miles an hour; they will be superintended by a duly authorized officer, who will be held responsible for the observance of these orders. Flying shunts are strictly prohibited.

XVIII.—Wagons containing explosives shall be placed at the end of the train away from the locomotive, and shall be close coupled to one another, as well as to the adjoining wagons, and must be preceded and followed by three wagons not loaded with explosive or other traffic of an inflammable nature.

XIX.—If the wagons employed in the transport of explosive, as well as those immediately adjoining them, are provided with brakes, the brakes shall on no account be worked.

XX.—Wagons must in every case be locked when loaded with explosives.

XXI.—All operations connected with the transhipment of explosives at junction stations shall take place during daylight.

7. If any person commits a breach of any of the foregoing rules relating to the mode of conveyance of explosives, he shall be punished with a fine which may extend to Rs. 1,000.

IMPORTATION.

8. An explosive shall not be imported by sea into British India, except under and in accordance with the conditions of a license to import the explosive granted under these rules:

Provided that any explosive other than an explosive specified in Rule 11 may, previous to the grant of an importation license, if certified to be of British manufacture or, if not of British manufacture if imported from the United Kingdom and covered by the certificate granted by one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Explosives in England, be landed in accordance with such regulations as the Local Government may prescribe in this behalf, and be stored in a place set apart by the Local Government for this purpose. The Governor-General in Council may extend this privilege to any such explosive not of British manufacture regarding which he is satisfied that it has been manufactured under adequate official supervision.

Before any explosive is landed under the proviso to this rule, the consignee shall give to the Chief Customs Officer of the Port such undertaking, with or without security, as the said officer thinks sufficient, to obey, in the event of the explosive failing to satisfy the prescribed tests, such directions as to its disposal as the Local Government may see fit to prescribe.

9. If any person imports an explosive in contravention of Rule 8, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to three thousand rupees.

10. An explosive shall not be imported by sea except at the ports of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Rangoon, Calicut, Kurrachee, and Aden ; but a license to import an explosive by sea from Rangoon into the ports of Akyab, Moulmein, Sandoway, Kyouk-Phyoo, Tavoy, and Margui may be granted by the Magistrates of the Districts in which these ports are respectively situated. The fee payable in respect of each such license shall be one rupee, and the license shall be in Form A in the Schedule hereto annexed.

11. If the explosive is gunpowder or an explosive of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class or an explosive of the 7th (firework) class, the license to import the same may be granted at the ports of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, by the Commissioner of Police, and at the ports of Rangoon, Calicut, Kurrachee, and Aden by the District Magistrate.

12. The fee payable in respect of each such license shall be Rs. 10.

13. Licenses for the importation by sea of any explosive other than those specified in rule 11 shall be granted by the Local Government or by some officer specially authorized by the Local Government in this behalf.

14. No license for the importation of any explosive of the description referred to in Rule 13 shall be granted unless samples of the explosive taken, as hereinafter provided, are certified by the Chemical Examiner, or some other officer appointed by the Local

Government in this behalf, to pass the test which may from time to time be prescribed for such explosive by the Government of India.

15. On the arrival in any port at which importation of explosives is lawful of a ship having on board an explosive other than an explosive of the description referred to in Rule 11, such officer as the chief Customs Officer authorizes in this behalf shall, as soon as may be, proceed on board and obtain samples of the explosive.

The master of the ship shall give to the said officer, without charge such samples as he may require. The said officer shall affix to each such sample the name of the ship and of the consignee and such other distinguishing marks as he may think necessary, and shall forward the same to the Chemical Examiner or officer as aforesaid for report.

The Chemical Examiner or officer as aforesaid, after testing the said samples, shall without delay forward to the licensing authority, through the Chief Customs Officer, report under his signature certifying whether the explosive has satisfied the prescribed test.

16. The period for which a license to import an explosive, granted under Rule 13, shall continue in force shall not exceed such period as may seem necessary to the authority granting the license.

17. The fee payable on a license granted under Rule 13 shall be Rs. 10.

18. Every license granted under Rules 11 and 13 shall be in Form A in the Schedule hereto annexed, and shall be subject to the conditions therein prescribed, and also to such additional conditions with respect to the time and place of unloading, landing, delivery, and conveyance of the explosive, and such other conditions as may in each case be thought by the licensing officer to be necessary for the public safety or in the interests of the State.

19. If any person commits a breach of any condition subject to which a license under Rules 11 and 13 is granted, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to three thousand rupees.

GENERAL.

20. Every license granted under these rules shall be liable to be forfeited on breach of any of the conditions subject to which it is granted.

21. If a person licensed to import an explosive dies or becomes bankrupt, or becomes mentally incapable or otherwise disabled,

the person carrying on the business of such licensee shall not be liable to any penalty or forfeiture under the Act or the rules made thereunder for acting under the license during such reasonable time as may be necessary to allow him to make an application to the authority granting the license for a new license in his own name during the currency of the unexpired portion of the original license. Such new license shall be granted on the payment of one rpuee.

22. The fees leviable under these rules shall be taken in the shape of "impressed stamps." Ordinarily the applications for license or renewals of licenses shall, if not otherwise provided, be written on "impressed stamps" of value equal to the amount of fee leviable in respect of such licenses or renewals, the licenses themselves being issued on plain papers. But when the licenses themselves are written or printed on impressed stamps, the application may be on plain paper. When an application for license is written on an impressed stamp, and the license is refused, the value of the stamp will on application be refunded to the applicant.

23. When a license granted in accordance with these rules is lost, or accidentally destroyed, a duplicate may be granted to the licensee on payment of a fee of eight annas.

24. Any person holding a license, or acting under a license, granted in accordance with these rules, shall be bound to produce the same when called upon to do so by any Magistrate, or by any police officer in charge of a police station, or by any police officer of higher rank.

25. All Magistrates or other authorities acting under these rules will perform their duties, subject to the control of their executive superiors and of the Local Government.

26. Any authority empowered to grant a license under the foregoing rules may, if he thinks fit, direct by an order written on the license that it shall have the effect of a like license under the Indian Arms Act, 1878.

27. Any persons lawfully entitled under the Indian Arms Act, 1878, or the rules made thereunder, to possess any explosive coming under the head of ammunition as defined in that Act, may possess or import without license under these rules any such explosive in reasonable quantities for his own private use: but when an explosive is so imported, the Collector of Customs or any other officer empowered by the Local Government in this behalf by name or by virtue of his office may at any time detain such explosive until he receives the orders of the Local Government thereon.

FORM A.

(*See Rules* 11, 13, *and* 18.)

FEE TEN RUPEES IN STAMPS.

License to import Explosives into the Port of _____

Name, &c., and address of license holder.	Number of packages.	Explosive.			Purpose for which required.	Destination.	Period for which the license is valid.
		Description.	Weight.	Number.			
							From the _____ th of _____ to the ___ _____th of _____ _____ 188 .

_____
The _____ of _____
_____
188 .

Seal.

(Signature)
_____ of _____

Conditions.

1. This license is given subject to the provisions of "The Indian Explosives Act, 1884," and the Rules framed thereunder.

2. This license becomes void after expiry of the period named thereon.

3. This license is valid for importation only: if the articles named herein are to be transported to any place outside the Presidency Town, they must be protected by a transport license, to be issued in accordance with the Rules framed under the Indian Arms Act, 1878.

4. On the outside of each package there shall be affixed in conspicuous characters by means of a brand or securely attached label or mark the word "Explosive," followed by the name of the explosive or other description of the contents and the name and address of the owners or senders.

Government of India No. 1418, dated 24th June, 1887.

WITH reference to Rule 14 of the Rules to regulate the transport and importation of explosives, published with Home Department Notification No. 1417, dated the 24th June, 1887, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following Rule on the subject of the tests which certain explosives shall be required to pass before their importation is permitted :—

Rule.

The following explosives and none others shall be liable to be tested under these Rules :—

(1) All nitro-compounds included in class III, division I.

(2) Nitro-compounds containing guncotton included in class III, division 2.

(3) Chlorate-mixtures containing nitro-glycerine included in class IV, division 2.

2. To nitro-compound mixtures included in class III, division 1, except methylic nitrate, the following tests are applicable :

(*a*) Heat test for nitro-glycerine contained in dynamite and analogous nitro-glycerine preparation ;

(*b*) Heat test for nitro-glycerine preparations ;

(*c*) Heat test for blasting gelatine and gelatine dynamite ;

(*d*) Test for liquefaction of blasting gelatine and gelatine dynamite ;

(*e*) Test for liability to exudation of blasting gelatine and gelatine dynamite.

3. To those nitro-compound mixtures included in class III, division 2, which contain guncotton, the heat test for nitro-glycerine preparations in clause (*b*) of the preceding paragraph is applicable.

4. To those chlorate-mixtures contained in class IV, division 2, which contain nitro-glycerine, one or more of the five tests contained in paragraph 2 above are applicable, but the precise

test or tests to be applied shall be regulated by the composition of the explosive.

5. The tests specified above shall be applied in the following manner:

HEAT TEST FOR NITRO-GLYCERINE CONTAINED IN DYNAMITE AND ANALOGOUS NITRO-GLYCERINE PREPARATIONS.

Apparatus required.

1. Test tubes from 5½ inches to 5½ inches long, and of such diameter that they will hold from 20 to 22 cubic contimetres of water when filled to a height of 5 inches.

2. The test-tubes to be fitted with perforated corks, which should be conical so as to fit all the tubes equally well. The perforations hold glass rods provided with a hook of glass or platinum to hold the test-paper.

3. The heating apparatus, as prescribed with the original Government heat test.* This apparatus is described at p. 112 of the Report of the Special Committee on Guncotton, 1871 to 1874.

Materials required.

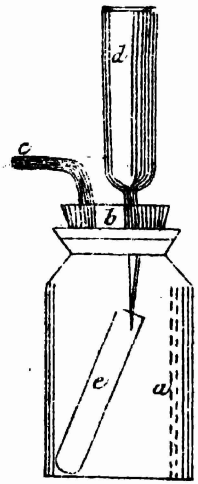
a. Test paper.—The test-paper is prepared as follows:—45 grains of white starch, previously washed with cold water, are added to 8½ ounces of distilled water; the mixture is stirred, heated to boiling, and kept gently boiling for 10 minutes; 15 grains of pure potassium iodide (*i.e.*, which has been re-crystallized from alcohol) are dissolved in 8½ ounces of distilled water. The two solutions are thoroughly mixed and allowed to get cold. Strips or sheets of white English filter paper, previously washed with water and re-dried, are dipped into the solution thus prepared, and allowed to remain in it for not less than 10 seconds; they are then allowed to drain and dry in a place free from laboratory fumes and dust. The upper and lower margins of the strips or sheets are cut off, and the paper is preserved in well stoppered or corked bottles and in the dark. The dimensions of the pieces of test paper used are about $\frac{4}{10}$ inch by $\frac{8}{10}$ inch (10 mm. by 20 mm.).

b. Standard tint paper.—A solution of caramel in water is made of such concentration that, when diluted one hundred times (10 cc. made up to 1 litre), the tint of this diluted solution equals the tint produced by the Nessler test in 100 cc. water containing 0·000075 grm. of ammonia or 0·00023505 grm. of chloride of

* *A globe of copper or other suitable material may be used instead of the glass globe, and any efficient gas regulator, such as a Pages regulator, may be substituted in place of Scheibler's regulator.*

ammonium. With this caramel solution lines are drawn on strips of white filter paper* by means of a clean quill-pen. When the marks thus produced are dry, the paper is cut into pieces of the same size as the test-paper previously described, in such a way that each piece has a brown line across it near the middle of its length, and only such strips are preserved in which the brown line has a breadth varying from ½ mm. to 1 mm. ($\frac{1}{50}$th of an inch to $\frac{1}{25}$th of an inch).

Preparation of the Sample to be tested.



a. Apparatus required.—A wide-mouthed bottle (*a*) of about 6 oz. capacity, to which is fitted an india-rubber stopper (*b*) having two perforations. Through one of these passes the bent tube (*c*), through the other the filtering tube (*d*). The latter should have sufficient capacity to hold about 500 grains of dynamite. Within the bottle is placed a small test-tube (*e*) to receive the nitro-glycerine filtering through (*d*).

b. Mode of Operation.—About 400 grains of dynamite, finely divided, are placed into the filtering tube (*d*) (small piece of cottonwool having previously been pushed into the contracted part of the tube) and made to fill it as evenly as possible by shaking and tapping; the upper surface is smoothed by gently pressing with a wooden rammer.

Water is then poured on the top of the dynamite and allowed to sink into it by its own weight until a sufficient quantity of nitro-glycerine has been displaced. The bent tube (*c*) may then be connected with the filtering pump or other means of reducing the pressure in the bottle, the displacement of the nitro-glycerine being thus accelerated.

The nitro-glycerine collects in the tube (*e*), and the operation is stopped before the water reaches the narrow part of the filtering tube.

If any water should have passed through with the nitro-glycerine, it should be removed with a piece of blotting paper, and the nitro-glycerine, if necessary, filtered through a dry paper filter.

* *This paper must be carefully washed with distilled water in the first instance to remove any traces of bleaching matter, and dried.*

Application of the Test.—The thermometer is fixed so as to be inserted through the lid of the glass globe into the water (which is to be steadily maintained at a temperature of 160° Fahrenheit to a depth of 2¾ inches). Fifty grains of the samples to be tested are inserted into the test-tube and gently pressed down to the bottom with a flat-headed glass rod. The test-tube is then inserted through the perforation in the cover, and is immersed in the hot water to the depth of 2½ inches, the tube being closed with a loosely-fitting cork. A test-paper is fixed on the lower extremity of the glass rod, so that, when inserted into the tube, it will be in a vertical position. A drop of distilled water, containing 10 per cent. of pure glycerine, is applied to the upper edge of the test-paper, the quantity used being only sufficient to moisten about *half* of the paper; the first cork is then taken out of the test-tube and replaced by the cork holding the glass rod and test-paper, keeping the test-paper as near the top of the test-tube as possible until the tube has been immersed for about five or six minutes. A ring of moisture will about this time be deposited in the test-tube a little above the cover of the bath; the glass rod must then be lowered until the lower margin of the moistened part of the paper is on a level with the bottom of the ring of moisture in the tube; the paper is now closely watched. The test is complete when a very faint brown coloration makes its appearance at the line of boundary between the dry and moist part of the paper. The interval of time between the first insertion of the tube containing the sample in the water at 160° and the first appearance of discoloration on the paper constitutes the test.

Heat test for blasting gelatine and gelatine dynamite.

Fifty grains of blasting gelatine are to be intimately incorporated with one hundred grains of French chalk. The mixture is to be gradually introduced into a test-tube of the dimensions prescribed in the dynamite heat test, with the aid of gentle tapping upon the table between the introduction of successive portions of the mixture into the tube; so that, when the tube contains all the mixture, it shall be filled to the extent of 1¾ inches (one inch and three-quarters) of its height. The test-paper is then to be inserted, and the heat is to be applied in the manner prescribed for the dynamite heat test, and the sample tested is to withstand exposure to 160° Fahrenheit for a period of ten minutes before producing a discoloration of the test-papers corresponding in tint to the standard colour test which is employed for governing the results of the dynamite heat test.

Test for liquefaction of blasting gelatine and gelatine dynamite.

A cylinder of blasting gelatine to be cut from the cartridge to be tested; the length of the cylinder to be about equal to its diameter, and the ends being cut flat.

The cylinder is to be placed on end on a flat surface without any wrapper, and secured by a pin passing vertically through its centre.

In this condition the cylinder is to be exposed for one hundred and forty-four consecutive hours (six days) to a temperature ranging from 85° to 90° Fahrenheit (inclusive), and during such exposure the cylinder shall not diminish in length by more than one-fourth, and the upper cut surface shall retain its flatness and the sharpness of its edge.

Note.—(If the blasting gelatine and gelatine dynamite to be tested be not made up in a cylindrical form, the above test is to be applied with the necessary modifications.)

TEST FOR LIABILITY TO EXUDATION OF BLASTING GELATINE AND GELATINE DYNAMITE.

There shall be no separation from the general mass of the blasting gelatine or gelatine dynamite of a substance of less consistency than the bulk of the remaining portion of the material under any conditions of storage, transport or use, or when the material is subjected three times in succession to alternate freezing and thawing, or when subjected to the liquefaction test hereinbefore described.

Rules for manufaction possession, and sale of—
G. O. No. $\frac{1418}{VI-808}$, dated 27th June, 1888.

UNDER section 5 (1) of Act IV. of 1884 (The Indian Explosives Act) the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner, with the sanction of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, is pleased to issue the following rules for the manufacture, possession, and sale of explosives within the North-Western Provinces and Oudh :—

Rules for the Manufacture, Possession, and sale of explosives under section 5 (1) of the Indian Explosives Act IV. of 1884.

PRELIMINARY.

1. For the purposes of these rules explosives shall be classified as follows, namely—

Class 1	...	... Gunpowder
Class 2	...	... Nitrate-mixture.
Class 3	...	... Nitro-compound
Class 4	...	... Chlorate-mixture.
Class 5	...	... Fulminate.
Class 6	...	... Ammunition.
Class 7	...	... Firework.

And when an explosive falls within the description of more than one class, it shall be deemed to belong exclusively to the latest of the classes within the description of which it falls.

CLASS 1.—*Gunpowder Class.*

The term "gunpowder" means exclusively gunpowder ordinarily so called.

CLASS 2.—*Nitrate-mixture Class.*

The term "nitrate-mixture" means any preparation, other than gunpowder ordinarily so called, formed by the mechanical mixture of a nitrate with any form of carbon or with any carbonaceous substance not possessed of explosive properties, whether sulphur be or be not added to such preparation, and whether such preparation be or be not mechanically mixed with any other non-explosive substance.

The nitrate-mixture class comprise such explosive as—

Pyrolithe,
Pudrolithe,
Poudre saxifragine,

and any preparation coming within the above definition.

CLASS 3.—*Nitro-compound Class.*

The term "nitro-compound" means any chemical compound possessed of explosive properties, or capable of combining with metals to form an explosive compound, which is produced by the chemical action of nitric acid (whether mixed or not with sulphuric acid) or of a nitrate mixed with sulphuric acid upon any carbonaceous substance, whether such compound is mechanically mixed with other substances or not.

The nitro-compound class has two divisions.

Division 1 comprises such explosives as—

Nitro-glycerine,	Dualine,
Dynamite,	Glyoxiline,
Lithofracteur,	Methylic nitrate,

and any chemical compound or mechanically mixed preparation which consists either wholly or partly of nitro-glycerine or of same other liquid nitro compound.

Division 2 comprises such explosives as—

Gun-cotton, ordinarily so called,	Cotton gunpowder,
Gun-paper,	Schultz's powder,
Xyloidine,	Nitro-mannite,
Gun-sawdust,	Picrates,
Nitrated gun-cotton,	Picric powder,

and any nitro-compound as before defined which is not comprised in the first division.

CLASS 4.—*Chlorate-mixture Class.*

The term "chlorate-mixture" means any explosive containing a chlorate.

The chlorate-mixture class has two divisions.

Division 1 comprises such explosives as—

Horsley's blasting powder,
Brain's blasting powder,

and any chlorate preparation which consists partly of nitro-glycerine or of some other liquid nitro-compound.

Division 2 comprises such explosives as—

Horsley's original blasting powder,	Hochstadter's blasting charges,
Erhardt's powder,	Reichen's blasting charges,
Reverley's powder,	Teutonite,

Chlorated gun-cotton,

and any chlorate-mixture as before defined which is not comprised in the first division.

CLASS 5.—*Fulminate Class.*

The term "fulminate" means any chemical compound or mechanical mixture, whether included in the foregoing classes or not, which, from its great susceptibility to detonation, is suitable for employment in percussion caps or any other appliances for developing detonation, or which, from its extreme sensibility to explosion, and from its great instability (that is to say, readiness to undergo decomposition from very slight exciting causes), is especially dangerous.

This class consists of two divisions.

Division 1 comprises such compounds as the fulminates of silver and of mercury, and preparations of these substances, such as are used in percussion caps, and any preparation consisting of a mixture of a chlorate with phosphorus, or certain descriptions of phosphorus compounds with or without the addition of carbonaceous matter, and any preparation consisting of a mixture of a chlorate with sulphur, or with a sulphuret, with or without carbonaceous matter.

Division 2 comprises such substances as the chloride and the iodide of nitrogen, fulminating gold and silver, diazobenzol, and the nitrate of diazobenzol.

CLASS 6—*Ammunition Class.*

The term "ammunition" means an explosive of any of the foregoing classes when enclosed in any case or contrivance, or otherwise adapted or prepared so as to form a cartridge or charge for small arms, cannon, or any other weapon, or for blasting, or to form any safety or other fuze for blasting or for shells, or to form any tube for firing explosives, or to form a percussion cap, a detonator, a fog-signal, a shell, a torpedo, a war-rocket, or other contrivance other than a firework.

The term "percussion cap" does not include a detonator.

The term "detonator" means a capsule or case which is of such strength and construction, and contains an explosive of the fulminate-explosive class in such quantity that the explosion of one capsule or case will communicate the explosion to other like capsules or cases.

The term "safety fuze" means a fuze for blasting which burns and does not explode, and which does not contain its own means of ignition, and which is of such strength and construction and contains an explosive in such quantity that the burning of such fuze will not communicate laterally with other like fuzes.

The expression "safety cartridges" means cartridges for small arms of which the case can be extracted from the small arm after firing, and which are so closed as to prevent any explosion in one cartridge being communicated to other cartridges.

The ammunition class has three divisions.

Division 1 comprises exclusively—

Safety cartridges,	Railway fog-signal.
Safety fuzes for blasting,	Percussion caps.

Division 2 comprises any ammunition as before defined which does not contain its own means of ignition and is not included in division 1, such as—

Cartridges for small-arms, which are not safety cartridges;

Cartridges and charges for cannon, shells, mines, blasting, or other like purposes;

Shells and torpedoes containing any explosive;

Fuzes for blasting, which are not safety fuzes;

Fuzes for shells;

Tubes for firing explosives;

War-rockets,

which do not contain their own means of ignition.

Division 3 comprises any ammunition as before defined which contains its own means of ignition and is not included in division 1, such as—

Detonators;
Cartridges for small-arms, which are not safety cartridges;
Fuzes for blasting, which are not safety fuzes;
Fuzes for shells;
Tubes for firing explosives,

which do contain their own means of ignition.

By ammunition containing its own means of ignition is meant ammunition having an arrangement, whether attached to it or forming part of it, which is adapted to explode or fire the same by friction or percussion.

CLASS 7.—*Firework Class.*

The term "firework" comprises firework composition and manufactured fireworks.

Division 1.—The term "firework composition" means any chemical compound or mechanically-mixed preparation of an explosive or inflammable nature which is used for the purpose of making manufactured fireworks and is not included in the former classes of explosives, and also any coloured fire composition.

Division 2.—The term "manufactured firework" means any explosive of the foregoing classes and any firework composition, when such explosive or composition is enclosed in any case or contrivance, or is otherwise manufactured so as to form a squib, cracker serpent, rocket (other than a war-rocket), maroon, star, lance,' wheel, Chinese-fire, Roman-candle, or other article adapted for the production of pyrotechnic effects or pyrotechnic signals.

MANUFACTURE, POSSESSION AND SALE.

(*a*) *General Rules.*

2.—An explosive shall not be manufactured except under and in accordance with the conditions of a license to manufacture the explosive granted under these rules.

Nothing in this rule shall apply—

(*a*) to the making of a small quantity of an explosive for the purpose of chemical experiment and not for practical use or for sale; or

(*b*) to the filling for private use and not for sale of any safety cartridges to the amount allowed by these rules to be possessed for private use.

3.—If any person manufactures an explosive in contravention of rule 2, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to three thousand rupees.

4.—An explosive shall not be possessed except under and in accordance with the conditions of a license to possess the explosive granted under these rules.

Provided that this rule shall not apply—

(1) to a person possessing for his private use and not for sale—

(a) gunpowder to an amount not exceeding on the same premises 30lbs., or in lieu of the said quantity of gunpowder 15lbs. of any other explosive, or in lieu of any less amount of gunpowder not so possessed, half that amount of other explosive; or

(b) gunpowder contained in safety cartridges to an amount not exceeding 150lbs. or in lieu thereof 150lbs. of any explosive contained in ammunition of the 1st division of class 6, or in lieu of any less amount of gunpowder not so possessed, that amount of any explosive so contained.

Exception.—Nothing in the foregoing portion of the proviso to this rule shall be held to authorize the possession for private use—

(a) of any explosive of the 5th (fulminate) class ; or

(b) of any explosive whereof the possession has been prohibited absolutely by notification under section 6 of the Act ; or

(c) where the possession of an explosive has by notification under that section been prohibited subject to conditions, of any such explosive except subject to those conditions.

(2) to the possession of an unlimited quantity of fireworks, if obtained and intended for immediate use and not for sale, and if kept for a period not exceeding 14 days in a safe and suitable place, and with all due precautions for the public safety ;

(3) to the possession of any explosive by a person licensed to manufacture the explosive ;

(4) to the possession of any explosive by a carrier or other person for the purpose of transport when the same is being kept or transported in accordance with the provisions of the rules made under the Act with respect to the transport of such explosive.

5.—If any person possesses an explosive in contravention of rule 4, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

6.—An explosive shall not be sold except under and in accordance with the conditions of a license to sell the explosive granted under these rules: provided that this rule shall not apply to any person selling any explosive which for his own private use he lawfully possesses to any person who is not legally prohibited from possessing the same.

7.—If any person sells an explosive in contravention of rule 6, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

(*b*) *Licensing of the manufacture, possession, and sale of gunpowder and certain explosives.*

8.—Licenses to manufacture, possess, and sell, or to possess and sell or to possess an explosive of the 1st (gunpowder) class or of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class or of the 7th (firework) class to such total amount during the currency of the license, and in such places as shall be approved by the licensing officer, may be granted in a Presidency Town by the Commissioner of Police, and elsewhere by the District Magistrate: provided that nothing in any such license shall be deemed to entitle the license-holder to keep at the same time in the place to which the license applies more than 200lbs. of gunpowder, 500lbs. of explosive contained in ammunition of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class, and 200lbs. of fireworks, or any such less quantity of any of these explosives as the licensing officer may direct in this behalf.

9.—The following fees shall be paid for every license granted under the last foregoing rule, namely:—

(1) a fee of twenty rupees for every license to manufacture, possess, and sell the maximum quantity of explosive mentioned in the preceding rule, or any less quantity;

(2) a fee of ten rupees for every license to manufacture, possess, and sell half the quantity of explosive mentioned in the preceding rule, or any less quantity;

(3) a fee of five rupees for every license to manufacture, possess, and sell a fourth of the quantity of explosive mentioned in the preceding rule, or any less quantity;

(4) a fee of ten rupees to possess and sell the maximum quantity of explosive mentioned in the preceding rule, or any less quantity;

(5) a fee of five rupees to possess and sell half the quantity of explosive mentioned in the preceding rule, or any less quantity ;

(6) a fee of two rupees eight annas to possess and sell a fourth of the quantity of explosive mentioned in the preceding rule, or any less quantity ; and

(7) a fee of eight annas for every license to possess explosive.

10. Every license granted under rule 8 shall be in form A, B, C, or A-I, in the schedule hereto annexed as the case may be, and shall be subject to the conditions prescribed therein.

11.—If any person commits a breach of any condition subject to which a license under rule 8 is granted, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

(c) *Licensing of the manufacture of other explosives.*

12.—Licenses to manufacture explosives other than those referred to in rule 8 shall be granted by the Governor-General in Council on payment of such fees in such form for such term and subject to such conditions as the Governor-General in Council may in each case prescribe: provided that the Governor-General in Council shall, in the case of any such license, prescribe all the conditions which are hereinafter prescribed for licenses to possess an explosive of the same description and quantity as the manufacturing license is to cover.

13—If any person commits a breach of any condition subject to which a license under rule 12 is granted, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to three thousand rupees.

(d) *Licensing of the possession of small quantities of other explosives.*

14.—Licenses for the possession at such places as shall be approved by the licensing officer of explosives other than those specified in rule 8 shall, if the explosive is not one of the 5th (fulminate) class, and if the quantity to be possessed at the same time does not exceed 60lbs., be granted in a Presidency Town by the Commissioner of Police, and elsewhere by the District Magistrate.

15.—Every license granted under rule 14 shall be in form D in the schedule hereto annexed, and shall be subject to the conditions prescribed therein. A fee of five rupees shall be paid for every such license.

16.—If any person commits a breach of any condition subject to which a license under rule 14 is granted, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

(e) *Licensing of the possession of explosives generally.*

17.—Licenses for the possession of explosives generally shall, if the explosive is not one of the 5th (fulminate) class, be granted by the Local Government in accordance with the following procedure:—

(1) The applicant shall submit to the District Magistrate, or in a Presidency Town to the Commissioner of Police, an application in writing accompanied by a plan (drawn to scale) of the place in which it is proposed to keep the explosive (herein referred to as the magazine) and the site thereof.

(2) The application shall specify such of the following matters as are applicable, namely—

(a) the boundaries of the land forming the site of the magazine, and either any belt of land surrounding the site which is to be kept clear and the buildings and works from which it is to be kept clear, or the distances to be maintained between the magazine or any part thereof, and other buildings and works;

(b) the situation, character, and construction of all the mounds, buildings, and works on or connected with the magazine, and the distances thereof from each other;

(c) the amount of explosive and of ingredients thereof wholly or partly mixed to be allowed at the same time within the boundaries of the magazine; and

(d) any especial terms which the applicant may propose by reason of any special circumstances arising from the locality, the situation, or construction of any buildings or works, or the nature of any process or otherwise.

(3) Upon receipt of the said application—

(a) The District Magistrate or Commissioner of Police, as the case may be, shall thereupon cause notice to be published of the application, and fix a date on which any persons shall be heard objecting to the establishment of a magazine on the proposed site who have not less than seven clear days before the day of hearing sent to the said District Magistrate or Commissioner of Police and to the applicant notice of their intention to appear and object, with their name, address, and calling, and a short statement of the grounds of their objection.

(b) Where the site of the proposed magazine is situate within, or within one mile of, the limits of the jurisdiction of

any municipality or of any Port authority, the applicant shall serve on such authority notice of the application and of the date of hearing by the District Magistrate or Commissioner of Police.

(*c*) The said notices shall be published and served at the cost of the applicant by the District Magistrate or Commissioner of Police not less than one month before the date of hearing.

(*d*) The District Magistrate or Commissioner of Police shall fix the date of hearing as soon as practicable, after application is made to him, and the time so fixed shall be as soon as practicable after the expiration of the said month from the publication and service of the notices by the applicant.

(*e*) On consideration of the application, and on making such inquiry as may be deemed necessary, the District Magistrate or Commissioner of Police may dissent altogether from the establishment of such new magazine on the proposed site, or assent thereto, either absolutely, or on any conditions requiring additional restrictions or precautions.

(*f*) On the completion of the enquiry the District Magistrate or Commissioner of Police shall forward the application with his recommendation to the Local Government. The Local Government may thereupon either grant the license applied for either in accordance with the recommendation of the District Magistrate or Commissioner of Police or with the addition of any additional restrictions and precautions as may be deemed proper, or the Local Government may refuse such license.

(*g*) If the Local Government grant a license, it shall forward the same to the District Magistrate or Commissioner of Police, who, when satisfied that the magazine is sufficiently completed according to the license to justify the use thereof, shall confirm the license; but until so confirmed, the license shall not come into force.

18.—A fee of 20 rupees shall be paid for every license granted under rule 17.

19.—Every license granted under rule 17 shall be in Form E in the schedule hereto annexed, and shall be subject to the conditions prescribed therein.

20.—If any person commits a breach of any condition subject to which a license under rule 17 is granted, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

21. Licenses for the possession of explosives he 5th (fulminate) class shall be granted by the Governor-General in Council on payment of such fees and in such form and subject to such conditions as he may in each case prescribe.

22.—If any person commits a breach of any condition subject to which a license is granted under rule 21, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

(*f*) *Licensing of the sale of other explosives.*

23.—License for the sale of explosives other than those referred to in rule 8 may be granted in a Presidency Town by the Commissioner of Police, and elsewhere by the District Magistrate, to any person licensed to possess the same.

24.—A fee of five rupees shall be paid for every license granted under rule 23.

25. Every license granted under rule 23 shall be in Form F in the schedule hereto annexed, and shall be subject to the conditions therein prescribed.

26.—If any person commits a breach of any condition subject to which a license under rule 23 is granted, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundered rupees.

(*g*)—*Supplementary.*

27.—The District Magistrate, or any Subordinate Magistrate deputed in that behalf by the District Magistrate, or in a Presidency Town, the Commissioner of Police, or any Police officer not below the rank of Inspector deputed in that behalf by the District Magistrate or Commissioner of Police, may enter and inspect and examine any place in which an explosive is manufactured, possessed, or sold by a person licensed in this behalf under these rules.

28.—A person licensed to possess an explosive shall not be required to take out a license for the manufacture of the explosive by reason that, in a room or workshop in connection with the magazine, or place in which he is licensed to possess the explosive, he, by filling cartridges, making charges, drying, sifting, fitting, or otherwise adapts or prepares the explosive for the keeping of which he is licensed, for use, sale, or otherwise : provided that he observes the following rules :—

(1) There shall not be in the workshop in which such filling, adaptation, or preparation is carried on more than 50lbs. of gunpowder, or in lieu of such gunpowder or of a less amount thereof, not so present, half that amount of other explosive.

(2) Any work unconnected with such filling, adaptation or preparation shall not be carried on in the said room or workshop while such filling, adaptation, or preparation is being carried on.

(3) The said room or workshop shall be detached from the magazine or place in which the licensee is licensed to possess the explosive and at a safe distance therefrom.

(4) An explosive of one description shall not be converted into an explosive of another description, and shall not be unmade or resolved into its ingredients.

GENERAL.

1.—Every license granted under these rules shall be liable to be forfeited on breach of any of the conditions subject to which it is granted.

2.—If a person licensed to manufacture, possess, or sell an explosive dies or becomes bankrupt, or becomes mentally incapable or otherwise disabled, the person carrying on the business of such licensee shall not be liable to any penalty or forfeiture under the Act or the rules made thereunder for carrying on the business or acting under the license during such reasonable time as may be necessary to allow him to make an application to the authority granting the license for a new license in his own name during the currency of the unexpired portion of the original license. Such new license shall be granted on the payment of one rupee.

3.—The fees leviable under these rules shall be taken in the shape of "impressed stamps." Ordinarily the applications for licenses or renewals of license shall, if not otherwise provided, be written on "impressed stamps" of value equal to the amount of fee leviable in respect of such licenses or renewals, the licenses themselves being issued on plain paper. But when the licenses themselves are written or printed on impresed stamps, the application may be on plain paper. When an application for a license is written on an impressed stamp and the license is refused, the value of the stamp will, on application, be refunded to the applicant.

4.—All licenses except licenses to manufacture an explosive under rule 12 or to possess explosives of the 5th (fulminate) class under rule 21, shall expire on the 31st December of the year for which they are granted. Licenses granted under rules 12 and 21 shall be current for the term therein specified. But the currency of a license may, unless the circumstances have so changed that the grant of a new license would either not be authorized under the Act and rules or is deemed objectionable by the licensing authorities, on application previous to its expiration, be renewed on payment of the original fee.

5.—When a license granted in accordance with these rules is lost or accidentally destroyed, a duplicate may be granted to the licensee on payment of a fee of eight annas.

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6.—Any person holding a license, or acting under a license granted in accordance with these rules, shall be bound to produce the same when called upon to do so by any Magistrate, or by any Police officer in charge of a police-station, or by any Police officer of higher rank.

7.—All Magistrates or other authorities acting under these rules will perform their duties subject to the control of their executive superiors and of the Local Government.

8. Any authority empowered to grant a license under the foregoing rules may, if he thinks fit, direct by an order written on the license that it shall have the effect of a like license under the Indian Arms Act, 1878.

9. Any persons lawfully entitled under the Indian Arms Act, 1878, or the rules made thereunder, to possess any explosive coming under the head of ammunition as defined in that Act may possess, without license under these rules, any such explosive in reasonable quantities for his own private use.

SCHEDULE.

Form A.

(*See Rule* 8.)

[FEE, AS IN RULE 9 (1) (2), AND (3).

License to manufacture, sell, and possess gunpowder or an explosive of the 1*st division of the* 6*th* (*ammunition*) *class.*

Name, &c., of license-holder, and place of residence.	Place of business, factory, or shop.	Description and quantity to be manufactured during the year.	Description and quantity to be possessed and sold during the year.	Date on which license expires.
				The 31st of December, 188 .

_____ *District*; (Signature)

_____188 . Seal. _____ of _____

Conditions.

1.—This license is given subject to the provisions of "The Indian Explosives Act, 1884," and the rules framed thereunder.

2.—The license-holder shall keep records and accounts of all explosives manufactured, of all stock in hand, and of all sales, in such form as the Local Government may from time to time direct.

3.—The license-holder shall exhibit his stock and his books of manufacture and sales to any Magistrate or to any Police officer not below the rank of Inspector, when such officer may call upon him so to do.

4.—The explosive shall be manufactured in a substantially constructed building exclusively appropriated for the purpose and detached from a dwelling-house.

5.—All sales of explosives under this license must be effected upon the premises shown on the face of the license.

6.—An explosive shall not be sold to any child apparently under the age of 13 years.

7.—The explosive possessed by the licensee shall be kept in such a building as is referred to in condition 4: provided that a quantity not exceeding 50lbs. of gunpowder, or, in lieu of each pound of gunpowder not so kept, 2lbs. of explosive contained in ammunition of the 1st division of class 6 may be kept inside a dwelling-house, or in any building other than as last aforesaid, in a receptacle exclusively appropriated to keeping explosives.

* 8.—The license-holder shall affix to his shop or place of business a signboard as required by rule 11 of the rules framed under the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and shall post up in his shop a copy of section 28 of that Act.

* 9.—The license-holder shall at the time of purchase endorse upon the license of every purchaser holding a license under Form VIII or XI of the forms prescribed under the Indian Arms Act, 1878, the following particulars:—

(*a*) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles sold;

(*b*) the nature and amount of the articles sold;

(*c*) the date of sale;

and shall append his signature to the endorsement.

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* These conditions are to be added only when the authority granting this license directs, by an order written thereon, that this license shall have the effect of a like license granted under the Indian Arms Act, 1878.

FORM A.1.

(*See Rule* 8.)

[FEE, EIGHT ANNAS IN STAMPS.

License to manufacture, sell, and possess an explosive of the 7th (firework) class.

Name, &c., of license-holder, and place of residence.	Place of business, factory, or shop.	Description and quantity to be manufactured during the year.	Description and quantity to be possessed and sold during the year.	Date on which license expires.
				The 31st of December, 188 .

_____ *District*; }
_____ 188 . }

Seal.

(Signature.)

_____ of _____

Conditions.

1.—This license is given subject to the provisions of "The Indian Explosives Act, 1884," and the rules framed thereunder.

2.—The license-holder shall keep records and accounts of all explosives manufactured, of all stock in hand, and of all sales, in such form as the Local Government may from time to time direct.

3.—The license-holder shall exhibit his stock and his books of manufacture and sales to any Magistrate or to any Police officer not below the rank of Inspector, when such officer may call upon him so to do.

4.—The explosive shall be manufactured in such place as may be approved of by the District Magistrate, due regard being had to the public safety.

5.—All sales of explosives under this license must be effected upon the premises shown on the face of the license.

6.—An explosive shall not be sold to any child apparently under the age of 13 years.

7.—The explosive possessed by the licensee shall be kept in such a building as is referred to in condition 4; provided that a quantity not exceeding 50lbs. of an explosive of the 7th (firework) class may be kept inside a dwelling-house, or in any building other than as last aforesaid, in a receptacle exclusively appropriated to keeping explosives.

* 8.—The license-holder shall affix to his shop or place of business a signboard as required by rule 11 of the rules framed under the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and shall post up in his shop a copy of section 28 of that Act.

FORM B.

(*See Rule* 8.)

[-FEE, AS IN RULE 9 (4), (5), AND (6).

License to sell and possess gunpowder or explosive of the 1*st division of the* 6*th* (*ammunition*) *class.*

Name, &c., of license-holder, and place of residence.	Place of business, factory, or shop.	Description and quantity of explosive to be possessed and sold during the year.	Date on which license expires.
			The 31st of December ,188 .

_____ *District;* }
_____ 188 . }

Seal.

(Signature).

_____ of _____

Conditions.

1.—This license is given subject to the provisions of "The Indian Explosives Act, 1884," and the rules framed thereunder.

2.—The license-holder shall keep records and accounts of all explosives in stock and of all sales, in such form as the Local Government may from time to time direct.

3.—The license-holder shall exhibit his stock and his books and records of sale to any Magistrate or to any Police officer not below the rank of Inspector, when such may call upon him so to do.

4.—All sales of explosives under this license must be effected upon the premises shown on the face of the license.

5.—An explosive shall not be sold to any child apparently under the age of 13 years.

* This condition is to be added only when the authority granting this license directs, by an order written thereon, that this license shall have the effect of a like license granted under the Indian Arms Act, 1878.

6.—The explosive shall be kept in a substantially constructed building exclusively appropriated for the purpose and detached from a dwelling-house : provided that 50lbs. of gunpowder, or, in lieu of each pound of gunpowder not so kept, 2lbs. of explosives contained in ammunition of the 1st division of class 6, may be kept inside a dwelling-house, or in any building other than as last aforesaid, in a receptacle exclusively appropriated to keeping explosives.

*7.—The license-holder shall affix to his shop or place of business a signboard as required by rule 11 of the rules framed under the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and shall post up in his shop a copy of section 28 of that Act.

* 8.—The license-holder shall at the time of purchase endorse upon the license of every purchaser holding a license under Form VIII or IX of the forms prescribed under the Indian Arms Act, 1878, the following particulars :—

(*a*) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles sold ;

(*b*) the nature and amount of the articles sold ;

(*c*) the date of sale ;

and shall append his signature to the endorsement.

Form C.

(*See Rule* 8.)

[FEE, EIGHT ANNAS IN STAMPS.

License to possess gunpowder or an explosive of the 1*st division of the* 6*th* (*ammunition*) *class.*

Name, &c., of license-holder, and place of residence.	Description and quantity of explosive to be possessed during the year.	Place with full details where explosive is to be possessed.	Date on which license expires.
			The 31st of December, 188

_____ *District* ; } Seal. (Signature)

_____188 . } _____of_____

* These considerations are to be added only when the authority granting this license directs, by an order written thereon, that this license shall have the effect of a like license granted under the Indian Arms Act, 1878.

Conditions.

1.—This license is given subject to the provisions of "The Indian Explosives Act, 1884," and the rules framed thereunder.

2.—The explosive shall be kept in a substantially constructed building exclusively appropriated for the purpose and detached from a dwelling-house, or in a fire-proof safe outside a dwelling-house and detached therefrom and at a safe distance from any highway, street, public thoroughfare, or public place, made and closed so as to prevent unauthorized persons having access thereto, and to secure it from danger from without.

Provided that 50lbs. of gunpowder, or, in lieu of each pound of gunpowder not so kept, 2lbs. of explosive contained in ammunition of the 1st division of class 6, or an equivalent quantity of explosive of the 7th (firework) class, may be kept inside a dwelling-house, or in any building other than as last aforesaid, in a receptacle exclusively appropriated to keeping explosives.

Provided also that no explosive other than gunpowder or ammunition of the 2nd division of class 6 made with gunpowder shall be kept in a fire-proof safe.

3.—All articles or substances of an explosive or highly inflammable nature shall be kept at a safe distance from the explosive and from any building, fire-proof safe, or receptacle containing the same.

4.—Neither the building exclusively appropriated for the purpose of keeping the explosive nor the fire-proof safe or receptacle referred to above shall have any exposed iron or steel in the interior thereof.

5.—All explosive exceeding 5lbs. in amount of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class or of the 2nd division of the 7th (firework) class, and all other explosive exceeding 1lb. in amount, shall be kept in a substantial case, bag, canister, or other receptacle made and closed so as to prevent the explosive from escaping.

6.—Each description of explosive which may be kept under this license shall be separated by an intervening partition of such substance and character, or by such intervening space, as will effectually prevent explosion or fire in the one communicating with the other.

7.—The license-holder shall at the time of purchase have the following particulars endorsed upon his license by the vendor from whom he purchases and under the vendor's signature :—

(*a*) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles purchased ;

(*b*) the nature and amount of the articles purchased ;

(*c*) the date of purchase.

Form D.

(*See Rule* 14.)

FEE, FIVE RUPEES IN STAMPS.

License to possess explosives.

Name, &c., of license-holder and place of residence.	Place of business or shop.	Description of explosive.	Date on which license expires.

(Signature)

_____ *District*; } _____ of _____

_____ 188 .

Conditions.

1.—This license is given subject to the provisions of "The Indian Explosives Act, 1884," and the rules framed thereunder.

2.—The explosive shall be kept in a substantially constructed building exclusively appropriated for the purpose and detached from a dwelling-house, and at a safe distance from any highway, street, public thoroughfare, or public place, made and closed so as to prevent unauthorized persons having access thereto and to secure it from danger from without.

Provided that a quantity not exceeding 15lbs. of such explosive may be kept inside any building other than as last aforesaid, in a receptacle exclusively appropriated to keeping explosives.

3.—All articles or substances of an explosive or highly inflammable nature shall be kept at a safe distance from the explosive and from any building or receptacle containing the same.

4.—Neither the building exclusively appropriated for the purpose of keeping the explosive nor the receptacle shall have any exposed iron or steel in the interior thereof.

5.—All such explosive exceeding 1lb. in amount shall be kept in a substantial case, bag, canister, or other receptacle made and closed so as to prevent the explosive from escaping.

6.—Each description of explosive, each of which may be lawfully kept under this license, shall be separated by an intervening partition of such substance and character, or by such intervening space, as will effectually prevent explosion or fire in the one communicating with the other.

7.—The license-holder shall at the time of purchase have the following particulars endorsed upon his license by the vendor from whom he purchases and under the vendor's signature :—

(a) the name and address of the person who takes delivery of the articles purchased ;

(b) the nature and amount of the articles purchased ;

(c) the date of purchase.

Form E.

(*See Rule* 17).

[FEE, TWENTY RUPEES IN STAMPS.

License to possess explosives.

Name of license-holder and residence.	Boundaries of the land forming the site of the magazine to which the license applies.	Situation, character, and construction of the buildings and works connected with the magazine.	Description of explosive to be possessed.	Amount of explosive to be possessed at the same time in the magazine and within the boundaries of the site thereof.	Date on which license expires.

(Signature)

_____ *District* ; }
_____ 188 . } _____ of _____

Conditions.

1.—This license is given subject to the provisions of "The Indian Explosives Act, 1884," and the rules framed thereunder.

2.—There shall not be at the same time in the magazine an amount of explosives exceeding the amount specified in the license.

3.—The magazine shall be used only for the keeping of explosive or explosives specified in the license, and of receptacles for, or tools or implements for work connected with, the keeping of such explosive or explosives.

4.—The interior of the magazine and the benches, shelves, and fittings therein, shall be so constructed or so lined or covered as to prevent the exposure of any iron or steel, and the detaching of any grit, iron, steel, or similar substances in such manner as to come into contact with the explosive, and such interior, benches, shelves, and fittings shall, so far as is reasonably practicable, be kept free from grit and otherwise clean; and in the case of any explosive being possessed which is liable to be dangerously affected by water, due precautions shall be taken to exclude water therefrom.

5.—The magazine shall have attached thereto a sufficient lightning-conductor.

6.—Before repairs are done to or in any part of a room or magazine, it shall, as far as is practicable, be cleaned by the removal of all explosive or mixed ingredients thereof, and the thorough washing out of such room or part; and after such cleaning, these conditions shall cease to apply to explosives until such room or part of the magazine is again taken into it.

7.—Except after such cleaning, all tools and implements used in or in any repairs to any part of the magazine shall be made only of wood, copper, or brass, or some soft metal or material, or shall be covered with some safe and suitable material.

8.—Due provision shall be made by the use of suitable working clothes without pockets, suitable shoes, searching and otherwise, or by some such means for preventing the introduction into the magazine of fire, lucifer matches, or any substance or article likely to cause explosion or fire, or any iron, steel, or grit; but this rule shall not prevent the introduction of an artificial light of such construction, position or character as not to cause any danger of fire or explosion.

9.—No person shall smoke in any part of the magazine.

10.—Any person under the age of 16 years shall not be employed in or enter the magazine except in the presence and under the supervision of some grown-up person.

11.—Two or more descriptions of explosives which may lawfully be possessed in a licensed magazine may be possessed in the same magazine, provided they are separated from each other by an intervening partition of such substance and character or by such intervening space as will effectually prevent explosion or fire in the one communicating with the other, subject to the following qualifications:—

(a) The various explosives of classes 1 (gunpowder), 2 (nitrate-mixture), 3 (nitro-compound), and 4 (chlorate-mixture), safety fuze belonging to the 1st division of class 6 ammunition, and such of the various explosives of the 2nd division of class 6 (ammunition) as do not contain any exposed iron or steel, may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space.

(b) The various explosives of the 1st division of class 6 (ammunition) may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space.

(c) Such of the various explosives of the 2nd division of class 6 (ammunition) as contain any exposed iron or steel may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space.

(d) The various explosives of the 3rd division of class 6 (ammunition) may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space.

(e) The various explosives of class 7 (firework) may be kept with each other without any intervening partition or space.

Except as aforesaid, two or more descriptions of explosives may not be kept in the same magazine.

12.—The licensee and every person employed in or about the magazine shall take all due precaution for the prevention of accidents by fire or explosion in the same, and for preventing unauthorized persons having access to the magazine or to the explosive therein, and shall abstain from any act whatever which tends to cause fire or explosion, and is not reasonably necessary for the purpose of the work in such magazine.

Form F.

(*See Rule* 23.)

[FEE, FIVE RUPEES IN STAMPS.

License to sell explosives.

Name, &c., of license-holder, and place of residence.	Place of business or shop.	Description of explosive to be sold.	Date on which license expires.

(Signature)

_____ *District* ; }
_____ 188 . } _____ of _____

Conditions.

Blasting—
Government of India, Home Department, No. 1989, dated 25th July, 1888.

1.—This license is given subject to the provisions of "The Indian Explosives Act, 1884," and the rules framed thereunder.

2.—The license-holder shall keep records and accounts of all explosives in stock and of all sales, in such form as the Local Government may from time to time direct.

3.—Explosives shall not be sold to any child apparently under the age of 13 years.

4.—All explosive exceeding 1lb. in weight, when publicly exposed for sale or sold, shall be in a substantial case, bag, canister, or other receptacle made and closed so as to prevent the explosives from escaping, and the outermost receptacle containing such explosive shall have affixed the name of the explosive, with the word "Explosive" added thereto, in conspicuous characters by means of a brand or securely-attached label or other mark.

No fee shall be charged for licenses granted to contractors, cultivators, and other person to possess gunpowder and fuses in reasonable quantities when the same are found to the satisfaction of the officer granting the license to be required *bonâ fide*, in the case of licenses granted to contractors, for blasting purposes and, in the case of licenses granted to cultivators and other persons, for blasting purposes in connection with agricultural works or works of public utility.

EXTRADITION.

Rules under section 18 of Act XXI 1879.
G. O. No. 31J., dated 12th March, 1875 (Foreign), amended by G. O. No. 87J., dated 16th August, 1876.

1. THE Political Agent shall not issue a warrant under section 11 of the Act in any case which is provided for by treaty if the Native State expressly desires to abide by the procedure of the treaty, nor in any case in which application for surrender is made under section 14 to the Governor-General in Council or any Local Government.

2. The Political Agent shall not issue a warrant under section 11 except on a request preferred to him in writing by, or by the authority of, the person for the time being administering the executive government of the Native State at which he is the British-representative, and on the understanding that the provisions of Act XXI of 1879 and of these rules are to apply to the case.

3. If the accused be a British subject, the Political Agent shall, before issuing such a warrant, consider whether he ought not to certify the case as one for trial in British India ; and he shall, instead of issuing a warrant, so certify the case, if he is satisfied that the interests of justice and the convenience of witnesses can be better served by the trial being held in British India than in the Native State.

4. The Political Agent shall in all cases, before issuing a warrant under section 11, satisfy himself by a preliminary enquiry that there is a *primâ facie* case against the accused, and that the charge is not prompted by political motives.

5. If the person surrendered under the warrant of the Political Agent, issued under section 11, be not a British subject, or if such person being a British subject, the Courts of the State, either by custom or by the express recognition of the Governor-General in Council, try native British subjects surrendered to them by extradition, and the Political Agent after hearing the statement, if any, of the accused, and making such further enquiry as he may deem necessary, is still satisfied that there is a *primâ facie* case against the accused and that the charge is not prompted by political motives, the Political Agent shall make over the accused to be tried by the ordinary Courts of the State in which the offence was committed, provided that the Courts of the State have, by custom or recognition as aforesaid, power to inflict the punishment which may be inflicted under the Indian Penal Code for the offence with which the accused person is charged.

6. If the accused be a British subject, but the Courts of the State do not, by custom or recognition as aforesaid, try native British subjects, the Political Agent shall dispose of the case himself.

7. If the punishment which may be awarded under the Indian Penal Code for any offence for which an accused person has been

surrendered as above be more than the Courts of the State by custom or recognition as aforesaid inflict, the Political Agent may try the case himself, if he thinks it advisable to do so.

8. Notwithstanding anything in the three preceding rules, the Political Agent shall try any such case himself, or make it over for trial by the ordinary Courts of the State, if he be generally or especially instructed by the Governor-General in Council so to do.

9. In cases made over for trial by the Courts of a Native State under rules 5 and 7, the Political Agent shall satisfy himself that the accused receives a fair trial, and that the punishment inflicted in the case of his conviction is not excessive or barbarous ; and if he is not so satisfied, he shall demand the restoration of the prisoner to his custody pending the orders of Government.

10. A return of all persons made over for trial by the Courts of a Native State under rules 5 and 7 shall be submitted half-yearly by the Political Agent to the Government of India or the Governments of Madras or Bombay, as the case may be, in the following form :—

Return of persons made over during the half-year ending of the——for trial by the Courts of the Native State of——under the Extradition Act XXI of 1879. G. G. O. No. 400E., dated 17th March, 1885.

Number.	Name of person.	Nationality.	Offence with which charged.	Where arrested.	Date of surrender.	Native state to which surrendered for trial.	Reasons for surrender.	Nature of sentence passed with date of sentence.	Remarks.	Disposal of cases shown as pending in the previous half-year's return.

11. Persons arrested in British territory on a warrant issued by a Political Agent under section 11, and persons arrested on a warrant issued under section 14, shall be treated as far as possible in the same way as persons under trial for a similar offence would be treated under the Code of Criminal Procedure, or under the procedure in force in the presidency towns, if the arrest takes place within any presidency town.

12. Persons sentenced to imprisonment by the Political Agent shall, if British subjects, be conveyed to the most convenient jail in British territory, there to be dealt with as though the conviction had taken place in a Court of British India: provided always that no appeal shall thereby be given other than is allowed by any rule for regulating appeals from the decisions of the Political Agent.

13. Nothing in rules 5 to 10 inclusive, which refer to cases under section 13 of the said Act, shall be deemed to apply to Political Agents immediately under the authority of the Governor in Council of the Presidency of Fort St. George or the Governor in Council of the Presidency of Bombay.

G. G. O. No. 149J., dated 8th October, 1875 (Foreign).

The above rules under Act XXI of 1879 (the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879) shall not apply to native territory under the direct administration of the British Government in which the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act X of 1882) is in force.

Bail cannot be taken.
G. G. O. No. 55J., dated 6th May, 1875 (Foreign Dept.).

WHEN a prisoner has been arrested under a Political Agent's warrant (section 12), or under a warrant issued under section 14 by the Governor-General in Council or any Local Government, bail cannot be taken, and the person arrested must be removed in custody and delivered up at the place and to the person named in the warrant.

Extradition from Native States of criminals charged with offences committed in British territory.
Circular No. 8, dated 18th April, 1873 (Pol. Dept.).

THE following procedure should be followed to obtain delivery from a Native State of a subject of such State charged with an offence committed in British territory. Such cases are not governed by the extradition law (Act XXI of 1879) which relates only to the surrender to Native States of their criminals taking refuge in British territory. That Act in no way affects the demands of the British Government on Native States, whether extraditional treaties exist with them or not. Magistrates should act promptly in the manner prescribed in the extract hereto appended in all cases where the surrender of criminals from Native States may be necessary.

Extract from Resolution No. 158J., dated 8th August, 1871, Foreign Department.

The offences for which the surrender of the subjects of native feudatory States is demanded should be limited to those for which authority may be given to British officers to surrender the subjects of Native States. In the case of British subjects a larger catalogue should be allowed; but in every case in which a demand is made, it should be made by British Magistrates, not to the State direct, but to the Political Officer, where there is one; and the demand should invariably be accompanied by a copy of any depositions made, or where no evidence has yet been taken, by a statement

of the information on which the arrest of the offender is deemed necessary. It should rest with the Political Agent, if necessary, to call on the Magistrate for further evidence; but if the Political Agent possesses the influence and weight he ought to have he should seldom fail to obtain compliance with any reasonable demand made to the Darbar to which he is accredited for the surrender of an absconded criminal.

Extradition of absconded offenders from Nipal. No. 93, dated 26th July, 1879.

In supersession of para. 440 of the Oudh Digest, the Deputy Commissioners of Kheri, Bahraich and Gonda are authorised to make their applications for the arrest and extradition of accused British subjects, who have absconded into Nipálese territory, direct to the Resident.

No. 1592, dated 8th October, 1879.

The list on the margin contains the only offences for which extradition from Nipal can be demanded.

Murder.
Attempt to murder.
Rape.
Maiming.
Thaggi.
Cattle-stealing.
Embezzlement by public officer.
Dakaiti.
Highway robbery.
Poisoning.
Burglary.
Arson.
Serious theft, *i.e.*, cases of theft in which the amount stolen may be considerable or personal violence may have been used.

No. 600, dated the 22nd May, 1880.

Where an offence seems *primâ facie* to come within the definition of murder in section 300 of the Indian Penal Code, the demand for extradition should be made under the head of murder, although there may be some chance that on trial the offence may be found to fall under some of the exceptions to the section. Where the case is clearly one of culpable homicide not amounting to murder no demand should be made.

India's No. 1834E.P., dated 15th August, 1881.

A case recently occurred in which the Nipal Darbar applied for the extradition of a Nipalese subject charged with the treaty offence of cattle-theft, although the accused had already been tried in British territory for the dishonest possession of the cattle in question and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

In such cases extradition cannot be refused, and in future, persons suspected of having committed such offences should be detained; and if, upon reference to the Darbar, it is ascertained that the accused is a Nipalese subject, and that he has apparently committed the offence complained of in Nipalese territory, he can, upon suitable requisition made, be surrendered at once to that Government for trial.

Extradition with Nipál G. O. No. $\frac{484}{VI-95}$, dated 17th March, 1887.

The following arrangements should be observed in regard to extradition and prevention of crime on the Nipal frontier.

The Darbár have issued orders that in cases where the surrender of a Nipalese subject who is charged with having committed a crime in Nipál and has fled into British territory is desired, the local officials will give to the nearest Magistrate in British

territory such information of the accused's place of refuge as may lead to his arrest, and such evidence as will justify his detention for a reasonable period. They will, without delay, furnish copies of the information and evidence to the Prime Minister for communication to the Resident. The Resident will then either issue a warrant for the accused, or, if a reference to Government is first needed, will take steps to ensure his detention.

Similarly, Magistrates will give information to the local authorities of the Darbár of the place of hiding of a British Indian subject who has absconded into Nipál, with an account of the crime with which he is charged. An accurate description of the accused's personal appearance and the names of the thána or pargana, the village and the owner of the house where he has taken refuge should, if possible, be given. As full an account as circumstances will allow of the offence with which he is charged should be drawn up from the police papers or from depositions made before the Magistrate, and should be authenticated and forwarded with the information and the request for the detention of the accused. Copies of these documents should at the same time be sent to the Resident for communication to the Darbár.

His Honor desires to remind Magistrates of the necessity for furnishing with requests for surrender as complete a *primâ facie* record of guilt as they can. The efforts of Government and the Darbár to keep down crime on the frontier can only be successful when the local authorities give and receive the fullest information possible.

Extradition Act (XXI of 1879.) Rules under the— Foreign Department's Circular No. 877I. of 3rd October, 1882, and G. O. No. 281, dated 16th February, 1883.

THE returns prescribed by the tenth of the rules made under the Act (p. 114) should be submitted for the half-yearly periods ending on the 30th June and the 31st December. They should be submitted to only the Local Government.

Extradition between the French and British possessions in India. Foreign Department No. 1934I., dated the 29th May, 1884.

UNDER the stipulations of article IX of the Treaty of 7th March, 1815, between Great Britain and France, which relates exclusively to the Indian possessions of the two countries, it has been customary to surrender persons accused of non-political offences of a grave character upon application, supported by a warrant and a summary of the charges, no depositions of witnesses being required; and it has not been considered necessary to observe the more stringent provisions of section 14 of the Indian Extradition Act, XXI of 1879, and sections 3 and 10 of Acts XXXIII and XXXIV, Vic. cap. 52, relating to extradition.

Her Majesty's Government has decided that the existing practice is to be maintained, and that the Indian Act of 1879 and the English Statute of 1870 do not apply to such cases.

FINES.

Rules for the realization of—imposed by Criminal Courts.
No. 29, dated the 5th May, 1880.

THE following instructions have been issued regarding the realization of fines :—

(1) It is the duty of the police to demand payment of fines imposed by Criminal Courts, and for the realization of which a warrant is issued. Magistrates, in issuing warrants for the levy of fines under section 386, Act X of 1882, will direct them to the police.

(2) If payment is made on demand, the money so received will be forwarded to the Magistrates' Court and the warrant returned with the execution that has taken place endorsed on its reverse.

(3) If payment is not made at once, the police officer bearing the warrant will attach the movable property of the person fined to an amount that may be sufficient to liquidate the fine.

(4) He will then return the warrant to the Magistrate, after endorsing on it the execution that has taken place.

(5) Such warrants shall ordinarily be directed through the Court Inspector to the police officer in charge of the station within which the property of the offender is situated, and may be endorsed by him to any police officer subordinate to him.

(6) If it be necessary to sell the property so attached, this duty shall, under the orders of the Magistrate, be performed as follows :—

G. O. No. $\frac{313}{VII-109}$, dated 22nd April, 1886.

(i) At the headquarters of the district by the Magistrate's nazir.

(ii) In other places by the kurk amín, or, where there is no kurk amín, by the person who ordinarily performs the duties of kurk amín.

FOREIGNERS.

Grant of passports to —by Magistrates.
Circular No. 3A., dated 31st January, 1866 (General), calling attention to No. 1729 (Home), dated 24th November, 1856.

MAGISTRATES and other authorities, civil and political, are strictly forbidden to grant passports or certificates and other documents in the nature of passports to persons travelling or intending to travel from one part of India to another.

Persons intending to travel from India to foreign countries can obtain passports on application to Government in the proper department.

Mode of dealing with suspicious—
Circular No. 27A., dated 2nd December, 1868.

THE provisions of the Arms Act should be stringently enforced in respect of all foreigners whose occupation and means of livelihood are not removed from all suspicion.

Whenever it may appear to the officer in charge of a district that the presence there of any foreigners is undesirable, instead of passing them on to an adjacent district, he should submit a report of the circumstances through the proper authority to the Local Government, which will then, if sufficient cause be shown, deal with the case under the provisions of sections 3 and 4, Act III of 1864.*

Care must at the same time be taken that under these orders no vexatious and unnecessary interference be exercised towards bodies of peaceable foreign merchants or traders who may visit India with the distinct aim of trafficking at particular marts or residing at particular centres of commerce and industry.

Foreign Asiatic emigrants. Wandering gangs of—
No. 85, dated 12th July, 1875.

THE following instructions on the subject of the treatment of gangs of foreign Asiatic emigrants travelling in India without any ostensible means of livelihood should be strictly observed in regard to the method of dealing with these wandering gangs :—

When it is found necessary to deport gangs of these foreigners by railway, they should be made to pay their own railway expenses, wherever practicable, by the sale of their ponies, their confiscated arms, or any other property which they cannot take with them, any balance being returned to the owners. Where this cannot be done, Magistrates and Deputy Commissioners are authorised to pay their railway fare and the charges incurred for the necessary police guard, reporting their disbursements subsequently for the sanction of Government. The requisite arrangements in respect to the relief of the police guard, &c., should be made in communication with the Inspector-General.

Whenever any of these gangs are deported to the Panjáb, they should be sent to Umballa cantonments and not to Delhi, due intimation being given to the Panjáb police authorities in regard to the probable date of their arrival at the former station.

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* An act to give the Government certain powers with respect to foreigners.

(1) The frontier provinces are responsible that gangs of foreign vagrants are not allowed to pass into India ;

(2) In any province where such a gang commits any depredations, no effort should be spared in bringing the chief offenders to justice for specific crimes, or treating them, as the law allows, under Chapter XIX of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Government of India No. $\frac{29}{989-1000}$, dated 20th May, 1879.

(3) On no account should such gangs be passed on under police or other guard into other districts or other provinces ; but if deportation is deemed necessary, it should be carried out at once under Act III of 1864, full lists and descriptive-rolls of the deported persons, with photographs of the leaders, being taken and forwarded to the frontier Governments ; and

(4) On no account should safe-conduct passes or licenses to carry arms be granted to gangs of this type, or to any members of such gang ; and if arms or ammunition are found in their possession, they should be at once disarmed in accordance with the provisions of the Arms Act.

It may be true that in some cases these people possess money and jewels, but none the less do they harry the country and live on the people ; and therefore they must, when they conduct themselves as marauders, be treated accordingly. Careful effort on the part of the magisterial and police authorities to enforce the existing law against the foreign gangs will in course of time deter them from these predatory incursions into quiet Indian provinces. The fact that in many of our British provinces the people possess few weapons, and are unfitted by nature and habit to resist, with any degree of success, the aggressive proceedings of gangs of these Asiatic foreigners, renders it the more incumbent on magisterial and police officers to make every effort to protect the people.

Foreign Asiatic Immigrants. Wandering gangs of—
G. O. No. 85, dated 12th July, 1875.

It has been found that the foregoing instructions regarding wandering gangs of foreigners, are liable to misconstruction. It should therefore be understood that deportation if resorted to at all must be carried out strictly in accordance with Act III of 1864, and only under the orders of the local Government, as directed by Section 3 of that Act.

G. O. No. $\frac{2550}{VI-827}$, dated 17th December, 1886.

In continuation of the above, attention is directed to the following orders of the Government of India :—

Resolution dated 25th November, 1886.

Instances have recently come under the notice of the Government of India in which the instructions of 20th May, 1879, have in certain respects been overlooked by local officers.

The practice of furnishing wandering gangs with police escorts, passes and licenses to carry arms is clearly opposed to the orders contained in the Resolution of the 20th May, 1879; and the Governor-General in Council desires that the special attention of district officers in the several provinces should be directed to those orders, a strict observance of which should at the same time be enjoined. It must also be understood that such gangs must under no circumstances be passed on from British territory into Native States. His Excellency in Council would furthermore point out that the treatment of these foreign vagrants is a matter which requires the exercise of a careful discretion, and which cannot be regulated by hard-and-fast rules.

The Government of India also concurs in the suggestions made by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces and the Bengal Government, namely—

(1) that an order of deportation, if issued by any Local Government, should be made effective, and should not merely require the removal of the persons concerned from a particular presidency or province, but beyond the limits of British India (section 3, Act III of 1864), and that the route for removal should be always specified in the order, warning being at the same time given to the Local Governments and Administrations through whose territories the gang will pass; and

(2) that whenever a license to carry arms is given to any person who may appear to be travelling *bonâ fide* for the purpose of trade, a note should be made on the license of the number of persons accompanying such person, and that he should be given distinctly to understand that should his followers be augmented at any time, or should he join any other company or gang his license would be at once liable to cancellation.

In conclusion the Governor-General in Council wishes it to be clearly understood that the object of calling renewed attention to the matter is not to interfere with the movements of persons who are *bonâ fide* engaged in trade, but to protect the peaceable inhabitants of the country from the depredations of wandering gangs whose real object is rather larceny or plunder than legitimate trade.

FRAUDS.

Procedure to be followed by the officer conducting the prosecution on behalf of the Government in cases of—

Circular No. $\frac{12}{VI-515-1}$, dated 29th September, 1884, Judicial (Criminal) Department.

In prosecuting cases in which persons convicted are charged with stamp or other frauds, involving a pecuniary loss to Government, the Government Pleader, Court Inspector or other officer conducting or watching the prosecution on behalf of Government, should, at the close of the trial, and prior to the announcement of the court's decision, submit for the court's consideration the propriety of imposing, in case of conviction, a fine corresponding to the amount of pecuniary loss incurred or said to be incurred by Government.

This course should, however, only be adopted under the orders of the Magistrate of the district in cases where inquiry has shown that the prisoner possesses sufficient property to secure the realization of the desired fine.

HAND-CUFFS.

On under-trial prisoners.
No. $\frac{2136}{VI-470}$, dated 3rd November, 1885.

Magistrates are requested to see that the following instructions of the Police Department are carefully observed :—

"As a rule, all persons accused of non-bailable offences *may* be hand-cuffed when arrested, and when in transit from one place to another; hand-cuffs should, however, only be imposed when, from the heinous nature of the crime, or the character or behaviour of the accused, a fair presumption arises that such restraint is necessary to prevent escape or violence.

"When an arrest is made by any police officer subordinate to the officer in charge of a station, the consent of the latter must, if possible, be obtained to the imposition of hand-cuffs, and must in all cases be obtained before transit to the Courts.

"*N.B.*—The person arrested shall not be subjected to more restraint than is necessary to prevent his escape."

JAILS.*

Inspection of—
Circular No. I, dated 10th January, 1878.

VISITORS of jails, when they believe that a change is advisable in any branch of the sanctioned system of jail administration, should refer their opinions to the Government, either directly or (as will probably be found perferable in most cases) through the Inspector-General of Prisons. Remarks with regard to the internal arrangements of the jail, or the state of discipline maintained therein, should alone be recorded in the visitors' book.

Prosecution of—officials.
Circular No. 9A., dated 30th June, 1877.

PRISON officials who are believed to have committed offences under the Prisons Act (XXVI of 1870) should not be prosecuted before a Magistrate until a reference has been made to the Inspector-General of Prisons in order that he, as head of the Department, may determine whether the offender should be punished departmentally or prosecuted criminally.

Relations of Magistrates and Superintendents of jails.
Circular No. 68, dated 6th October, 1877 (General Dept.).
G. O. No. 1, dated 13th January, 1864, and No. 126, dated 6th September, 1879.

THE following are the rules regulating the relations of Magistrates and Superintendents of district jails, and regarding the appointment and duties of official visitors of central prisons and district jails.

The Magistrate of the district shall, in the absence of any officer specially ordered by Government to do so, assume charge of the jail. This control he may immediately exercise himself, or he may appoint any salaried Magistrate under him or the Superintendent of Police or an Assistant Surgeon (of not less than 10 years' standing in the service) in civil medical charge of the district; to assume charge of the jail, reporting his action at once through the Inspector-General of Prisons for the sanction of Government.

Circular No. 25, dated 3rd May, 1880.

The power of placing the Superintendent of Police in charge of the jail is to be exercised as a last resort only, when no other arrangement is practicable. When such an arrangement is made, the circumstances which rendered it unavoidable should be fully explained at the time the transfer of the charge is reported. As a rule, the charge of the jail, failing the Civil Surgeon, should be held by one of the magisterial staff.

Sections 8 and 56 of Prisons Act.

The Magistrate of the district shall personally visit the district jail at least once a month : in his absence from the station he may depute the Joint Magistrate to visit in his stead.

The date of these visits shall be recorded in the visitors' book, and any orders, remarks, or suggestions made shall be entered therein.

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* See also the *Jail Manual* for departmental rules.

Section 13 of Prisons Act.

The Superintendent of a district jail is bound to carry out all orders of the Magistrate or the Deputy Commissioner, reporting the instructions he has received, with such remarks as he considers necessary, to the Inspector-General of Prisons ; but it is to be understood that the Magistrate is not to interfere unnecessarily with the management of the jail so as to weaken the Superintendent's authority, and that any orders he may give shall be issued though the Superintendent of the jail.

Sections 6 and 13 of Prisons Act.

The Magistrate of the district, in all matters affecting the discipline and management of the jail, shall report to the Inspector-General of Prisons any important step he may consider it necessary to take.

Section 54 of Prisons Act.

Commissioners of divisions and Judges of districts are *ex-officio* visitors of all jails and hawalats within their divisions or districts.

The Magistrate or the Deputy Commissioner of the district is also *ex-officio* a visitor of any central prison situated in his district.

The senior resident officer shall be the chairman of the visitors and shall make arrangements with regard to the turn of visiting, &c. A visit must be made by one or more of the official visitors to each jail and central prison at least once a quarter.

The visitors may call for all books, papers, and records of every department of the jail ; they shall visit every ward, yard and cell, and see every prisoner in confinement, and they shall ascertain whether the rules and orders are attended to.

The official visitors shall record their visit and any remarks or suggestions they have to make in the visitors' book ; and the Superintendent shall at once forward a copy of such record to the Inspector-General of Prisons for the issue of suitable orders. Where the remarks of the official visitors require explanation, such explanation shall invariably accompany the copy.

Visitors to—Admission of—
G. O. No. 1675, dated 21st June, 1881.

In the matter of the admission of visitors to the jail, the authority of a high officer of Government, such as the Commissioner, should be fully recognised. With him should ordinarily rest the final authority of ordering or refusing such admissions. In this view, a day and hour should be fixed weekly on which all respectable persons who may present themselves should be allowed admission to the jail ; and a notice should be posted in conspicuous places declaring that persons will not be admitted on any other occasions except under the orders of the chairman of the visiting committee, whose designation and address should also be notified. This restriction is not intended to prohibit the Superintendent from admitting persons whom he may wish to show round the prison

at any other time. Should he, however, refuse admission to any person so demanding it, he should at once inform the chairman of the visiting committee, or record the matter prominently in the jail records, over which the visitors are at any time entitled to look.

Prisoners. Escape of— No. 775, dated 31st May, 1879.

IN every case of an escape from inside a jail, the Magistrate of the district (or in his absence the Magistrate in charge at headquarters), immediately on receiving intimation of the occurrence, shall himself make an investigation into the circumstances of the escape and submit a report thereof to the Inspector-General of Prisons with such recommendations as he may think fit to make in regard to the jail officials concerned. The report, if not prepared by the Magistrate of the district, should be sent through him.

"Habitual criminal." Meaning of—for jail discipline.

India Resolution No. $\frac{27}{1804-14}$, dated 14th December, 1886.

"FOR the purposes of jail discipline, the words 'habitual criminal' shall mean a prisoner so classed—

(1) by Court or Magistrate that heard the case—

(*a*) because he has been convicted of an offence punishable under chapter XII or XVII of the Indian Penal Code with three years' imprisonment or upwards, and has been previously punished on conviction for an offence under either of these chapters and similarly punishable; or

(*b*) because, from the circumstances of the case, the Sessions Judge or Magistrate believes the prisoner to depend on crime as a means of livelihood, or to have attained such an eminence in crime as to warrant his being classed with habitual or class B criminals.

(2) By the District Magistrate, or any Magistrate empowered by him on this behalf, the classification being made in accordance with the principles suggested for the guidance of the courts in clauses (*a*) and (*b*) of this definition.

(3) Subject to the control of the District Magistrate by the officer in charge of the jail, when the prisoner is—

(*a*) sentenced or believed to be liable to punishment under section 75 of the Indian Penal Code;

(*b*) under sentence enhanced by reason of more than one previous conviction; or

(*c*) known to be repeatedly imprisoned for similar offences; or

(*d*) a member of a criminal tribe.

Provided that—

(1) any such court or Magistrate as is mentioned above may direct that a prisoner shall not be classed as an habitual criminal, and

(2) when there is room for doubt whether a prisoner should be so classed or not, the officer in charge of the jail shall refer the case for the orders of any such Court or Magistrate."

Explanation.—The classification when made by the convicting court shall be final. If the courts omit to classify a prisoner as an habitual, the District Magistrate or any Magistrate empowered by him may do so. In case of omission on the part of the court and of the Magistrate, the officer in charge of the jail may make the classification, subject to the general control and supervision of the District Magistrate.

NOTE.—For rules regulating the mark system in Jails please see Jail Manual.

LOCK-UPS.

Charge of—to be under medical officers as Superintendents of jails. Circular No. 9A., dated 28th July, 1868.

EVERY lock-up which is separate from the jail should be placed under the supervision of the medical officer who has charge of the jails (central and district), but such officer will not exercise magisterial powers in the lock-up. Notification of appointment is not necessary.

LOTTERIES.

Advertisements of—in newspapers to be reported to Government.
Circular No. 5A., dated 15th March, 1876.

THE publication by advertisements in newspapers of any proposals relating to lotteries which have not been authorized by the Government is an offence punishable under section 294A of the Indian Penal Code. Magistrates should therefore take steps to make the Government acquainted with any such cases occurring in their districts, in order that sanction to the prosecution of offenders may be obtained under the provisions of section 196 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Government of India, Home Department.
Nos. 4-330-345, dated 1st November, 1877.

THE following orders by the Government of India, Home Department, are published for general information :—

On the 13th September last the Bengal Government forwarded a letter from the Commissioner of Police at Calcutta reporting that advertisements of lotteries and race sweeps printed beyond the limits of Lower Bengal are sent in large numbers to hotels and other places of public resort in Bengal, in contravention of section 294A of the Indian Penal Code, and that the proprietors of newspapers and other periodicals in Bengal complain bitterly that their columns are closed to notices and advertisements which are freely permitted elsewhere. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal considers that the present treatment of lotteries by the different Local Governments is exceedingly unsatisfactory; in Bengal the law is strictly enforced, while in the Panjáb and elsewhere it is habitually broken with impunity, and newspapers are allowed to advertise and circulate proposals directly opposed to the provisions of the section of the Code cited. His Honor is of opinion that if these lotteries and race sweeps are mischievous, they should be put down by law, instead of being allowed to develope themselves year by year, but that if they are considered to be a harmless amusement, the prohibitory clause in the Penal Code should be repealed, and lotteries should not be discouraged. His Honor himself considers them exceedingly mischievous.

2. The Government of India concur with His Honor's opinion as to the mischievous character of the lotteries and race sweeps advertised, and believe that the mischief is year by year assuming greater dimensions. As the intention of the law on the subject is clear, and as its provisions were intended to operate in one province as much as in another, the Government of India consider that the law should be uniformly enforced. Local Governments and Administrations are therefore requested to enforce the law after giving due notice thereof by publication of this resolution in their several official *Gazettes*.

Government of India Home Department.
Nos. 5-184-189, dated 31st May, 1882.

THE attention of the Governor-General in Council has recently again been drawn to the fact that in some instances sanction has been given by local authorities to the holding of lotteries for various objects, and to the appearance in the local newspapers

of advertisements regarding such undertakings. This has probably been through inadvertence or forgetfulness of the tenor of the Home Department Resolution No. 329 of the 1st November, 1877. The Government of India retain the opinion there expressed, that the practice in question is distinctly mischievous, and one to which no encouragement of any kind should be given by Government. I am accordingly directed to request that all applications for permission to hold lotteries may be in future invariably refused.

Government of India, Home Department. No. 328, dated 21st September, 1885.

THE publication in British India of proposals relating to lotteries to be held beyond British India constitutes an offence within the meaning of Section 294A. of the Indian Penal Code.

LUNATICS.

Custody under temporary observation.
Circular No. 3A, dated 20th January, 1863 (General).
Circular No. 11A, dated 28th April, 1875.

PENDING enquiry into their state of mind or removal to an asylum, lunatics are ordinarily to be lodged at the dispensary, but in cases of violent mania they may be lodged in the jail.

The following are the rules in force as to the custody of lunatics under temporary medical observation preparatory to final disposal :—

1. Whenever a lunatic is handed over to the Civil Surgeon by the Magistrate for observation, a report in English should be sent with him setting forth every fact which may be of assistance to the Civil Surgeon in forming an opinion as to his mental state. If, in the opinion of the Magistrate, the enquiry made into the antecedents of the lunatic up to the time of his being handed over to the Civil Surgeon has not been full and complete he should cause a full enquiry to be made and communicate its results to the Civil Surgeon with as little delay as possible in a supplementary report.

2. The lunatic should be guarded as a dangerous lunatic till the Civil Surgeon gives a written opinion that he is harmless. Whether lodged at the dispensary or jail, he should not be attended to in the same manner as sick patients in hospital.

3. Whether the lunatic be lodged in the dispensary or jail, it is the duty of the Civil Surgeon to give all necessary directions regarding his safe keeping, and he alone is responsible for the sufficiency of such directions.

4. If the lunatic is lodged in a dispensary, the police acting under the immediate directions of the Civil Surgeon as to his safe keeping, are responsible for the observance of such directions. If the lunatic is lodged in a jail, the Superintendent of the jail, should he be other than the Civil Surgeon, is similarly responsible.

5. The Civil Surgeon is expected from time to time to give such special directions as may be necessary for the appropriate guarding of the lunatic, and to warn the police of any symptoms which indicate the approach of a violent fit, or otherwise render needful greater watchfulness. If the police (or Superintendent of jail as the case may be) neglect the instructions so given, they will be held responsible for all untoward consequences.

6. Intelligent policemen only should be put on guard over lunatics, and they should have for the time being no other duty to perform. They should, if possible, be men who have been previously entrusted with the duty.

7. If the Civil Surgeon gives a written opinion that the lunatic is harmless, the Magistrate may relieve the police (or the Superin-

tendent of the jail, as the case may be) of the duty of guarding him.

8. It is the Magistrate's duty to see that the instructions here given are generally followed, and that the period of detention of the lunatic under observation is made as short as possible.

At the time of any non-criminal lunatic's arrest, and prior to or as shortly after his despatch to a lunatic asylum as is practicable, the Magistrate or Deputy Commissioner should cause a local enquiry to be made, through the police or such other agency as may be available in regard to the past history of the lunatic, so far as this can be ascertained, and to the capability of his relatives to contribute to his support in the asylum. The result of the enquiry on these two points should be reported without delay to Superintendent of the asylum direct.

No. 67, dated 10th June, 1879.

THE Government of India have laid down, in orders of 25th March, 1876, that (1) persons suffering from the temporary results of sickness, intemperance, or debauchery; and (2) those whom their friends can and ought to support, should not be admitted into Public Lunatic Asylums: and also that persons partially insane and harmless had, as a rule, better be left alone. The Asylums in these provinces have now but a small margin of accommodation; and it is necessary that, so far as is consistent with a sufficient regard to the public safety, the principles above-mentioned should be carefully acted on by Magistrates of Districts.

G. O. No. $\frac{1278}{\text{VI—155B}}$, dated 11th June, 1888.

Petty offenders.

In order to prevent the treatment as criminal lunatics of harmless idiots who are charged with petty bailable offences, but for whose safe custody no adequate security is forthcoming, in future when such cases are reported under chapter XXXIV of the Criminal Procedure Code, the order passed will be to release the lunatic. It will then be open to the Magistrate, if he considers it necessary, to deal with the case under Act XXXVI of 1858.

G. O. No. $\frac{1545}{\text{VI—706}}$, dated 27th July, 1886.

Criminal Lunatics.

IN the North-Western Provinces references regarding untried lunatics under section 466 and accused persons specially acquitted under section 471, Code of Criminal Procedure, must be made *direct* to Government, unless the case be under inquiry by a Magistrate, other than the Magistrate of the district, or a Magistrate in *independent* charge of a division of a district, in which case the reference should be forwarded through the Magistrate of the district.

High Court's Circular No. 9, dated 14th April, 1863, and No. 26, dated 4th December, 1863.

In Oudh the Magistrate who has heard the case should submit, through the Deputy Commissioner, direct to Government, form No. I or II,* as the case may be, duly filled in, and should also send a brief but clear narrative of the facts of the case.

No. 51, dated the 26th August, 1880 (Oudh). Circular No. 78A, dated 14th August, 1878 (Oudh).

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* See Judicial Commissioner's circulars.

In both provinces the record need not be forwarded; but the report should state the offence with which the lunatic is charged, the time when and the place where it was committed, and should state clearly the proceedings that have taken place in the Magistrate's Court, the conclusion at which the court has arrived, together with the grounds for that conclusion, and the order which the Court has passed, pending the receipt of orders from the Government.

Despatch of lunatics to asylums.
Circular No. 55, dated 6th October, 1881.

WHEN forwarding a non-criminal insane to a lunatic asylum, Magistrates should adopt the form of order annexed, copies of which can be obtained at the Government Press, Allahabad.

When under the provisions of chapter XXXIV, Act X of 1882, the Local Government directs that any lunatic be confined in a lunatic asylum, the Magistrate should furnish the Superintendent with particulars specified in the form.

Order for the reception of a lunatic under section of Act XXXVI of 1858.

THE undersigned——————, Magistrate of——————, finds that——————is a lunatic and a proper person to be detained under care and treatment, and directs, under section of Act XXXVI of 1858, that he be received into the lunatic asylum at——————

Subjoined is a statement respecting the said——————

The 18 . *Magistrate.*

STATEMENT.

1. Name of patient.
2. Sex and age.
3. Hindu or Muhammadan.
4. Caste.
5. Place, zila or province where born.
6. Whether first attacked: if not, how long subject to attacks of insanity.
7. Duration of existing attack.
8. Supposed cause:

   a.—Whether fever or other serious illness preceded the attack.

   b.—Whether attributable to over-indulgence in ardent spirits, or in bhang, ganja, or similar drugs.

   c.—Or in law-suits, loss of property, family quarrels, death of relations, or similar events.

9. In cases where a patient is a wanderer and unknown, the circumstances which led to his arrest, and his subsequent conduct, to be stated.

10. Whether subject to epilepsy.

11. Whether suicidal.

12. Whether dangerous to others:

13. Whether any member of patient's family has been or is affected with insanity.

14. What treatment (if any) has been applied.

15. Whether the patient can either himself or by his relatives contribute anything towards his support while in the asylum.

Received into the——————————Asylum, the——————————188 .

Inspected by the Visitors, the——————————188 .

Remarks by Visitors.

Officers despatching lunatics to asylums are to take care that they are properly watched, clothed and fed on the journey, and that they are physically capable of bearing the journey.

Circular No. 1678A, dated 5th June, 1862 (General). Circular No. 12A, dated 5th May, 1864 (General).

Non-Criminal Lunatics. Pecuniary liability of relatives of—

Circular No. 24A., dated 12th October, 1874 (General).

Circular No. 28A, dated 22nd May, 1865 (General). Circular No. 93O, dated 27th September, 1878 (Oudh).

MAGISTRATES and Deputy Commissioners are to co-operate with visitors in getting the relatives of non-criminal lunatics to contribute, when possible, to their support. The scale of payment has been fixed at Rs. 4 per mensem, but when a lunatic's relatives cannot contribute the full amount, they should be called upon to give half or even a quarter of it. These orders do not affect criminal lunatics. Section 15 of Act XXXVI of 1858 empowers the Magistrate who sends a lunatic to an asylum to compel, with the aid of the civil court, any one legally bound to maintain him to pay for his maintenance in the asylum, or to realise the necessary sum from any estate possessed by the lunatic himself.

European civil lunatics—

G. G. O. No. 598, dated 17th September, 1875 (Home Dept.).

G. G. O. No. 5-225, dated 29th March, 1877 (Home Dept.).

THE Government of India has directed that civil english lunatics should be in future despatched to Europe in June each year.

The fullest and most accurate information regarding the medical history and relations of every insane patient sent to England should be transmitted with him.

G. G. O. No. 1323, dated 31st May, 1888.

A statement showing the number of civil lunatics to be sent to England in the ensuing trooping season, for whom accommodation will be required, is submitted annually, by the 1st June, by the

Local Government to the Government of India, in the Military Department.

Lucknow Asylum. Admission of Criminal lunatics to—
Circular No. 26, dated 7th July, 1883.

THE accompanying are the revised Forms Nos. I and II for the admission of criminal lunatics into the Lucknow Lunatic Asylum for treatment :—

No. I.

CRIMINAL LUNATICS.

Order of the Local Government for admission of criminal lunatics.

To

The Superintendent,

_____Lunatic Asylum.

You are hereby requested, under section 466 of the Criminal Procedure Code, to receive into the Lunatic Asylum, for treatment the undermentioned lunatic, and detain him until well enough to stand his trial :—

Name and father's name.	Age.	Mauza, pargana and district.	Nearest relative, with his mauza, pargana and district.	Offence and section of Penal Code or other law.	Date of order.

_____ _____

Deputy Commissioner. *Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh.*

CERTIFICATE OF CIVIL SURGEON.

I, the undersigned , hereby certify that I, on day of , at , personally examined , and that the said is a and a proper person to be taken charge of and detained under care and treatment; and that I have formed this opinion on the following grounds, *viz.* :—

(1) Facts indicating insanity observed by myself.

(2) Other facts indicating insanity communicated to me by others.

No.———in register.

Asylum record.

Name_____

Received into Asylum on the_____

Nature of malady _____

Orders regarding treatment_____

Visitor's remarks and date of inspection _____

No. II.

CRIMINAL LUNATICS.

Order of the Local Government for admission of criminal lunatics.

To

The Superintendent,

_____Lunatic Asylum.

You are hereby requested, under section 471 of the Criminal Procedure Code, to receive into the Lunatic Asylum, for treatment, the undermentioned lunatic, and detain him until duly discharged according to law :—

Name and Father's name.	Age.	Mauza, pargana, and district.	Nearest relative, with mauza, pargana and district.	Offence and section of Penal Code or other law.	Whether he has been found to have committed the offence (section 393).	Date of order.

Deputy Commissioner. *Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh.*

CERTIFICATE OF CIVIL SURGEON.

I, the undersigned , hereby certify that I, on day of , at , personally examined , and that the said is a and a proper person to be taken

charge of and detained under care and treatment; and that I have formed this opinion on the following grounds, *viz.*:—

(1) Facts indicating insanity observed by myself.

(2) Other facts indicating insanity communicated to me by others.

No.——in register.
Asylum record

Name_____

Received into Asylum on the_____

Nature of malady_____

Orders regarding treatment_____

Visitor's remarks and date of inspection_____

Lunatics. Weekly report on—
Circular No. 2, dated 30th January, 1884.

IT shall be the duty of the Civil Surgeon to send a report at least once every week to the Magistrate on the condition of each supposed lunatic who may be under observation.

Criminal Lunatics. Speedy disposal of—
Circular No. 2, dated 30th January, 1884.

INSTANCES were recently observed in which criminal lunatics had been brought before the Courts and orders had been passed by the Magistrate under section 466 or section 471 of the Code of Criminal Procedure for reporting the cases to Government; but these orders had not been carried out, and the lunatics had in consequence been left long in confinement. The responsibility for such neglect of duty rests with the presiding Magistrate and his subordinate officials: and care should be taken to prevent the occurrence of such cases.

Resolution No. 404, dated 6th March, 1874, amended by No. $\frac{673}{VI-579}$, dated 8th April, 1886.

The following are the rules for reporting on criminal lunatics confined in Asylums:—

There are three distinct classes of criminal lunatics to be reported on, *viz.*:—

(1) Those confined under section 466 of the Criminal Procedure Code, *i.e.*, accused persons of unsound mind who are incapable of making their defence.

(2) Those confined under section 471 of the Criminal Procedure Code, *i.e.*, persons acquitted on the ground that at the time of committing the act charged, and which constituted an offence, they were by reason of unsoundness of mind, incapable of knowing the nature of the act charged.

(3) Those confined under section 31 of the Prisoners' Act (V of 1871), *i.e.*, persons detained or imprisoned under any order or sentence of a Magistrate or Court, and found to be of unsound mind.

These three classes have hitherto been included in one return; but as the modes in which they have to be dealt with differ, it will

be convenient to have a separate form for each. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor is accordingly pleased to direct that the visitors, or any two of them, of the Lunatic Asylums of Benares, Agra, Lucknow and Bareilly shall, on the first day of April and October, in each year, or as soon thereafter as may be, examine all persons confined in the said asylums under section 466 or section 471 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, or under section 31 of the Prisoners' Act (V of 1871), and shall submit a report to Government through the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals and Lunatic Asylums in the forms hereto annexed :—

A.—*For criminal lunatics confined under section* 446 *of Act X of* 1882.

Number.	Name and caste of lunatic.	District from which received.	Date of criminal offence.	Order of Government under which confined and date.	Crime and section of the Penal Code under which charged.	Capable or incapable of making his defence.	Can he be discharged without danger of doing injury to himself or any other person?	Is any friend or relative desirous of his being made over and willing to give security, &c.?	REMARKS on state of health, &c.

B.—*For criminal lunatics confined under section* 471 *of Act X of* 1882.

Number.	Name and caste of lunatic.	District from which received.	Date of criminal offence.	Order of Government under which confined and date.	Crime and section of the Penal Code under which act charged would have fallen.	Can he be discharged without danger of doing injury to himself or any other person?	Is any friend or relative desirous of his being made over and willing to give security, &c.?	REMARKS on health, &c.

C.—*For criminal lunatics confined under section* 31, *Act V of* 1871.

Number.	Name and caste of lunatic.	District from which received.	Head of crime and section of Penal Code under which confined.	Date of conviction and sentence.	Date of expiry of sentence.	Of sound or unsound mind.	REMARKS.

Criminal lunatics confined under section 466 should, as soon as they are certified by the Inspector-General of Prisons, or visitors, to be capable of making their defence, be brought to trial as provided in section 473 of the Act, and no orders are required from Government before doing this.

In the event of a criminal lunatic confined under section 31, Act V of 1871, becoming sane at any time before the expiry of his sentence, report should be made to Government with a view to his being remanded to prison. But if still insane when his sentence has expired, he should, although liable to be detained under medical care and treatment, cease to be shown as a criminal lunatic.

Magistrates, when forwarding criminal lunatics to an asylum, will supply the information required from them for filling in the above forms.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

Lunatic Asylums. Official visitors of—
No. 2195A, dated 21st August, 1862, and No. 2618, dated 11th October, 1861.

THE following are the official visitors of the various asylums:—

Benares and Bareilly.

Commissioner.

Judge.

Superintendent, Central Prison.

No. 5188A, dated 6th December, 1871.

Agra.

Commissioner.

Judge.

Magistrate.

Civil Surgeon.

No. 865A, dated 14th April, 1877.

Lucknow.

Judicial Commissioner.

Commissioner.

Deputy Commissioner.

Judge.

City Magistrate.

Cantonment Magistrate.

Senior Assistant Commissioner.

Superintendent, Central Jail.

Distribution of lunatics among—.
No. $\frac{1601}{\text{VI—139B.}}$, dated 24th July, 1888.

Superintendents of Lunatic Asylums will receive lunatics in future from specified districts (*i.e.*, ordinarily those nearest, or most like in climatic conditions), according to the subjoined list:—

Bareilly Asylum. Capacity at 50 superficial feet.	Agra Asylum. Capacity at 50 superficial feet.	Benares Asylum. Capacity at 50 superficial feet.	Lucknow Asylum. Capacity at 54 superficial feet.
Male. Female. Total.	*Male. Female. Total.*	*Male. Female. Total.*	*Male. Female. Total.*
310 + 112 = 422	206 + 61 =267	156 + 44 =200	186 + 68 =254
Bareilly district.	Agra district.	Benares district.	To be reserved exclusively for lunatics from the Province of Oudh.
Kumaun ditto.	Lalitpur ditto.	Ballia ditto.	
Bhábar and Tarái districts.	Jhánsi ditto.	Mirzapur ditto.	
Garhwál district.	Jalaun ditto.	Jaunpur ditto.	
Mussooree ditto.	Cawnpore ditto.	Azamgarh ditto.	
Dehra Dún ditto.	Etáwah ditto.	Gházipur ditto.	
Saháranpur ditto.	Aligarh ditto.	Gorakhpur ditto.	
Bijnor ditto.	Muttra ditto.	Basti ditto.	
Moradabad ditto.	Fatehgarh ditto.	Allahabad ditto.	
Budaun ditto.	Etah ditto.	Fatehpur ditto.	
Pilibhít ditto.	Mainpuri ditto	Bánda ditto.	
Sháhjahánpur ditto.	Bulandshahr ditto.	Hamírpur ditto.	
Muzaffarnagar ditto.			
Meerut. ditto.			

Lunatics are to be sent from the districts named above to the asylum specified in the case of each (the Superintendent of the asylum being at the same time advised of their despatch), except where information has been received that the asylum is already full. When any asylum becomes full, the Superintendent will at once report the fact to the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals: and the latter officer, in informing the Magistrates of the districts concerned, will instruct each Magistrate to which asylum he should send the lunatics of his district pending the receipt of further directions.

POISONING.

Cattle—. Suggestions for suppression of—
G. O. No. 1102, dated 7th September, 1881.

ZEMÍNDÁRS should be urged to withhold from the *Chamárs* skins of cattle which die under circumstances justifying suspicion of poison.

Magistrates should keep a vigilant look out when deaths of cattle appear to be numerous—a circumstance which the chaukidár should be required to report.

The course by which the poison was procured should be traced.

Severe sentences should be imposed in cases of conviction.

POST MORTEM EXAMINATIONS.

Conduct of—
G. O. No. $\frac{934}{VI-73}$, dated 21st May, 1885, as amended by G. O. No. $\frac{1709}{VI-73}$, dated 24th September, 1885.

THE High Court having brought to the notice of the Government a case in which there was confusion in the evidence, as to which of two dead bodies presented for *post mortem* examination at the same time was that of the person whose murder was charged against the accused : to prevent similar mistakes in future, the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner is pleased to issue the following instructions regarding the procedure to be observed by the police when sending in a dead body to the civil medical officer for *post mortem* examination, and for the conduct of such examination by that officer :—

I.—Every dead body sent in for examination shall be accompanied by a police constable and a chaukidár from the thána nearest the spot where the inquiry has taken place. If the thána is over 20 miles distant from headquarters, the constable and chaukidár may be relieved at one or more intermediate stations ; but the number of reliefs should be kept as low as possible.

II.—The name of the police constable and of the chaukidár and of the relieving constables and chaukidárs, if any, shall be always entered in Police Form No. 33.

III.—They shall be instructed by the thánadár sending in the body to make it over, on arrival at the police headquarters, to the civil medical officer after despatch of the usual requisition, but will remain in charge of the body until the medical officer has completed the examination.

IV.—Before commencing the examination, the medical officer shall ask the police constable and the chaukidár whether the body to be examined is the body which they accompanied from the police station, and their replies shall form part of the civil medical officer's declaration.

V.—After the formal identification by the police constable and the chaukidár, the medical officer shall compare the body with the *huliá* or descriptive-roll sent from the police station, and he shall certify that the body about to be examined agrees with the descriptive-roll forwarded with it.

VI.—The greatest care and precision is enjoined on all police officers in describing the body ; any marks or natural conditions by which it may be readily identified should be noted ; and this descriptive-roll should contain particulars for identification distinct from any injuries that may be apparent.

VII.—The officer in charge of the station from which the body is despatched, instead of, as at present, sending both copies of the descriptive-roll with the police constable who accompanies the body, will send only one copy of the roll by the constable and forward the other by post to the officer in charge of the police headquarters.

District Superintendents of Police are authorized to call on Civil Surgeons to make *post mortem* examinations.

G. O. No. 338A., dated 6th May, 1865.
Police Circular No. 19, dated 16th August, 1861.

In cases of death the report required from Civil Surgeons should not be of the open or apparent cause of death only: the *post mortem* examination should extend to every part of the body and details should be entered in the form of report.

The following rules have also been laid down under section 174, Code of Criminal Procedure:—

No. 1403, dated 8th August, 1883.

(I).—All dead bodies of which an examination is required by the Judicial authorities shall be sent to the headquarters of the district. The only exceptions to this rule are cases occurring within the Sub-divisional jurisdictions of—

(1) Roorkee, Saháranpur district,
(2) Mussooree, Dehra Dún,
(3) Chakráta, Dehra Dún,
(4) Naini Tal, Kumaun,
(5) Ránikhet, Kumaun,
(6) Chunar, Mirzapur,
(7) Karwi, Bánda district,
(8) Mau Ránipur, Jhánsi district,

in which bodies for examination shall be sent to the headquarters of the sub-division.

(II).—Only in urgent and unavoidable circumstances is a post mortem examination to be made (except at Karwi) in the absence of the Civil Medical officer, and no medical subordinate under the rank of an Assistant Surgeon shall conduct a post mortem examination for judicial purposes, with the following exceptions:—

(1) The specially qualified Hospital Assistant in medical charge of the Pilibhít district.

(2) The Hospital Assistant in charge of the dispensaries at—

Mussooree,	Ránikhet.
Chakráta,	Budaun.
Almora,	Jhánsi.
Naini Tal,	Lalitpur and Karwi.

No. $\frac{2162}{VI-73}$, dated 28th September, 1883.

and (3) the specially qualified Hospital Assistant in charge of the branch dispensary at Robertsganj in the Mirzapur district, it being understood regarding all these places except Karwi and Robertsganj that only under extreme urgency is a post mortem examination to be made in the absence of the Civil Medical officer.

(III).—With the exception explained below, the Civil Surgeon of the district shall consider himself responsible for all the medico legal work of his district. He shall, as a rule, superintend personally, and report on all post mortem examinations, and should he, for good and sufficient reason, be compelled to delegate the duty to an Assistant Surgeon or in the exceptions named in rule II, to an Hospital Assistant, the report shall invariably be sent to the judicial authorities, through him and under his countersignature. But when a commissioned Local Medical officer has been present and has personally conducted the examination, as may be the case at Roorkee, Mussooree, Chakráta, Chunar, Naini Tal and Ránikhet, the official report of the examination need not be sent through the District Medical officer, and in such cases the Local Medical officer will be held responsible for the sufficiency and accuracy of the examination. It is to be understood that the countersignature of the Civil Medical officer to the report of an examination made by a delegate, indicates not only that he has read the report, but that he is satisfied that the examination has been thorough, and that the conclusions arrived at are justified by it.

(IV).—A tabular statement should be submitted, in the appended form, to the Surgeon-General of the Provinces, as soon after the close of each year as possible, showing in what proportions post mortem examinations for judicial purposes have been conducted during the year by the Civil Medical officer and the duty has been delegated to a subordinate :—

Statement of Judicial "post mortem" examinations conducted during the past year in the district of _____.

Locality.	Personally conducted by				Remarks.
	Civil Medical officer.	Assistant Surgeon.	Hospital Assistant.	Total.	
Headquarters out stations.					
Total ...					

Dated

Civil Medical Officer.

POWERS.

All Magistrates of the 1st class invested with certain—
Notification No. 1139, dated 19th July, 1873.

UNDER section 37 of Act X of 1882 (Code of Criminal Procedure) all Magistrates of the 1st class are invested with the following powers :—

(1) To entertain cases without complaint (section 191).

(2) To issue process for a person within jurisdiction who has committed an offence outside Magistrate's local jurisdiction (section 186).

(3) To sell suspicious or stolen property (section 524).

(4) To make orders, &c., in local nuisance cases (section 143).

Investment of Magistrates with summary—
Notification No. 2000, dated 24th December, 1873 and No. $\frac{887}{VI-16}$, dated 17th May, 1887.

ALL Magistrates of the 1st class who are or have officiated as Joint Magistrates, as also all Assistant Commissioners who are or who have officiated in the 2nd class, of Assistant Commissioners are invested with powers to try summarily.

G.O. No. 1563A., dated 14th December, 1877.

Summary powers are, as a general rule, given only after an officer has exercised 1st class magisterial powers for 5 years or has acted as a Joint Magistrate.

Divisions of Districts.
Notification No. 907A, dated 8th June, 1874.

UNDER section 8 of the Code of Criminal Procedure all tahsílis are declared to be divisions of the districts in which they are situated.

Under section 13 of the Code of Criminal Procedure the power vested in Government of placing in charge of divisions of districts Magistrates of the 1st or 2nd class is delegated to all Magistrates of districts.

Notification No. 908A, dated 8th June, 1874.

Under section 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure the following class of officers is invested with powers to hear appeals from convictions by Magistrates of the 2nd and 3rd classes :—

All Magistrates of divisions of districts who are or who have officiated as Joint Magistrates.

All Magistrates of districts invested with certain—
Resolution No. 1150A, dated 31st July, 1872.

THE Magistrate of the district has power under sections 37 and 8 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to invest Magistrates subordinate to him of the 3rd, 2nd and 1st class respectively with certain special powers in addition to those belonging to them by appointment. Government also invests all Magistrates of districts with the following additional powers :—

(1) Under section 528, to withdraw from the Magistrates subordinate to them, whether in charge of divisions or not, such classes of cases as they think proper.

(2) Under section 13, to distribute business among their subordinates by localities.

No. 478, dated 14th March, 1883.

All District Magistrates and all Sub-divisional Magistrates, being Magistrates of the 1st class in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, are invested, under section 37, Act X of 1882, with the powers described in section 110 of that Act, to take security for good behaviour from habitual offenders.

City Magistrate, Lucknow. Appellate powers of—

Notification dated 9th May, 1879.

UNDER section 29 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner is pleased to invest the City Magistrate of Lucknow with power to hear appeals from convictions by Magistrates of the 2nd and 3rd classes.

Form of application.

G. O. No. $\frac{503}{\text{VI}-2\text{A}}$, dated 21st March, 1887.

THE subjoined form should be used in future in making recommendations for the grant of powers :—

Application for conferment of powers.

Officer's name and designation.	Examinations passed, quoting notifications.	Highest powers hitherto exercised, quoting notifications.	Powers proposed to be given.	Grounds of recommendation by District Officer.	Remarks by Commissioner.

PRISONERS.

Procedure in despatch of—
G. O. No. 2211, dated 9th May, 1854.

WHEN Magistrates have occasion to forward a prisoner from their own to another district, they should invariably transmit, either by dák or with the chalán, a rubakár or letter containing a distinct statement of the order in furtherance of which the despatch is made.

Support of children of convict mothers.
Circular No. 9A, dated 16th April, 1864 (General).

CHILDREN in arms and under two years of age should remain with their mothers. Children of or beyond that age should not under any circumstances be allowed to accompany their mothers to jail or remain with their mothers in confinement. The Magistrate of the district of which the prisoner is a resident is charged with the duty of arranging for the proper care of such children. If any relative be willing to take them, they should of course be made over to him ; and if the father can provide for the child he should be compelled to do so under section 488 of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1882. But if the father be dead or in jail or not forthcoming, and if the relatives will not take the child, the Magistrate should make the best arrangement possible, either by placing the child in some institution or by entrusting it to some respectable person to bring up. Charges on this account, countersigned by the Commissioner, should be included in the judicial contingent bill of the Magistrate.

Promises not to be held out to—without authority.
Circular No. 6A., dated 19th February, 1866.

No Magistrate has the right to bind Government to a remission of sentence, as he virtually does by promising representation in the favor of a prisoner, without authority specially obtained beforehand.

Subsequent convictions of charged—
Circular No. 6A, dated 18th March, 1876.

IN all cases of convictions Magistrates should note on the warrant committing a prisoner to jail whether he has been previously convicted, and if so, of what offence. In many cases the fact of previous conviction can be ascertained without much difficulty ; and as habitual criminals form a distinct class, and are subjected to special treatment, it is important that every facility should be afforded to the jail authorities of recognizing such offenders as come under the definition of habituals.

Dangerous characters.
No. 63, dated 30th May 1879.

WHENEVER a Magistrate forwards any convict or under-trial prisoner of desperate character or notorious criminality to the Superintendent for confinement in jail, he should not fail to draw his particular attention to the prisoner's antecedents, and to the expediency of providing special measures for his secure custody.

Rules for release of female—
Resolution No. 537A, dated 3rd April, 1873.

AT least a fortnight before the date of the release of a female prisoner, the Superintendent of the Jail should send intimation to the Magistrate, who should summon some one or more relatives of

the woman to receive her at the jail door. If no one is present to receive her on the day of her release, the Superintendent shall, if she wishes it, retain her at the jail for a few days till her relatives come. In making these arrangements the Superintendent must exercise a careful discretion according to the age and appearance, as well as family and respectability of the woman in each case.

Resolution No. 850, dated 2nd July, 1875.

Every female prisoner transferred to a central jail shall, on the expiry of the period, be released at the gate of the prison and sent in charge of a jail official to the railway station, from which she will be conveyed by train to the station nearest her home; a free ticket and the usual subsistence allowance being given to her. Timely information shall also be sent, by the Superintendent of the Jail to the Magistrate of the district in which she resides in order that he may inform her relatives beforehand of the date of her release.

In cases where there is no railway communication to the prisoner's home, or where the nearest station is at a considerable distance from her home, it is left to the discretion of the Jail Superintendent to depute a female warder to escort her home. This should be followed in the case of young females; in other cases it will be ordinarily sufficient to release the prisoner at the jail gate, the usual subsistence money being allowed her and due intimation being given.

Diet-money to prisoners on discharge.
G. O. No. $\frac{283}{\text{VI-41B.}}$, dated 20th February, 1888.

In future, men released from jail, whose destination is within 40 miles of the jail, will receive as diet-money six pies a day, and men proceeding any greater distance will get one anna per diem for the whole journey.

Fifteen miles will be counted as a day's march when the distance exceeds 40 miles, and 20 miles when it does not.

[*Note.*—The rates for females are double the above.]

Discharge of prisoners.
G. O. No. $\frac{1939}{\text{VI}-342}$, dated 3rd November, 1885.

Special attention is called to the fact that the provisions of Chapter XX of the Jail Manual are as applicable to girls as to adults, and include female habitual criminals; and it is the express intention of section 463 to warn Jail Superintendents that the cases of women on release should not go by routine or according to the discretion of careless or untrustworthy subordinates. It is the duty of the jail authorities, and not of the police, to arrange, when necessary, for the escort of any female prisoner to her home.

It is, again, the duty of the police officer at headquarters, under page 180 of the Police Manual, to satisfy himself, before sending home a juvenile prisoner on release, that the subsistence-money furnished has been properly calculated.

Escort of—
No. 466, dated 22nd April, 1879.

THE following are the amended rules for both the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, framed under sections 10 and 18 of the Prisoners' Testimony Act, XV of 1869, for the escort of prisoners, both civil and criminal, to and from the court in which their testimony is required.

A

I.—The duty of escorting prisoners to and from the court in which their presence is required shall be performed by the police.

II.—The strength of the escort will be as follows on ordinary occasions :—

One prisoner	2 constables.
More than one and not more than six...	4 constables.
From six to ten	1 head-constable and 4 constables.

Should the number of prisoners to be escorted exceed ten, the strength of the guards may be increased in proportion.

III.—If escort is required of any notorious criminal, a special guard will be supplied.

IV.—In escorting prisoners, the officer in command of the party should observe the following precautions :—

(1) To keep his prisoners together in one compact body.

(2) To place his police in order at a distance of at least five paces from the prisoners on each flank and in the rear, the officer himself and half the force being in the rear.

(3) Never to travel at night unless absolutely necessary and previously authorized.

(4) To regulate marches so as, if possible, to locate prisoners at night in a lock-up or in the interior of a police-station or other place of security.

V.—All prisoners under sentence for a criminal offence shall be handcuffed before leaving the jail, and the handcuffs shall not ordinarily be removed, except when the prisoners are before the court or confined in a place of security.

VI.—All prisoners shall be taken to the court before which their appearance is required by the most expeditious route. Prisoners under sentence for criminal offences shall ordinarily travel on foot; but civil prisoners, who are desirous of obtaining and are willing to pay for the indulgence, may be provided with suitable means of conveyance. When a railway is available, all prisoners shall be conveyed by rail under charge of the police guard.

B.

Amount to be allowed for the cost and charges of the escort.

VII.—In the case of prisoners whose testimony is required in criminal trials, no charge shall be made by the Police Department on account of the dieting of the prisoner during his retention in the custody of the police guard, or on account of any travelling expenses incurred by the guard for their own journey or that of the prisoner to and from the court concerned. All charges of every kind arising from the conveyance of prisoners to and from the courts will be defrayed by the Police Department. But it shall be in the competency of any court in criminal cases to decline to summon any prisoner if the court is not satisfied that his evidence is necessary in the interest of public justice, and if the complainant or defendant applying for the said prisoner's examination before the court fail to deposit the estimated costs of conveying the prisoner to and from the court. These costs shall be calculated on the scale hereinafter laid down in the case of civil suits ; and if on examination of the said prisoner the court is of opinion that his evidence was not required in the interests of public justice, the deposited costs shall, together with a certificate to this effect under the hand and seal of the court, be forwarded to the District Superintendent of Police of the district in which the court is held, and the money will be credited according to instructions to be issued by the Inspector-General with the sanction of the Local Government.

VIII.—In civil suits (including also all rent suits and all proceedings arising in the execution of decrees) the court shall require any party to the suit, who may apply for the summoning of any prisoner under this Act, to deposit, prior to issue of the summons, a sum sufficient to defray the estimated costs of conveyance, diet, and escort of the prisoner whose testimony is required.

Circular No. 58, dated 27th October, 1881.

Provided that no costs shall be demanded from pauper judgment-debtors in jail who have applied to be declared insolvent under section 344 of Act XIV of 1882, and whose attendance is required, in the civil court in accordance with section 350 of that Act when the court is satisfied that they are absolutely unable to pay.

Such cost shall be calculated as follows :—

(*a*)—*Conveyance.*—As in rule VI.

(*b*)—*Diet.*—At the rate of two annas *per diem* for each day during which the attendance of the prisoner will probably be required inclusive of the days passed in the journey to and from the court.

(*c*)—*Escort.*—All charges necessarily to be incurred by the police guard in travelling expenses, such as railway fares, if the prisoner is to be conveyed by railway, and the pay of the escort from

the date of the prisoner's delivery into their custody to the date of his return to the jail in which he is confined, *viz.*, constables 2 annas and 8 pies *per diem*, and head-constables 5 annas 4 pies *per diem*.

The money thus deposited shall be paid over by the court to the District Superintendent of Police as provided in rule VII.

C.

Guidance of officers in charge of jails.

IX.—On receipt of an order for the production of any prisoner or prisoners, the Superintendent of the Jail shall at once apply to the District Superintendent of Police of the district in which the prisoner or prisoners are confined for a guard of the strength prescribed in rule II, and shall request the attendance of the guard at the jail gate to receive charge of the prisoner or prisoners at an hour named.

The District Superintendent of Police will advance to the officer in charge of the escort the necessary travelling charges, together with a written memo. of the same, and the detail of such charges will be examined by the court on the arrival of the prisoner.

Should the amount deposited by the applicant for the production of the prisoner exceed the actual costs incurred or to be incurred, the court will return any such surplus ; should the deposit be found insufficient, the balance will be recovered by the court prior to the examination of the prisoner, and will be added to the previous deposit.

X.—At the time fixed the prisoner or prisoners shall be made over by the Superintendent of the Jail to the officer in command of the escort party, together with a descriptive-roll, showing the name of each prisoner, the appearance, age, the court before which he is to be taken, and the date on which his attendance is required. A duplicate of the descriptive-roll shall be signed by the officer in command of the escort party and shall be retained by the Superintendent of the Jail. From the time of the delivery of the prisoner or prisoners to the charge of the officer in command of the escort party until the return of the prisoner or prisoners to the jail, the responsibility for safe custody shall rest with the officer in command of the escort party ; and that responsibility shall not terminate until the Superintendent of the Jail shall have endorsed upon the descriptive-roll retained by the officer in command of the escort party a certificate to the effect that the prisoner or prisoners have returned in security to the jail, or have not returned owing to good and sufficient cause.

D.

Exemption.

XI.—His Excellency the Governor-General in Council exempts from the application of the Act all State prisoners confined by order of Government.

No. 362, dated the 3rd April, 1880.

The above rules shall, so far as they may be applicable, be observed in the cases of prisoners who are sent for to answer charges made against them, as well as in the cases of prisoners who are sent for to give evidence in criminal trials.

In both classes of cases the Police Department must bear the cost of dieting the prisoners and of conveying them to and from the Court which requires their presence.

As prisoners summoned to answer charges are sent for in the interests of public justice, the provisons of section 7, which authorize the Court to require in certain cases a deposit to cover the expenses of procuring the attendance of the prisoners, do not apply to the cases of prisoners sent for to answer charges.

Habitual criminals.
G. O. No. 4A, dated 18th January, 1878.

ALL Superintendents of Jails should furnish Magistrates with monthly returns of criminals convicted during the month who have been punished before. The objects of the memo. are (1) to enable Magistrates to see that the order regarding the endorsement of previous convictions on the warrant is properly carried out ; (2) to furnish them with data sufficient to show that proper care is taken before conviction to identify habitual criminals ; and (3) to show whether habitual criminals are properly punished or not.

The return ought to show the name of the convicting officer, amount of punishment, and date of decision in each conviction, as far as these particulars can be traced in the jail records.

Treatment of habitual criminals.
Circular No. 61A, dated 10th June, 1878, and No. 13, dated 10th February, 1879.

MAGISTRATES should give their most serious attention to the necessity of treating habitual criminals with as much severity as the law permits, due regard being paid to the character of the offences for which the previous convictions were obtained.

Extract para. 11, *Chapter IV of Report of the Jail Conference,* 1877.

11. We believe that Magistrates err in their manner of dealing with habitual offenders, partly from judicial timidity and partly because they do not perceive the immense difference which exists between a first and second conviction. In a very large proportion of cases the lesson taught by a first conviction is taken to

heart; the sentence may not have been severe, but the ordeal through which the offender has to pass as he goes through the hands of the police officer, the Magistrate, and the jailor, terrifies and deters. But let there be but one further conviction, and the criminal is at once marked as one of the minority whom the ordinary terrors of the law do not deter, and as one who has given evidence of a disposition to live a life of crime. However light the character of the second offence may be, the re-convicted prisoner ought, we think, to stand in the eye of the Magistrate on a criminal level widely different from that of the offender sentenced for the first time. And the inference against the re-convicted criminal rises in a geometrical ratio with every conviction. But this is not the principle on which re-convicted offenders are dealt with. Whatever may be the cause, the Magistrate's courage does not seem to rise with the boldness of the criminal. As convictions follow one another, he doles out his increased sentences with a timid hand, and *by the easy gradations of his sentences positively trains the criminal to endure a jail existence.* We could give any number of instances of the inadequate sentences on which we animadvert. All jail officers who take any interest in their work could supply some. But we feel that the matter is one for judicial authorities to deal with, and that we shall have discharged our duty by pointing out this chief weakness in the machinery of our criminal law. Still we would venture to express our hope—

(1) that steps may be taken to make the police machinery, by which previous convictions are made known to trying officers or courts, more effective; at present it often happens that an old offender is not recognized till he reaches the jail;

(2) that it may be enquired whether the sections* quoted in the margin receive due attention at the hands of judicial authorities, and whether we have or have not good grounds for our belief that offenders convicted more than once are too often quite inadequately punished.

*Section 75, Indian Penal Code.
Section 348, Criminal Procedure Code.

Carriage of—by rail.
Resolution, Government of India, Public Works Department, No. 1424-31R., dated 8th April, 1879.

THE following rules have been laid down by the Government of India for the carriage of prisoners by rail :—

I. Military prisoners in all cases, and civil prisoners, if insane, violent or dangerous, are never to be despatched by rail except in reserved compartments. Other parties of prisoners and guards, when, inclusive of guards, the party exceeds three in number, are also to be carried in the same manner. Payment is to be made according to the number of compartments required for the carriage of the whole body of guards and prisoners. For example, supposing a party to consist of 31 persons, and each compartment to be adapted for the carriage of 10 persons at a charge of 8 fares,

the payment to be made is to be for four compartments or 32 fares, not three compartments and one ordinary fare, *i. e.*, 25 fares.

II. Military prisoners and military insanes will be carried in second class carriages, which, being in compartments, will not require to have iron frames attached for purposes of segregation.

III. Payments for reserved compartments are to be made at the rates noted in the margin* irrespective of the number carried in the compartment; but this number should, in no case, be permitted to be in excess of the capability of the compartment. Prisoners and guards, when the party does not exceed three in number and separate accommodation is not needed, are to be paid for at the ordinary rates in force on the line.

*8 Fares for each 3rd class compartment capable of holding ten passengers, subject to a minimum charge of Rs. 5 per compartment per trip.	East Indian Railway. Eastern Bengal do. North-Western do Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. States Railway, broad gauge.
6 Fares for each lower class compartment capable of holding eight passengers.	South Indian State Railways, narrow gauge.
12 Fares for one-half of a second class carriage, capable of holding 20 passengers.	Madras Railway.
Prison vans fitted up with movable gratings divided into two compartments capable of holding 20 passengers each, one or both compartments can be reserved by payment of either 20 or 40 3rd class fares.	Great Indian Peninsular Railway.

IV.—A sufficient number of iron frames for dividing 3rd class carriage compartments should be provided on each line of railway, the number being based on past demands, and their original cost should, in all cases, be borne by the Local Government concerned, and not by the railway.

Carriage of—by rail.
Resolution, Government of India, Home Department, No. $\frac{8}{241\text{-}5}$, dated 25th February, 1885.

In order to prevent misunderstanding and possible inconvenience to the railway authorities and to passengers by mail trains, prisoners should not in future be sent by such trains, except in cases in which it may be considered necessary for special reasons that this should be done. In the event of prisoners being sent by mail trains, it should be understood that the higher fares chargeable on the railway concerned for journeys by such trains must be paid.

Places where Europeans may be confined.
G. O. No. $\frac{2151}{\text{VI}-789}$, dated 6th November, 1886.

Under the provisions of section 541, Criminal Procedure Code, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner has been pleased to declare the following to be places in which Europeans liable to be imprisoned, or committed to custody, may be confined :—

(1) European prisoners under trial before Court of Session or of Magistrate.

In cases where local arrangements cannot be made for their safe custody to the nearest of the following prisons :—

Agra Central Prison.
Lucknow Central Prison.
Allahabad Central Prison.
Fatehgarh Central Prison.
Sahâranpur District Jail.

(2) European prisoners sentenced to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months.

Those of the Meerut, Agra and Jhânsi Divisions to Agra Central Prison.

Those of the Rohilkhand Division and Oudh to Lucknow Central Prison.

Those of the Allahabad and Benares Divisions to Allahabad Central Prison.

(3) All prisoners sentenced to a term of over three months will be sent to the Allahabad Central Prison.

Discharged Military convicts.
G. G. O. No. $\frac{19}{1242}$, dated 30th August, 1868.

All military convicts in civil custody, who were not enlisted in this country and whose discharge from the army is ordered either on conviction or subsequently, shall immediately, on release from jail, be provided by the civil authorities with an outfit on the following scale, namely :—

Pilot coat ...	1	
Cloth pantaloon ...	1	
Flannel drawers ...	2	
Flannel banians ...	2	
Duck frock ...	1	
Duck pantaloons ...	2	
English boots ...	1	pair.
Straw hat ...	1	
Check shirts ...	3	
Pillow ...	1	
Towels ...	2	
Socks ...	2	pairs.
Country blankets ...	2	
Canvas bag ...	1	
Balls of thread ...	6	
Needles ...	1	dozen.
Tin plate ...	1	
Tin pot ...	1	
Spoon ...	1	
Balls, soap ...	2	or one seer.
Necktie (cotton) ...	1	
Comb ...	1	

As regard passage to England, arrangements shall be made, under the orders of the Local Government, for the grant of free passages to such convicts at whatever time in the year their release may take place. The conveyance of such convicts in troopships is not permissible, but the entire expenditure incurred on account of conveyance will be treated as a charge against the Military Department.

PRISONERS UNDER TRIAL.

Diet, &c., of—
No. 673, dated 25th May, 1882.

At every place other than the sadar station where prisoners are produced before a Magistrate, it is the duty of that Magistrate to see that proper arrangements are made for the diet of the prisoners, for their protection from inclement weather, and for their conveyance to the next lock-up or to the jail, as the case may be. This is a matter that can easily be arranged by the Magistrates with the Police Officer who has charge of the prisoners.

Magistrates and District Superintendents of Police should see that prisoners confined in the lock-ups of police stations are properly fed and tended. At all station lock-ups blankets should be supplied during the cold season for the use of insufficiently clad prisoners, and the officer in charge of prisoners who are in attendance in a Magistrate's camp should also have blankets supplied to him for the same purpose.

Prisoners in fair health will not suffer by marching on foot for any reasonable distance, and will not lose condition if supplied with such wholesome food as can be procured in camp and on the march. But prisoners in a weak state of health may not be able to make the necessary journey on foot, and are likely to suffer permanently if fed on rations that are suitable for men in strong health. It may be necessary to provide such prisoners* with carriage and to give them suitable diet while in camp and on the road. There need be no difficulty in making arrangements for this, and the Magistrate and District Superintendent of Police must see that they are made when necessary.

Any expenditure that may be incurred in carrying out these instructions can be adjusted in the ordinary manner; and all Judicial and Police Officers should exercise a proper supervision over the treatment of under-trial and other prisoners who have not yet been committed to jail. It is occasionally necessary

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*The best articles of food for weak prisoners are milk, rice and *dál*. The sickly should have half a seer of milk with a chittack of *gur* early in the morning before starting on the day's journey; and on arrival at the halting place they should have a meal of *dál* and rice in the hot weather, and of "*kichri*" in the cold weather. The meal of *dál* and rice should be composed, *viz.* :—

Rice	8 chittacks.
Dál	2 ditto.
Ghí	½ chittack.
Salt	100 grains or ¼ tola.

The "*kichri*" should consist, *viz.* :—

Rice	6 chittacks.
Dál	4 ditto.
Ghí	½ chittack.
Salt	100 grains or ¼ tola.

The milk given should be pure and fresh, and the *dál* and rice or "*kichri*" must be thoroughly cooked.

that prisoners should be sent out to a camp and that they should follow the marches of a judicial officer. But this should not be done simply with the object of disposing of cases expeditiously. The convenience of the witnesses and the condition of the accused should be carefully considered; and, when possible, it is preferable to adjourn trials rather than, by holding them while the Magistrate is moving about in camp from day to day, subject the accused to hardships and exposure.

Ration to be given to under-trial prisoners.
Circular No. 1040, dated 22nd October, 1878 (Oudh only).

DIET should invariably be given to under-trial prisoners, whether detained in the sadar lock-ups or in the lock-ups of police-stations or elsewhere, in accordance with the scale laid down for non-laboring prisoners in para. 525 of the Jail Manual (North-Western Provinces) with the additional ghí allowed in para. 526.

Those paragraphs should be thoroughly explained to police officers and others who have charge of these prisoners.

Wheat flour may be given daily when the cereals cannot be varied in accordance with the scale without inconvenience.

Circular No 1100, dated 19th December, 1878 (Oudh only).

The instructions contained in the following letter of the Commissioner, Fyzabad, are also approved:—

Copy of a letter No. 3284, dated 14th November, 1878, from the Commissioner, Fyzabad Division, to the Deputy Commissioner, Fyzabad.

If prisoners detained in police-station lock-ups and prisoners in transit to the sadar station are given a cash allowance, the practice is objectionable; but I do not think this is really the practice, for what would the prisoner do with the cash in the lock-ups? The practice, I believe, really is that, with reference to the price-current, a certain sum is periodically fixed as sufficient to purchase the prescribed diet allowance; that the police submit their accounts accordingly, and through a local baniya purchase and provide the prescribed diet to the prisoners.

I do not see any objection to this practice, or that it is really at variance with the rule laid down. The district officer should periodically fix what cash allowance is sufficient to cover the price of—

8 chittacks 2nd quality flour,	6 chittacks firewood,
2 chittacks dál,	1 chilli,
5 mashas ghí,	100 grains salt,

and the police should arrange for the supply of the above through a local baniya and charge the uniform rate in the accounts sub-

mitted. Frequently prisoners who are only detained one or two days in mufassil lock-ups will no doubt prefer to have dry food, such as parched gram, &c., given them, and in that case I think the equivalent of the cash allowance in dry grain might be given; but in the case of prisoners wishing to cook their food, they should certainly be allowed to do so, and I do not see, considering the small number of prisoners that are usually in mufassil lock-ups at the same time, that their being allowed to cook their own food need increase the risks of escape.

PROCESSES.

Summons of Government Railway employes.

G. O. No. $\frac{1032}{VI-143B}$, dated 22nd May, 1888.

AN impression prevailing at some places has been brought to notice that section 72 of the Code of Criminal Procedure justifies any person employed in the public or the railway service in refusing, under all circumstances, to attend a court unless he has received a summons through the head of his Department.

It should be observed that there are two different processes by which attendance at the criminal courts may be enforced. Section 170 of the Code applies to cases in which the police have power to investigate, and provides that a Police Officer, when he forwards an accused person to a Magistrate, or takes security for his appearance before such Magistrate, is to require the complainant, if any, and so many of the persons who appear to him to be acquainted wtth the circumstances of the case, to execute a bond to appear before the Magistrate and prosecute or give evidence. In this case no reference to the head of the Department, in which the person from whom the bond is taken serves, is either required by the law, or, ordinarily, possible.

Section 72 of the Code, on the other hand, applies only to a summons, properly so called, issued by a Magistrate: and in no way justifies a person in Government or railway employment in neglecting to attend when required to do so by the police under section 170 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Subordinate employés should be instructed to this effect, and should be ordered in all cases, where their attendance is required under section 170 by the police, at once to give intimation of the fact to their superior, so that the steps necessary for the despatch of business during their absence may be taken.

PROSECUTIONS.

No press prosecutions should be undertaken by any department on account of imputations made against official acts without the express sanction of Government.

—of the press.
Resolution No. 1356A., dated 14th September, 1872.

No Magistrate shall institute criminal proceedings against any Deputy Collector, Tahsíldár or other revenue officer, who may also be employed as Deputy Magistrate or as officer of police, for acts done in his capacity as Deputy Magistrate or as officer of police, until he shall first have obtained the sanction of the Commissioner to the measure. In granting such sanction, the Commissioner will exercise his discretion as to the person who is to conduct the proceedings and the place at which they are to be held.

—of public officers by Magistrates.
G. O. No. 824A., dated 7th March, 1876.

MAGISTRATES should give prompt information to the Inspector-General of Registration of all prosecutions of employés of the Registration Department connected with the conduct of their duties (*see also "Jails" for prosecution of jail officials and revised edition of Police Circulars for prosecution of police officers*).

—of employes in the Registration Department.
Circular No. 4A., dated 5th January, 1877.

ALL officers must obtain the authorization of Government before having recourse to the courts for vindication of their public acts or their character as public functionaries from defamatory attacks. This order does not affect an officer's right to defend his private dealings or behaviour in any way that may to him seem fit; but his official reputation is in the charge of the Government which he serves.

Public Officers. Sanction required to a prosecution for defamation of—
Home Department No. 108, dated 8th January, 1874.

The Government of India have sanctioned the rule, in regard to the prosecution of cases in Magistrates' courts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, that any Magistrate may permit an officer not below the rank of an Inspector of Police to conduct the prosecution of a criminal case in his court.

Prosecutions in Magistrates' Courts.
G. O. No. $\frac{1300}{VI-39}$, dated 11th July, 1887.

The Legal Remembrancer is at times required to assist Magistrates and Police Officers by his advice as to the conduct of a case. The memoranda he furnishes in these cases are intended to help in their elucidation and to direct the lines of inquiry, and they should be regarded by Magistrates as confidential, and be in no case filed with the record.

Legal Remembrancer.
G. O. No. $\frac{1184}{VI-101}$, dated 7th June, 1886.

RAILWAYS.

Jurisdiction of Magistrates in respect to—
Resolution No. 1490A, dated 2nd October, 1872, amended by Resolution No. 1391A., dated 5th September, 1874.

THE question of jurisdiction on the railway line may be divided into three parts : (*a*) jurisdiction in respect of accidents ; (*b*) jurisdiction in respect of offences committed by or upon persons stationary (that is, not travelling) on the line, or in respect of things stationary on the line ; and (*c*) jurisdiction in respect of offences committed by persons travelling in trains, or in respect of persons and property being conveyed in trains.

(*a*) *and* (*b*)—ACCIDENTS AND STATIONARY OFFENCES.

In all cases of accidents or of offences committed on the railway (other than offences by travellers, which are provided for by section 182 of the Criminal Procedure Code), all reports or complaints must be made to the Magistrate of the district within which that portion of the railway lies, or to his subordinates, and all enquiries must be instituted and carried on by his or their orders.

(*c*)—OFFENCES COMMITTED IN TRAINS.

By section 182, Criminal Procedure Code, an offence committed on or in respect of any property or person in any conveyance employed in a journey, which expression would clearly include a railway train, may be enquired into or determined in any district through any part of which such conveyance shall have passed in the course of the journey. Every Magistrate to whom a complaint is made has jurisdiction to hear and try the case, no matter at what part of the line the offence was committed. The railway police should take such cases reported to them to the nearest Magistrate on the line of rail.

In regard to stationary offences, they will generally be instituted by police report or complaint, in which cases they may be heard by any Magistrate duly empowered under the Criminal Procedure Code.

Railway accidents Rules for enquiring into—
India's Resolution No. $\frac{3}{317\text{-}23}$, Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department, dated 20th December, 1880.

THE following are the rules, prescribed by the Governor-General in Council for enquiring into and reporting on serious accidents on Indian railways, whether open for public traffic or under construction :—

1. Serious accidents are accidents attended with loss of human life or serious injury to person or property, or accidents of a description usually attended with such loss or injury.

2. In the case of any railway passing through Native States, the Government of India will from time to time direct what official shall, for the purposes of these rules, be regarded as the Magistrate of the district in respect of the portions of the railway situate in each such State.

3. Throughout these rules the words "District Superintendent of Police" of the district in which the occurrence takes place shall be substituted for the words "Railway Police Superintendent" in respect of railways whereon a Railway Police Superintendentship has not been established. The word "Manager" shall include the Agent of a Guaranteed or other Railway Company or other officer in charge; and the Chairman of the Corporation in the case of the Calcutta Municipal Railway, and the Vice-Chairman of the Calcutta Port Commissioners in the case of railways belonging to that body, and also the Chief Engineer or Engineer-in-Chief or other officer in charge of any railway.

The officer authorised by Government to investigate and report on accidents is called the "Government Inspector:" and his address and official designation will be notified to Managers from time to time by Local Governments or Administrations or by the Government of India.

SECTION I.

Duties of Managers and Railway Officers.

4. On the occurrence of any serious railway accident, it shall be the duty of the nearest station-master, or, where there is no station-master, the officer in charge of the section of the railway on which the accident occurs, to give immediate notice thereof in writing, or by telegraph when possible—

(*a*) to the nearest Magistrate in the district in which the accident occurred;

(*b*) to the Railway Police Superintendent;

(*c*) to the officer in charge of the police-station in the jurisdiction of which the accident occurred; and

(*d*) to the senior policeman present at his station.

In the case of railways belonging to the Calcutta Municipal Corporation or to the Calcutta Port Commissioners, the officer referred to in the rule as "the officer in charge of the section of the railway" *will be the Engineer in immediate charge of the line.*

5. It shall be the duty of the Manager to give notice of the accident—

(*a*) without delay to the Government Inspector, who has been authorised by Government to investigate and report on such accidents;

(*b*) to the Secretary to the Local Government in the Judicial Department within forty-eight hours after the occurrence, in order that the Local Government may, if necessary, watch over the investigation.

6. The Manager shall, in cases of serious personal injury, afford medical aid to the sufferers, and see that they are properly and carefully attended to till removed to their homes or handed over to the care of their relatives or friends.

7. The Manager shall cause departmental inquiry to be held promptly for the thorough investigation of the causes of every serious accident, and shall, if he considers it expedient, invite the Superintendent of Railway Police to be present at the inquiry if possible; in his unavoidable absence, an officer of police should be present. Also, he shall communicate the conclusion at which he has arrived as the result of the inquiries to the Magistrate mentioned in rule 4; and, if on open line, to the Government Inspector, with a statement of the persons, if any, whom the railway authorities intend to prosecute, unless the matter should form the subject of a magisterial inquiry under rule 8.

8. It shall be the duty of the Manager or of the officer or officers to whom the duty is delegated by him to bring to justice, wherever sufficient evidence is forthcoming, all railway subordinates guilty of crime or of breaches of the Indian Railway Act, or of the general rules, calculated to cause serious accident; and to request the Superintendent of Railway Police to make a report of all cases in which there appears to be ground for suspecting railway subordinates of such misconduct. Also he shall request the Superintendent of Railway Police to prosecute all persons who it may be decided should be prosecuted.

9. The Manager and all heads of departments shall facilitate the movements of the Medical Officers, the Police, the Magistrate, the Government Inspector, and others concerned in reaching promptly the scene of the accident And they shall assist these authorities in conducting inquiries either personally or by deputing some responsible and intelligent officer or officers as their representatives to aid in obtaining evidence and securing the attendance of the railway subordinates.

10. In cases in which it is the duty of the railway officers to arrest any offender under sections 48 and 49 of Act IV of 1879, the Manager or officer or officers nominated by him as responsible in the locality shall instruct the Railway Police Superintendent or the senior police officer or policeman present, or in the event of there being no member of the police force present, a railway servant, to at once arrest the offender; or, when such offender is himself a railway officer whose removal would cause danger or grave inconvenience, to see that precautions are taken to prevent his escape pending the arrival of a substitute.

11. He or they shall arrange for the attendance as long as needful at the court or place of inquiry of any officer or servant of the railway, upon the requisition of the Magistrate or other civil officer.

12. The Manager shall maintain at each railway station, or, in the case of lines under construction, in each divisional office, a list of Magistrates or other officers (such list to be furnished by the Magistrate having jurisdiction over the place where the

station is situate), to whom reports of accidents should be made; and he shall furnish Magistrates with a list of railway officers to whom any summons may be sent for service on subordinate railway servants.

13. In the case of judicial inquiries, he shall report the result to the Government Inspector and forward copy of the decision of the court.

14. He shall issue such detailed instructions as will give effect to the foregoing rules, and furnish the Government Inspector with copy of all such detailed instructions as issued.

The Consulting Engineers to Government for Guaranteed Railways are appointed as the "Government Inspectors," and they are authorized to investigate and report on serious accidents on Indian railways.

They are also empowered to depute the same powers to any of their deputies who have been duly appointed by Government to act as Deputy Consulting Engineers.

Public Works Department Circular No. XV, dated 2nd February, 1881.

The circles of inspection are as follows, the Consulting Engineers investigating and reporting on all serious accidents on those railways or portions of railways stated against their names :—

Consulting Engineer for Railways, Calcutta.	East Indian, Dildarnagar-Gházipur.
Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay.	Cawnpore-Achnera, Bombay, Baroda and Central India.
Consulting Engineer for Railways, Lucknow.	North-Western, Oudh and Rohilkhand, Lucknow-Sitapur-Seramau, Bareilly-Pilibhit, Rohilkhand-Kumaun, and Bengal and North-Western.

Railways which may be opened subsequent to the issue of these orders will come within the circle of the officer who makes the inspection previous to opening, unless special orders are passed to the contrary.

The Inspector should submit his report to whatever Government or Local Administration is directly concerned in the administration of the railway on which the accident has happened.

SECTION II.

Duties of the Railway and District Police.

15. An investigation may be made by the railway police in case of any railway accident.

16. Where there is no railway police, the duties imposed by these rules on railway police or the Railway Police Superintendent must be discharged by the district police or the District Police Superintendent, in addition to their duties as such.

17. In the case of serious accidents, the Railway Police Superintendent, if any, or the District Superintendent of Police, shall at once advise the Local Administration and proceed without delay to the scene of the accident. If either officer be himself unable so to proceed, he shall depute a subordinate, who, in the case of the district police, shall be an Assistant Superintendent of Police where there is one, or where there is no such officer, an Inspector (a European where possible). The officer (of any rank) unable to proceed shall also at once inform his departmental superior and the nearest Magistrate (*i.e.*, the Magistrate of the district, or Magistrate in charge of a sub-division having a separate headquarters): and he shall inform such Magistrate of the name of the officer deputed.

18. Such accident shall forthwith be investigated by the railway police, and if the police officer is of opinion that sufficient grounds exist for a judicial investigation, he will bind all parties to appear before a Magistrate on a date to be fixed by that officer. If the investigation be made by the railway police, immediate information shall be given to the district police, either direct or through the Magistrate of the district. The result of the police investigation prescribed by this rule shall be reported to the Manager of the railway and to the Magistrate of the district.

19. When the investigation is made by the railway police, and the assistance of the officers of the district police is called for, the latter shall afford all necessary assistance, and shall, if occasion arise, carry the investigation beyond the limits of the railway premises. But the Railway Police Superintendent is primarily entrusted with the duty of investigation within such limits. Subject to any provisions elsewhere contained in these rules, the further prosecution of the case on the conclusion of the preliminary local police investigation shall rest with the railway police.*

SECTION III.

Duties of Civil Officers.

20. It shall be in the discretion of the Magistrate of the district or of the Sub-divisional Magistrate, on receiving information of the occurrence of a serious railway accident within the meaning of rule 1, either—

(*a*) himself to proceed to the scene of such accident and make any inquiry;

(*b*) to depute a subordinate Magistrate to make inquiry; or

(*c*) to direct investigation to be made by the Government railway or district police as the case may be;

* There are railway police here and there on the East Indian Railway; but they are not localized everywhere. When, therefore, an officer in charge of a district police station receives a report of an accident, he should go to the spot and see what is being done. If there are any railway police present, he should leave the case to them; but till they arrive he should make a preliminary inquiry, see that no persons abscond, and give assistance to sufferers, if necessary. G. O. No. 410, dated 13th April 1881.

(*d*) to report to the Local Government serious accidents involving considerable loss of human life or indicating defective administration.

21. The Magistrate or other officer shall summon any servant of the railway and all other persons whose presence he may think necessary and, after taking the evidence and completing this inquiry, shall, if he consider there are sufficient grounds for judicial investigation, take the requisite steps to bring to trial any person he may consider criminally liable for the accident.

22. The Manager or the Magistrate of the district or the District Superintendent of Police may require the Civil Surgeon of the district or any district Medical Officer to proceed to the scene of any railway accident attended with personal injury, for the purpose of rendering medical aid, and of making, before the investigating authorities, any professional statements that may be required; and it shall be the duty of such Civil or Police Surgeon or Medical Officer to proceed accordingly.

23. In cases where technical points are involved, the Magistrate or other officer should be careful to call for and take the opinion of professional persons.

24. The result of this preliminary local inquiry will invariably be communicated by the Magistrate to the Manager of the railway and to the Government Inspector.*

25. Should the Magistrate have delayed judicial action until receipt of the railway departmental report, he will then decide whether to discharge the persons accused or to proceed with the case.

26. If the Manager of the railway do not prosecute the persons considered liable by the civil officer, the Magistrate will arrange for their prosecution.

27. If, in the course of the judicial inquiry, the Magistrate wishes for the assistance of the Government Inspector or Magistrate of the railway, or for the attendance of any officer of the railway to explain or give evidence upon any matter relating to railway supervision, management or working, he will issue a requisition to such officers to attend the court.

28. On the conclusion of the judicial inquiry, the Magistrate will, if necessary, report the result for the information of the Local Government; and he will send a copy of his decision to the Manager of the railway.

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* Under a strict interpretation of the rules, the information to be supplied to the Railway Administration would be limited to the result of the enquiry, and the Governor-General in Council has no doubt that the communication of this information to the railway authorities will be sufficient in the great majority of cases. His Excellency in Council is, however, of opinion that the process of enquiry might also be communicated to the railway authorities in any case in which the Local Government or any authority to whom it may delegate discretion in the matter is satisfied of the necessity for such action (G. G. O. No. 89, dated 28th February, 1888.)

29. Magistrates through whose jurisdiction a railway passes shall maintain a list of railway officers (such list to be furnished by the Manager) to whom summonses may be sent for service on subordinate railway servants, and shall furnish the Manager with a list of Magistrates or other officers to whom reports of accidents should be made.

SECTION IV.

Government Inspector's duties.

30. On receiving notice of a serious accident to a train, arising from defects of road or works or machinery, or from obstructions or in any case, on requisition from the officer charged with the inquiry, the Government Inspector shall proceed himself, or by deputy, to the scene of the accident, shall note the facts, watch the proceedings of the departmental or magisterial inquiry, and make such inquiries and investigations as he may think fit, calling upon the Manager or officer in charge of the line for any assistance needed, and shall form his own conclusions.

31. He shall submit his report, with any notes he may desire to record, to the Government concerned, forwarding copy to the Manager of the railway or to the Magistrate having jurisdiction in British or in native territory, as the case may be.

32. He shall assist the Magistrate so far as he can in person or by deputy in the judicial inquiry whenever called upon to do so.

33. In important cases, where a remedy or change of system appears necessary, the Government or Administration concerned should be informed what steps have been, or are proposed to be, taken by the railway to prevent a recurrence of similar accidents, and whether, in his opinion, further action in the matter is desirable.

General directions for conduct of inquiries into accidents.
Circular No. 2, dated 22nd January, 1881.

DISTRICT OFFICERS will observe that by rule 5 it is the duty of the Manager of the railway in every case to give notice of the accident to the Government in the Judicial (Criminal) Department; while by rule 20 the Magistrate need report the accident to the Government only when it is one involving considerable loss of human life or indicating defective administration.

With reference to rules 12 and 29, district officers are requested to furnish to the Manager of every railway passing through their districts a list of the Magistrates to whom reports of accidents should be made, and of the several police-stations at which the reports ordered by rule 4 (*c*) should be made, and they should obtain from the Manager of each railway in their districts the list of the railway officers to whom summonses may be sent for service.

Magistrates should be careful, after making a judicial inquiry, to send a copy of their decision to the Manager of the railway in accordance with rule 28.

A copy of any communication made to the Manager under Circular No. 2, dated 22nd January, 1881, should be forwarded to the Secretary to Government.

Circular No. 7, dated 4th February, 1881.

It is sufficient to have accidents reported to the Magistrate of the district and the officer in charge of the nearest police-station.

Circular No. 12, dated 10th March, 1881.

It is unnecessary to direct (as has been done in some districts) that separate reports should be sent to the Tahsíldár and the District Superintendent of Police. The Magistrate of the district can inform these officers himself if he thinks fit.

In rule 3 of the rules for reporting on railway accidents, the "Railway Police Superintendent" means the "Assistant Inspector-General of Railway Police."

Circular No. 33, dated 7th June, 1881.

In rule 4 and rule 17 the words "nearest Magistrate" mean the nearest Magistrate of a district, or the nearest Magistrate in charge of a sub-division having a separate headquarters (such as Karwi), but not a Tahsíldar or other subordinate Magistrate. Rule 29 enables the Magistrate to define to whom report shall be made; and Magistrates should, therefore, direct that all reports be made to themselves.

In regard to the relative duties of the railway and the district police the following directions are laid down:—

The occurrence of an accident will be reported (rule 4) both to the railway police and to the local police. By rule 19 the Railway Police Superintendent is primarily entrusted with the duty of investigation. When, therefore, an officer in charge of a district police-station receives a report of an accident, he should go to the spot and see what is being done. If there are any railway police present, he should leave the case to them; but till they arrive he should make a preliminary inquiry, see that no persons abscond, and give assistance to sufferers if necessary.

The rule is silent as to the officer who may be deputed by the Assistant Inspector-General of Railway Police to proceed to the scene of the accident, in case he is unable to go himself. The Inspector-General of Police has, however, been instructed to direct that officer to depute, where possible, an European Inspector.

The last clause of the rule directs the officer unable to proceed to inform without delay his departmental superior and the nearest Magistrate (*i.e.*, the Magistrate of the district or the sub-divisional Magistrate as explained above) of the fact. This rule was intended to apply to both the Railway Police Superintendent (that is, the Assistant Inspector-General of the Railway Police in this case) and the District Superintendent of Police. It is not only expedient on general grounds that the Superintendent of Railway Police, if himself unable to proceed to the scene of the accident,

should inform the Magistrate of the fact and of the name of the officer deputed, but it is absolutely necessary in the public interests that he should do so. Ordinarily the Magistrate would not go himself if he knew that a responsible officer, like the Railway Police Superintendent, was enquiring into the accident; but if that officer were unable to go, the Magistrate might feel it his duty to visit the scene in person or to depute a subordinate Magistrate under rule 20.

The reason of the different wording of rules 15 and 18 is that rule 15 refers to any accident (however trivial, in which case investigation is optional), while rule 18 refers only to serious accidents, in which case inquiry is compulsory.

No hard-and-fast rule can be laid down as to the exact extent to which the railway police are subordinate to the Magistrate. The general principle, however, which should guide all concerned should be as follows:—

The Magistrate, as the executive officer in general charge of, and responsible to Government for, everything that affects his district, should carefully watch the investigations made by the railway police, just as he would those made by the district police, when he considers it advisable to do so. He should not ordinarily issue orders to the railway police direct, but should communicate with the railway police authority concerned, or (in case of emergency) with the senior officer of the department who may be on the spot. If an investigation made by the railway police appears to the Magistrate to be perfunctory, incomplete, or in any way unsatisfactory, he should at once send the case back and call for further investigation; and, if necessary, direct the district police to co-operate with the railway police in the matter. In matters of punishment, discipline, &c, the Magistrate should not primarily interfere, except in the way of bringing any misconduct to notice.

Railway servants. Punishment of—
G. O. No. 1059, dated 2nd September, 1881.

MAGISTRATES should take care to satisfy themselves in each case in which railway servants are convicted of an offence under the Railway Act and rules that the penalty imposed is not in excess of what the circumstances absolutely demand in the interest of the public safety. In all cases of conviction a copy of the judgment should be forwarded at once to the Consulting Engineer.

Stealing of spikes from the line.
G. O. No. 26A., dated 23rd December, 1874.

IT is the duty of the Magistrate to punish the offence of stealing spikes from the line of rail with the utmost severity, not looking to the value of the property stolen, but to the risk that it causes of loss of life to travellers on the railway. Steps should be taken to make it known in all the villages bordering on the railway that the crime is a most serious one, being not simply theft—this is a secondary and smaller consideration—but an offence

endangering the safety of the line and affecting human life. As such it should, when brought home to the perpetrators, be severely punished, and Magistrates should warn their staff accordingly. They should make every possible effort to put a stop to such theft and to the similar offence of placing obstructions on the line.

Circular No. 9A., dated 19th April, 1875 (issued by Inspector-General of Police).

In Gházipur the following procedure has been attended with success :—The Magistrate in the first place called together all the zamíndárs and headmen of the villages bordering on the line of railway and severely cautioned them as to their responsibility, and the advisability of their using all their influence to prevent these thefts; and, secondly, he directed that in all villages on the line where there was more than one chaukidár, one should be told off for patrolling the length of line on that village's lines. Should any individual Magistrate for any reason consider this course unsuited to his own district, he must take the responsibility of devising other means equally efficacious, and of satisfying the Government that every means which the law puts within his reach, and which his own vigilance can ensure, are employed in the repression of the offence and the detection and punishment of those concerned in it.

Objection has been raised to the plan resorted to by the Magistrate of Gházipur, on the ground that chaukidárs are entertained exclusively for the watch and ward of villages. But it is to be observed that if on any part of the line there is reason to believe that the inhabitants of the villages through whose area the line runs habitually commit an offence prejudicial to life and safety, it is as much the business of the chaukidár to do all he can to prevent it as to prevent any other offence, the commission of which within the limits of his village he may have reason to suspect.

Endeavour should be made by the several Magistrates concerned to ascertain for their respective districts the area within which this crime is committed, *i.e.*, whether it recurs within the limits of the same or neighbouring villages or crops up in isolated cases along the line. If the practice is clearly brought home to a limited number of adjacent villages, warning should be given that, if the crime continues, extra police, under section 15, Act V of 1861, will be quartered on them. In the event of the warning given having no effect, steps should be at once taken to obtain the sanction of the Government to the quartering upon the guilty villages of such a force of extra police as may appear to be required.

Railway engines. Fire caused by sparks from— Circular No. 111A., dated 19th December, 1878.

SEVERAL cases having occurred of the destruction by fire of a village ignited by sparks emitted from a passing engine of the railway, Collectors and Deputy Commissioners are requested to impress upon villages the risk they run in building houses near

the line. It would be well to remove existing habitations to a safe distance, whenever circumstances permit of their doing so.

Railway accidents. Investigation into criminal cases connected with—by Magistrates.
G. O. No. $\frac{1798}{\text{VI-51-87-XVIII}}$, dated 26th December, 1884.

THE following suggestions, made by the Consulting Engineer, Calcutta, have been circulated for the information of Magistrates who may require the evidence of experts in railway cases, but may be uncertain as to the particular officer who should be summoned.

When a Magistrate who is conducting a judicial inquiry into a serious railway accident wishes for the advice of professional persons, but does not know what railway officer or officers to summon, he should telegraph to the office of the Consulting Engineer for the way so as to give at least a week's clear notice, and the Consulting Engineer will then arrange with the Agent or Manager of the Railway for the attendance of competent officers or subordinates at the Magistrate's court on the day fixed to explain technical points connected with railway working, &c.

The Magistrate should, if, possible, state beforehand in what particular department of the railway he may want advice—whether in the engineering, maintenance, locomotive, carriage and wagon, traffic or general departments.

Magistrates should only have recourse to this procedure in cases in which professional evidence is really required, and a doubt that cannot be cleared up by local inquiry or in a more expeditious manner exists as to the official or officials whom it would be most advisable to summon.

The following list gives the correct address of the Agent or Manager of each line in these provinces, and the Consulting Engineer under whose supervision it is :—

Railway.	Agent or Manager.	Consulting Engineer.
East Indian ...	Agent, East Indian Railway, Howrah.	Consulting Engineer for Railways, Calcutta.
Dildarnagar-Gházipur ...		
Scindia State ...		
North-Western ...	Manager, North-Western Railway, Lahore.	Director, North-Western Railway, Lahore.
Oudh and Rohilkhand ...	Agent, Oudh and Rohilkhand, Lucknow.	Consulting Engineer for Railways, Lucknow.
Rohilkhand and Kumaun ...	Agent, Rohilkhand and Kumaun, Bareilly.	
Bareilly and Pilibhít ...		
Lucknow and Sitapur ...	Agent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.	
Cawnpore and Achneyra ...	Agent, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.	" Bombay.
Bengal and North-Western,	Agent, Gorakhpur ...	" Lucknow.

RECORDS.

Rules for the disposal of criminal—
Circular No. 5, dated 14th March, 1882.

WITH reference to rule 24 of High Court's Circular No. 3, dated the 10th October, 1881, records selected for destruction should be disposed of as follows :—

All stamps shall first be removed and burnt in the presence of the Magistrate or one of his assistants.

The papers shall then be torn up and sold to the best advantage, and the sale proceeds credited to the record fund.

Rules for destruction of—
G. O. No. $\frac{308}{VI-12}$, dated 16th February, 1886.

THE following rules, supplementary to those already issued by the High Court and Board of Revenue, have been issued for the destruction of records in Magistrates' offices.

I.—In all correspondence, reminders, explanations of delay, and dockets on mere matters of routine should be destroyed when the file is closed, and before it is finally consigned to the record-room. The originals of papers, of which printed copies have been received, may be destroyed on receipt of the printed copies.

II.—Applications for copies may be destroyed after one year.

III.—Circulars, &c., should be destroyed when they are cancelled or superseded.

IV.—Papers not destroyed under the above rule shall be destroyed after the expiry of three or twelve years, or retained permanently, according as they fall within the first, second or third of the lists given below. The first list refers merely to routine statements, or to miscellaneous correspondence of no permanent value; no important correspondence should be destroyed after three years even though it comes under one of the subjects included in this list. Annual reports shall ordinarily be retained for twelve years.

V.—In calculating the time fixed for the destruction of records the computation will be made from the commencement of the calendar year succeeding that in which the correspondence took place. Thus a document to be destroyed after three years, if received in February, 1883, must be kept for three years from 1st January, 1884.

VI.—All papers to be destroyed shall be selected by the record-keeper and head-clerk, and submitted for the inspection of the Magistrate or an Assistant deputed by him for the duty; and no papers should be destroyed without the orders of that officer, who will satisfy himself that they are not of sufficient importance to be preserved. The duties of the record-keeper

and head-clerk, in this respect, should be clearly explained to them. In all cases of doubt special reference is to be made to the Magistrate.

VII.—Annual clearances of useless papers, except such as are made under rule I, should be effected between May and September, in each year.

VIII.—These rules do not affect those issued by the High Court and the Board of Revenue for the retention of records; nor those issued by the Government for the disposal of papers connected with the working of the Arms Act.

High Court's Rules and Orders, Criminal, page 55. Board's Extant Circulars, Part IX, pages 9, 23, 113—16. G. O. No. $\frac{1718}{VI-351-14}$, dated 15th December, 1884.

LIST I.

PAPERS THAT MAY ORDINARILY BE DESTROYED AFTER THREE YEARS.

QUARTERLY AND HALF-YEARLY STATEMENTS.

Judicial (Criminal) Department.

Canal Officers. Monthly abstract of cases decided by——.

Ditto. Statement showing revisional powers exercised by Magistrates in cases tried by——.

Honorary Magistrates. Statement of work done by——.

Miscellaneous correspondence on such subject as—

Absconded offenders (if apprehended), the period to be computed from date of apprehension. (See also List III.)

Accused persons. Intermediate custody and dieting of——.

Advances.

Appeals from acquittals.

Assessors.

Capital punishment. Execution of——.

Chemical Examiner's analysis (when unconnected with judicial proceedings). Coinage statement.

Confiscation. Seizure and—— of contraband liquor, opium, and salt.

Criminal tribes. (See also List III.)

Deceased persons. Claims to property of——.

Deserters.

Eunuchs.

Fairs.

Fines. Realisation of——.
Foreigners.
Glanders and Farcy.
Lock-ups.
Lotteries.
Lunatics.
Petroleum.
Pleaders.
Powers.
Prisoners. Escape of——.
Ditto. Escort of——.
Railway accidents.
Reformatories. Character of boys from——.
Revision. Criminal (High Court).
Rewards.
Service postage stamps. Wrongful use of——.
Special Magistrates' bills for muharrirs.
Stage carriages.
Treasure-trove.
Unwholesome food.
Vagrants.
Witnesses. Summoning of, and diet-money to——.
Wounded persons.

Judicial (Civil) Department.

Miscellaneous correspondence on such subjects as—
Character of candidates for examination.
Registration.

Judicial (Infanticide) Department.

Correspondence regarding—
Infanticide budgets.
Recommendations for exemption.
Reports of village testings.
Miscellaneous correspondence generally.

Police Department.

Miscellaneous correspondence on such subjects as—
Candidates for appointment.
Cattle thefts.

Construction and repairs of police buildings.

Police escorts. Extra (punitive).

Ditto Reports special correspondence arising from——.

Police officials. Transfers of——.

General Department.

Advertisements. Return of——in non-official Gazettes.

Budgets such as—

(1) Pound fund.

(2) Towns administered under Act XX of 1856.

Church service denomination. Annual return of——.

Dák books.

Miscellaneous correspondence on such subjects as—

Arboriculture.

Arsenic. Supply of——for record-room.

Bills and voucher. Submission of——.

Books.

Cantonment Fund. (See also List III.)

Cattle disease.

Cemeteries.

Chaukidári Towns (Act XX of 1856).

Cholera.

Churches.

Education of European and Eurasian children.

Emigrants. (See also List III.)

Epidemics.

Examinations.

Exhibitions and cattle shows.

Ferries.

Indents.

Leaves and transfers.

Local improvements.

Lock hospital.

Mail robberies.

Marriages.

Medals. Military——.

Mortuary and birth statistics.

Pensioners. Remittances from Paymaster for Military——.

Pensioners. Remittances from Commissioner, Police, Calcutta, for Police—.

Pounds.

Presses and publications.

Railway crossings.

Recruiters of emigrants.

Roads.

Services. Verification of——.

Financial Department.

Budget grants.

Miscellaneous correspondence relating to coinage.

Miscellaneous Revenue. Returns of items of——, and correspondence relating to their checking.

Political Department.

Native States. Unimportant correspondence with——.

Pilgrims to Mecca.

Sale and purchase of property by Government officers to and from natives.

Salutes. Miscellaneous correspondence regarding——.

LIST II.

PAPERS TO BE RETAINED FOR 12 YEARS.

Annual Reports and Returns.

Arms Act.	Fairs.
Cattle Thefts.	Ferries.
Chaukidári Towns (Act XX of 1856).	Lock-ups.
Ecclesiastical.	Pounds.
Eunuchs.	Vagrancy.
	Wild animals and snakes.

Arms Act. Registers prepared under the——.

Cemeteries. Accounts of——.

Infanticide. Taxation under the——Act.

Literary Societies. Returns of——.

Officials. Papers regarding appointments, punishments, suspensions and leaves of——.

Orphans and unclaimed children. Papers regarding——.

Printing Presses. Returns of——.

Stage carriage registers.

And generally all important correspondence that it is not considered necessary to retain permanently.

LIST III.

PAPERS TO BE RETAINED PERMANENTLY.

Absconded offenders. Proposals and orders regarding immoveable property of——.

Arms Act. Proposals for the exemption of persons from operation of——

Antiquarian remains. Registers and correspondence regarding preservation of——.

Cantonments. Important correspondence relating to——.

Civil Courts. Proposals for exemption of persons from attendance at——.

Criminal Tribes Report.

Criminal Tribes and Eunuchs. English registers under Act XXVII of 1870 of——, and correspondence relating to proclamation, reclamation and exemption of——.

Chaukidárs, Goraits and Police. Proposals for the permanent entertainment, substitution or re-allocation of——.

Chaukidári Towns. Proposals for taxation of, or exemption from taxation of——.

Dâk Bungalows, Encamping-grounds, Wells, Roads, Ferries, Sarais, &c. Important correspondence regarding——.

Darbaris. List of, and correspondence connected with——.

Death of Europeans. Reports of——.

Emigrants. Register of——.

Establishment. Correspondence relating to increase or decrease of——.

Habitual criminals. Monthly returns of——received from Superintendents of Jails, and correspondence regarding previous history of prisoners or previous convictions.

Infanticide Report.

Marriage. Registers of——.

Oaths of office.

Police Administration. Annual Report on——.

Recruits. Registers of——.

Registers of permanent utility generally.

Special Magistrates. Papers regarding the appointment of——.

State prisoners. Papers relating to——.

Titles. Papers connected with——.

Transfer of area. Papers relating to——from one to another jurisdiction.

RECRUITS.

Rules for the Registry of Recruits.

Bengal Army Regulations, Section 19, Part III.

The following rules from the Bengal Army Regulations on this subject are reproduced for convenience of reference :—

Para. 33.—On recruiting parties entering a district, the native commissioned or non-commissioned officer commanding the party will wait on the civil officer of the district, and request his assistance, should he deem it necessary, in procuring recruits for his regiment. The district officer, on receiving any such requisition, will adopt all necessary measures for facilitating the enlistment of recruits, and will direct his subordinate officers to give such assistance to recruiting officers as may be requisite.

Para. 34.—Every recruit after enlistment should first be taken to the Tahsíldar in whose jurisdiction the village he belongs to is situated, in order that he may ascertain (and verify) that his name, caste, parentage and residence have been duly and correctly stated. Lists with the Tahsíldar's signature will be shown to the district officer, that he may satisfy himself, and record that the returns are formal and correct.

(40). On the arrival of the recruits at the head-quarters of the regiment, or, on the enlistment of a recruit at headquarters, a descriptive-roll in duplicate of each man will be prepared on Bengal Form No. 398, and forwarded to the civil officer of the district to which the recruit belongs. The district officer having caused the rolls to be verified, and having ascertained that the individuals have been correctly described, will retain one copy for registry in his office, and return the other with such remarks as to the antecedents or habits of the recruits as he may consider necessary. When the necessary particulars have been made in the "Long-roll" the verification roll may be destroyed.

REWARDS.

—for apprehension of criminals. Circular No. 1415A., dated 10th August, 1854.

COMMISSIONERS may grant rewards for the apprehension of criminals to an amount not exceeding Rs. 500 in each case without reference for sanction.

The rewards authorised by them within the above limit should be carefully apportioned according to the gravity and the special circumstances of the case.

Full reports of the particulars of all offences for the apprehension of the perpetrators of which the offer of rewards exceeding Rs. 100 is sanctioned by Commissioners will be made without delay for the information of Government.

Circular No. 12A., dated 3rd July, 1873.

A sum is provided in the yearly police budget for each division on account of rewards for the apprehension of proclaimed offenders. If a Commissioner exceeds the amount allotted to his division, he has to apply for an additional grant.

—for the discovery of treasure. No. 1392, dated 14th August, 1880.

THE rewards sanctioned by the above circular may also be granted for information leading to the discovery of treasure.

(N.B.—*For rewards for wild animals see "Wild Beasts," General Department.*)

—for the arrest of a criminal. Rules regarding— G.O. No. 551A., dated 27th April, 1878.

WHEN a proclamation offering a specified reward has been issued under proper authority for the arrest of a criminal named therein, it may be paid to any person through whose exertions arrest is effected, whether he be a member of the police force or not; but money rewards must not be paid to police officers who have merely done what is considered good service; and money payments can only be allowed in those cases when the police officer concerned has performed some exceptionally meritorious duty, and in each case the special sanction of Government must be obtained.

Home Department Observation No. $\frac{14}{1283}$, dated 15th October, 1874.

In drawing up a notification offering a reward for the capture of an offender the words "dead or alive" must not be used, as they are liable to misconstruction.

SOLDIERS.

Arrest of—
Circular No. 21A., dated 4th September, 1874.

In the event of the arrest by the police of soldiers, British or native, charged with the commission of an offence, district officers should give as early intimation as possible of the fact to the officer commanding the regiment to which the men arrested may belong, so as to enable him to adopt in time any measures he may think necessary for their defence.

Escort of—when convicted.
India's No. $\frac{8}{404}$, dated 17th December, 1881.

When British soldiers are convicted by the civil power at stations where no European police are available, application must invariably be made to the local military authorities for a military escort to accompany such prisoners to the jail.

Exemption of—from payment of certain tolls.
Home Department No. $\frac{25}{1037}$, dated 19th July, 1882.

All officers and soldiers of Her Majesty's regular force on duty or on the march, and their horses and baggage; and all prisoners under military escort; and all carriages and horses belonging to Her Majesty or employed in Her military service, when conveying any such persons as are mentioned above, or baggage or stores, or returning from conveying the same, are exempted from payment of any duties or tolls on embarking or disembarking from or upon any pier, wharf, quay, or landing-place, or in passing along or over any turnpike or other road or bridge, otherwise demandable by virtue of any Act of Parliament already passed or hereafter to be passed, or by virtue of any Act, ordinance, order or direction of the legislature or other authority in India or any colony (*Section* 143 *of the Army Act*, 1881).

This section applies only where there is a public right of way, and such right of way has been rendered subject to the payment of toll by a legislative enactment or some direction of the nature of a legislative enactment. It does not apply to a bridge, road, wharf, or quay, &c., constructed under such circumstances that the owner of it may open or close it to the public at his own will and pleasure.

The question whether any particular bridge, road, &c., falls under the provisions of section 143 of the Army Act, 1881, must, as it arises, be decided with reference to the facts of each case.

Trial of—
Circular No. 37, dated 16th July, 1880, for North-Western Provinces, and Judicial Commissioner's Circular No. IX, dated 16th June, 1880, for Oudh.

All Magistrates of districts should arrange that no European or native soldiers of Her Majesty's army who may be accused of an offence shall be tried by any Magistrate below the rank of a Magistrate of the first class.

Rules regulating shooting—
G. G. O. No. $\frac{30}{1012}$, dated 31st July, 1883.

Paras. 31 to 33, section 6 of the Bengal Army Regulations, as recently revised and issued by the Military Department, containing rules for regulating the grant to European soldiers of passes for sporting purposes, are subjoined. Local Officers should assist the military authorities in giving effect to the revised orders.

In defining tracks of country where shooting is to be allowed, the local officers while throwing no unnecessary obstacles in the way of the enjoyment by soldiers of this healthy recreation should take care that no tracks are included where, owing to the religious prejudices of the people, the agricultural circumstances of the district or other sufficient causes, there would be risk of danger if free permission to shoot were accorded. The headmen and police of the tracks of country over which this privilege is granted should be informed of the present orders, and warned to see that soldiers conducting themselves properly are not molested, and that any complaints of misconduct are referred to the proper authorities.

Extract paras. 31 to 33, Section C. of the Bengal Army Regulations.

31. Passes for shooting purposes are only to be granted to steady well conducted men who are known to be competent to handle a gun. Not less than three men should go out shooting together, and at least one of the party should have sufficient acquaintance with the language to be able to converse with the inhabitants. On no account is any member of a shooting party to address or enter into conversation with native women. Soldiers are prohibited from entering any village, house, temple, mosque or enclosure, or from shooting in their vicinity, and they are forbidden to trespass upon or shoot over crops.

32. Officers commanding stations will communicate with the civil authorities in order to ascertain in what tracts of country shooting should be forbidden either on account of the sacredness of the localities or for other reasons. The civil authorities should also be asked to give a list of such animals and birds as are looked upon as sacred by the inhabitants. A list should then be hung up in each barrack room giving names of the localities where shooting is forbidden, and of the birds and animals whose slaughter is prohibited.

33. Paras. 31 will be read to every man to whom a shooting pass is granted, and it will be ascertained that he is aware of the localities that he is prohibited from visiting and of the animals and birds whose killing is forbidden. Any breach of these rules should be severely punished and should the men of any one

corps be guilty of repeated disregard of the orders on the subject, permission to shoot should be withdrawn from the corps for one year.

Offenders triable by court-martial.
Home Department Notification No. 1222, dated 27th July, 1887.

THE following rules have been made by the Governor-General in Council, under section 549 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, respecting the delivery to the military authorities of persons charged with offences under section 41 of the Army Act, 1881, for which they are liable to be tried by court-martial held under that Act :—

I.—(1) When a person subject to military law is accused of an offence for which he is liable under the Army Act, 1881, section 41, to be tried by a court-martial, a Magistrate shall not proceed to try him, or to issue an order for his trial by jury, or to hold an inquiry into the case as a case triable by the Court of Session or the High Court, unless he is moved to do so by the military authorities, or is of opinion, for reasons to be recorded in writing, that he ought so to proceed without being moved thereto by those authorities.

(2) When the Magistrate is of opinion that he ought so to proceed without being moved thereto by the military authorities, he shall give notice of his intention to do so to an officer to whose command the accused person is subject, and shall not, till the expiration of fifteen days from the date of the service of the notice on the officer,—

(*a*) in a summons case, acquit or convict the accused under section 243, section 245, section 247, or section 248 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, or hear him in his defence under section 244 of the Code; or

(*b*) in a warrant case, frame a charge against the accused under section 254 of the Code; or

(*c*) issue on order for the trial of the accused by a jury under section 451A, sub-section (2), of the Code ; or

(*d*) make an order committing the accused for trial by the Court of Session or the High Court under section 213 or section 214 of the Code.

(3) If within the fifteen days, or at any time thereafter before the Magistrate has done or made an act or order specified in clause (2), sub-clause (*a*), sub-clause (*b*), sub-clause (*c*) or sub-clause (*d*) of this rule, an officer to whose command the accused is subject notifies to the Magistrate that, in the opinion of the military authorities, the accused should be tried by a court-martial, the Magistrate shall stay the proceedings before himself, and if the accused is in his power, deliver him, together with the statement mentioned in section 549 of the Code, to the authority prescribed in that section.

II.—If, after a Magistrate has been moved by the military authorities to proceed against a person subject to military law for an offence for which that person is liable, under the Army Act, 1881, section 41, to be tried by court-martial, an officer to whose command the person is subject notifies to the Magistrate that, in the opinion of the military authorities, the accused should be tried by a court-martial, the Magistrate, if he has not, before receiving the notice, done or made an act or order specified in clause (2), sub-clause (*a*), sub-clause (*b*), sub-clause (*c*) or sub-clause (*d*) of rule I, shall stay the proceedings before himself, and if the accused is in his power, deliver him, together with the statement mentioned in section 549 of the Code, to the authority prescribed in that section.

III.—If a person who has, been delivered by a Magistrate to a commanding officer, under rule I, clause (3), or under rule II, for the purpose of being tried by court-martial, is not brought to trial before a court-martial for the offence of which he is accused or effectual proceedings have not been taken, or have not been ordered to be taken against him, the Magistrate shall report the circumstance—

(*a*) in cases occurring within the territories administered by the Governor of Fort St. George in Council or by the Governor of Bombay in Council, for the information and orders of the Governor in Council of Fort St. George or of Bombay, as the case may be ; and

(*b*) in other cases through the Local Government, for the information and orders of the Governor-General in Council.

Affrays with natives.
G. O. No. $\frac{34}{\text{VI.-10B}}$, dated 11th November, 1887.
No. $\frac{50}{2152}$, dated Simla, the 14th October, 1887.

It is requested that the following orders of the Government of India be carefully observed :—

The attention of the Government of India has recently been drawn to the unsatisfactory termination of certain trials resulting from affrays which have taken place between European soldiers and native villagers. These affrays have usually originated in disputes between the villagers and soldiers when the latter have been out on shooting expeditions, passes for which are granted under the Regulations contained in Home Department letter No. $\frac{30}{1012-1028}$, dated 31st July, 1883. Renewed instructions have recently been issued by the military authorities for the enforcement of absolute obedience to these Regulations; but the Government of India thinks it also essential that no effort should be spared by the civil authorities to bring home punishment to all, whether soldiers or villagers, who commit a breach of the law on such

occasions. In considering the cases recently before him, the Governor-General in Council was much struck by the fact that the issues involved were obscured by the absence of such reliable evidence as would have been elicited by a full and exhaustive inquiry made on the spot immediately after the occurrence. To such an investigation His Excellency in Council attaches the utmost importance; and I am therefore desired to request that, with the permission of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner, instructions may be issued that, on the occurrence of a serious affray between European soldiers and native villagers, the District Magistrate shall invariably either himself proceed to the place, or at once depute a European Magistrate or the District Superintendent of Police, in order to investigate the matter on the spot at the earliest possible time after the occurrence.

SPECIAL MAGISTRATES.

Observations regarding appointment of—
Resolution No. 1150, dated 31st July, 1872.

THE Code of Criminal Procedure (section 14) gives the Local Government power to appoint Special Magistrates, who may be invested with all or any of the powers of the Magistrate of the 1st, 2nd or 3rd class in respect to particular offences or to a particular class or classes of offences or in regard to offences generally, in any part of a district or in any one or more districts. This section meets the case of officers in charge of jails, Town Magistrates, Railway Magistrates, Forest and Canal officers, &c., and is specially commended to the attention of Magistrates, of the Inspector-General of Prisons, and of the Public Works Department and Irrigation Branch. Many Honorary Magistrates might also be specially invested under this section with local powers to try classes of offences.

Benches of Magistrates appointed under section 15 will also probably be found a useful institution in many municipalities and other large towns.

Benches of—
G.O. No. 1084A., dated 19th August, 1875.

THE following rules for the conduct of business by benches of Special Magistrates are recommended for general adoption by the Government. (*N.B.*—The issue of such rules is left to the Magistrates concerned under section 16 of the Criminal Procedure Code.)

Rules for the guidance of Benches of Magistrates under Section 16 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

I. The bench is authorised to try such cases or classes of cases as the Magistrate of the district may by special or general order from time to time direct.

II. The bench shall sit on the days hereunder appointed at A.M. It shall not consist of more than three members, and two of these shall form a quorum. The sittings shall be held in the municipal office or other public office appointed.

III. The bench may hold one or more adjourned sittings, if this be found necessary, for the disposal of business or of part-heard cases: Provided that if any case is adjourned, and the members at the adjourned sessions are not the same as sat at the first hearing of the case, the provisions of section 350 of the Criminal Procedure Code will be held to apply to the case.

IV. The chairman of the bench for the time being shall be the Magistrate of highest powers present at the sitting. Where all present are of equal powers, the Magistrate of oldest standing shall be the chairman, provided always that it shall be in the discretion of the Magistrate of the district to appoint the chairman for each time of sitting or generally.

V. The chairman shall conduct the proceedings of the court and shall exercise all the functions in that behalf usually exercised by a Magistrate when sitting alone. He shall decide upon the admissibility of evidence and maintain order in the court; but it shall be open to any member of the bench to put any question to the parties or witnesses, either direct or through the chairman, as the latter may deem advisable, and to suggest any matter for the chairman's consideration.

VI. Any recording of evidence, issuing of process, or other function exercisable by the chairman may, with his consent, be exercised by any one of his colleagues.

VII. Each member of the bench shall have a voice in the finding and sentence, which shall be signed by the chairman and by the members present.

In regard to the finding, when the number of members is uneven, the opinion of the majority shall prevail; when the number is even and the members are equally divided, the accused shall get the benefit of the doubt.

In regard to the sentence, the opinion of the majority shall prevail; when the members are equally divided, the chairman shall have the casting vote; when the opinions of members are all different (as in a full bench of three members), the opinion of the chairman shall prevail.

VIII. No bench shall take cognizance of any offence committed by any European British subject or Government official. Any such case shall be forwarded to the Magistrate for disposal.

Circular No. $\frac{2240}{VI-860}$, dated 12th November, 1886.

Rule VIII above forbids Benches or Honorary Magistrates to take cognizance of any offence committed by any European British subject or Government official; but there is no order which debars the Magistrate from transferring such cases to Benches or Honorary Magistrates for trial. The Government assumes, however, that the Magistrates of districts will, before exercising this power, carefully consider the circumstances of any such case, especially where police officers and policemen are concerned.

Powers of—

Resolution No. $\frac{2223}{IV-336}$, dated 10th December, 1885.

THE following conclusions have been adopted by Government regarding the powers with which Honorary Magistrates may now safely be invested:—

(*a*) that in the more important towns, where Benches have been for some time established with success, the Benches may now be invested in their corporate capacity with the powers of a Magistrate of the second class;

(*b*) that the Benches may further be invested with the powers of summary trial specified in section 261 of the Code of Criminal Procedure;

(*c*) that they may also be invested with authority to take direct cognizance upon complaint or police report of the offences specified in section 261, clause (*b*);

(*d*) that selected Honorary Magistrates may be invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class for the disposal, when sitting as Benches, of cases under chapter X of the Criminal Procedure Code (public nuisances) and chapter XXXVI (maintenance of wives and children).

In many districts the Magistrates have, under the powers given them by section 191 of the Criminal Procedure Code, voluntarily invested Benches of the 3rd class with power to take cognizance of most of the classes of offences which are within their jurisdiction, and, especially where Benches have their sittings in outlying municipalities, the Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion this authority may be conferred with advantage.

Honorary Magistrates. Allowance of a muharrir to—
Circular No. 95A., dated 3rd October, 1878, and Circular No. 9, dated 23rd January, 1879.

ALLOWANCES are granted to Honorary Magistrates for *muharrirs* only if they perform a fair amount of criminal judicial work. No rigid rule is laid down as to the amount of work that should be done, but Honorary Magistrates will be considered entitled to the allowance of a muharrir only if their work closely approximates to the standard originally laid down for Oudh, *viz.*, the disposal of 120 cases per annum.

Commissioners should, after the close of each calendar year, ascertain whether the amount of work done during the year by each Honorary Magistrate or Honorary Assistant Commissioner, for whom an allowance has been sanctioned, warrants the continuance of the allowance and submit a report to the Government in the event of their being of opinion that the allowance should cease.

STAGE CARRIAGES.

Rules for grant of licenses for—
Circular No. 1936A., dated 27th July, 1861 (General).

THE following instructions are to be observed by Magistrates in regard to the provisions of Act XVI of 1861 (an Act for licensing and regulating stage carriages) :—

Under the provisions of the Act, it is unlawful for any carriage answering to the "definition" given in section 1 of the Act to be used as a stage carriage, unless it shall have been licensed by a Magistrate.

G. O. No. 1389, dated 8th August, 1883.

All Magistrates of districts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh are authorised to grant licenses under Act XVI of 1861, as amended by Act XVI of 1876.

The offences for which penalties may be imposed under the Act, No. XVI of 1861, are—

1*st.*—The letting for hire of a stage carriage without the particulars of the license being painted upon a conspicuous part of such stage carriage—sections 5, 6 and 11.

2*nd.*—The letting for hire of a stage carriage without the same being licensed—section 7.

3*rd.*—The permitting of a stage carriage to be drawn by a less number of horses, or to carry a larger number of passengers or a greater weight of luggage than provided by license—section 8.

4*th.*—The ill-treating of any horse* employed in drawing or harnessed to any stage carriage—section 9.

5*th.*—Misconduct of drivers—section 12.

It is particularly necessary to enforce the penalties allowed by the law in all cases of neglect to conform to the provisions of section 5 of the Act, and to this end the District Superintendent of Police should bring to the notice of the Magistrate of the district, or to the nearest Magistrate, every case of the kind, even though the circumstances should not be such as to justify seizure of the carriage, &c., under section 11.

In the execution of Act No. XVI of 1861, a distinction is to be made between a "Magistrate" as interpreted in section 21 and the "Magistrate of a district" as defined in section 1 of Act V of 1861.

Whenever a complaint or information may be laid before any Magistrate of an infringement of any of the provisions contained in sections 6, 7 and 8 of the Act, he should call upon the person having care of the stage carriage, the driver, the proprietor, or the proprietor's agent, as may be, to produce the license or copy of the license authenticated by the Magistrate issuing the same. If the

* See definition in Act XVI of 1876.

license or copy thereof should be produced, and there should be no reason to doubt the genuineness of it, the Magistrate will proceed to pass such order, as, according to the circumstances of the case, may seem to him fit. If for any reason the license should not be produced, an application should be forwarded to the Magistrate, who may be known or ascertained to have issued the license, for an extract from his register, showing the particulars of the license in question, or for information as to whether a license was granted or not, or as to any other circumstances calculated to throw light on the case at issue.

It may be safely left to passengers to prefer complaints of the misconduct of drivers under section 12, but it is the duty of the police to report all cases of ill-treatment of animals under section 9 of the Act.

The process for the recovery of penalties imposed under the Act is clearly laid down in sections 16 to 19.

Under section 23 it is not necessary to prove that an offence under this Act was committed within the local limits of the Magistrate to whom the complaint of such offence may be preferred.

G. O. No. 1938A., dated 27th July, 1861 (General).

The following instructions are particularly for the guidance of Magistrates authorized to grant licenses :—

The Act does " not apply to carriages not ordinarily used for journeys of a greater distance than 20 miles."

Licenses are to be drawn in the form hereunder (A), of which printed copies should be kept in readiness.

A register will be kept up in the licensing Magistrate's office in the form (B) hereunder, and the particulars of every license granted will be entered in this register before delivery to the applicant.

A separate license is required for *each* carriage used as a stage carriage, and for each such license a separate payment of five rupees must be demanded and enforced before delivery of license. It is not sufficient, for instance, that a horse dák company having ten or more stage carriages in use should take out one license. A license must be obtained for every such stage carriage.

Neglect to conform to the requirements of section 5, or any evasion thereof, must be promptly punished.

Each license will be in force for one year only from the date thereof, and any proprietor of a stage carriage who shall let such stage carriage for hire after the expiry of that period without renewing the license will be liable to the penalties prescribed in section 7 of the Act. And if, having renewed the license, he should let such stage carriage for hire without having conformed to the provisions of section 5, he will be liable to the penalties laid down in section 6 of the same.

The fees realized upon licenses are to be paid at once into the Government treasury, an acknowledgment being taken from the officer in charge of the treasury in the appropriate column of the register.

The amount of the license fees so paid into the Government treasury is to be credited to Government in the treasury accounts according to the instructions which the Accountant-General, North-Western Provinces, may see fit to issue in that behalf.

The register is to be open to the inspection of any person who may apply to the licensing Magistrate for permission to refer to it.

FORM A.

The license of a stage carriage is hereby granted, under the authority of Act XVI of 1861, sections 3 and 4, to be in force for the period of one year from the date hereof, according to the particulars set forth below :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
No. of license.	Date of license.	Name of proprietor of stage carriage.	Residence of proprietor.	Where head-office of proprietor is held.	Maximum number of passengers allowed to be carried in this stage carriage.	Maximum weight of luggage licensed to be carried in this stage carriage.	No. of horses by which this stage carriage shall be drawn.	Place at which licensed.

MAGISTRATE'S OFFICE,
Dated the 18 . } *Magistrate.*

FORM B.

Register of stage carriage licenses granted under Act XVI of 1861 *by the Magistrate of*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Year.	No. of license.	Date of license.	Name of proprietor of stage carriage license.	Residence of proprietor.	Place of proprietor's head-office.	Maximum number of passengers to be carried.	Maximum weight of luggage to be carried.	No. of horses by which carriage to be drawn.	Date of payment of license fee.	Signature of officer in charge of treasury for receipt of fees, with date.	Date of expiry of license.	Remarks.

Rules for enforcing the provisions of the Act.
Circular No. 33, dated 30th July, 1877.

The following rules are prescribed by Government for enforcing the provisions of Act XVI of 1861, as amended by Act XVI of 1876, in the North-Western Provinces: —

I. No four-wheeled vehicle to be used as a stage carriage shall be licensed to be drawn by less than two horses, ponies, mules or bullocks, but a license may be given for a carriage drawn by one camel.

II. No such carriage shall be licensed to carry more than four adult passengers and four maunds of luggage, if drawn by horses, ponies or mules, or more than 12 adult passengers and 3 maunds of luggage, if drawn by a camel or by bullocks. In reckoning weights, every adult passenger shall be considered as equivalent to 1½ maunds of luggage, *i. e.*, a bullock carriage may carry 14 adult passengers without luggage, or ten adult passengers and 6 maunds of luggage, or 12 adult passengers and 3 maunds of luggage, and so on. Two children will be considered as equivalent to one adult if they are both over six years of age.

III. Every person, other than the coachman and one syce, who is conveyed on a carriage is considered to be a passenger.

IV. Every stage carriage shall, before being licensed, be inspected by the Magistrate who grants the license, or other officer appointed to inspect such carriages; and if the wheels, doors, windows, or any other part of such carriage are found to be in a weak or dilapidated condition, or its cushions or linings in a carriage drawn by horses, ponies or mules, dirty or torn, it shall be considered unfit for use and license shall be refused. Every camel carriage shall, on pain of the like penalty, be provided with a high seat for the driver, enabling him to see the way clearly before him over the camel's back.

V. If a carriage is found at any subsequent time defective in any of the above particulars, and after due notice is not put into thorough order, the license will be withdrawn.

VI. Any person who drives, or causes to be driven, any horse, pony, mule or bullock in any licensed carriage for a longer distance than two stages of six miles each, or any camel for a longer distance than two stages of eight miles each, within twenty-four hours shall be considered to have overdriven such animal.

VII. No animal with galled shoulder or other open wound, or which goes lame, or is weak, broken-winded, or otherwise in bad condition, will be considered serviceable and fit for public use; and any person driving, or causing to be driven, any such animal before it has been certified by competent authority to be again fit for use will be punishable under Act XVI of 1861.

VIII. Every horse, pony or mule employed in a licensed carriage must be provided with a properly fitting chest-band or collar.

Every bullock or camel must be harnessed or yoked in such a manner as shall satisfy the Magistrate. Any animal not so fitted will be considered as used with unserviceable harness, and the proprietor of any stage carriage in which such animal is employed will be liable to cancelment of its license.

IX. Magistrates will keep, or cause to be kept, a register showing the following details :—

(1) Name and residence of any person or company running stage carriages in his district.

(2) Name of each staging-place in the district.

(3) Number of animals kept by the said person or company at each such stage.

(4) State of the animals at each stage when inspected.

(*Note.*—Inspection should, if possible, be made weekly, especially in the busy season.)

X. Any proprietor, agent or driver of a carriage who knowingly permits it to be drawn by a less number of animals than is specified in the license, or to carry more passengers or luggage than is provided in the license, is liable for the first offence to a fine of Rs. 100, and for any subsequent offence to a fine of Rs. 500. And the proprietor of any such carriage shall be held to have knowingly permitted such offence, unless he can be shown to have taken every reasonable precaution and to have made reasonable provision to prevent its commission.

XI. The roads or lines of traffic upon which stage carriages are to be used shall be specified in the license.

XII. Stage carriages shall ordinarily be licensed only at the headquarters of the proprietor or company to whom they belong. When otherwise, Magistrates shall, before granting the license, ascertain from the headquarters district the number of carriages already licensed and the number of animals provided at each stage ; and unless it be shown that arrangements have been made for a sufficient number of animals to draw the carriages, licenses shall be refused.

XIII. Every person applying for a license shall give the name or names of the chief responsible person or agent at every place on the line where passengers can be booked ; the names to be entered in the Magistrate's register.

(*See also revised edition of Police Circulars.*)

TEMPORARY BUILDINGS.

Temporary theatres Danger of fire in—Circular No. 74A., dated 24th July, 1878.

THE following are extracts regarding the outbreak and fatal consequences of a fire which occurred in a temporary theatre within the military cantonment of Ahmadnagar. This Government concurs in the opinion expressed by the Commissioner in his 3rd para. Para. 4 should be brought to the notice of the various municipal committees in these provinces.

Extract from the finding of the District Magistrate of Ahmadnagar.

1*st.* The position of the "mandwa" was ill-chosen. Being placed in an angle of a strong stone wall, there was absolutely no hope of egress on two sides.

2*nd.* There was not sufficient doorway left for the persons occupying the 1st, 2nd and 3rd class seats. The confusion which resulted from the deficient means of egress has been graphically described by many witnesses whose evidence has been recorded. Had there been another entrance to the 3rd class seats, the mortality might not have occurred. As it was, people were trampled under foot and huddled one upon the other in a seething mass, while burning cloth and rafters were falling on them.

3*rd.* The very combustible nature of the materials with which the "mandwa" was constructed. The whole building was burnt down in the course of a very few minutes. The old tent cloth used for the outside covering is very inflammable; bamboos burn almost quicker than any other wood; while the thin sheeting of which the ceiling was composed must have been consumed almost instantaneously.

4*th.* The bamboos laid across the roof were tied to the main beams with thin rope. The consequence was that the ropes were soon burnt and the roof fell in. Had they been attached with nails, the calamity might have been considerably reduced.

5*th.* The kerosine lamps were suspended from the roof by pieces of rope. The consequence was that the ropes must have been burnt through, and the lamps must have fallen on the retreating mass, scattering the burning oil. The lamps should have been hung with iron rods.

6*th.* The 3rd class seats were ranged from side to side of the "mandwa." There was no gangway left either down the middle or down the sides. This close packing without free space of any kind must have added greatly to the difficulty of egress and increased the confusion.

Extract paras. 3 and 4 of a Memo. No. 1011P., by the Commissioner, Customs Department, dated Poona, the 27th May, 1878.

Para. 3. The main lesson to be drawn from this sad accident is the necessity of not allowing any such places to be opened for

public amusement till the authorities are satisfied that sufficient care has been taken to ensure the safety of the public, and that in case of any accident sufficient means of egress have been provided.

4. I am glad to notice that the District Magistrate and Collector is referring this point to the municipality, in order that what is required may be inserted in the bye-laws of the municipality. In order that this important point may be attended to in other districts, I will specially address the different District Magistrates in my charge. I would, however, venture to suggest it would be better were Government to issue a general order on the subject.

TRANSFER OF CRIMINAL CASES.

Transfers of criminal cases. Application for—
Circular No. $\frac{11}{VI-412-2}$, dated the 18th August, 1884.

EVERY application to the High Court or to the Judicial Commissioner for the exercise of the power conferred by section 526 of the Code of Criminal Procedure must be made by motion supported by affidavit or affirmation.

Any Sessions Judge or any Magistrate desiring to have an application made to the High Court or to the Judicial Commissioner under section 526 should send to the Government Pleader, High Court, or to the Government Pleader for Oudh, as the case may be, an affidavit setting forth the grounds which exist for the exercise of the power conferred by the section, and desire him to move the High Court or the Judicial Commissioner to exercise that power.

General instructions as to the mode of preparing affidavits will be found at pages 3 and 4 of the Civil Rules and Orders of the High Court (and in Addendum No. III to the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh's Book Circular No. I of 1878).

The additions made to section 526, Act X of 1882, by section 11, Act III of 1884, and the new section, numbered 526A, inserted after section 526 by the Act last named, should not be lost sight of in such cases.

TRANSMARINE CONVICTS.

Examination of—before deportation.
Circulars No. 23A., dated 14th April, 1868, and No. 50A., dated 10th December, 1869.

EVERY convict whose sentence of transportation it is intended to carry into effect shall, before he is sent to the port of embarkation, be examined by a committee consisting ordinarily of the Superintendent of the Central Jail in which he is confined and the Magistrate or Joint Magistrate of the district in which the central jail is situated, or, if they are unable to attend, the senior Assistant Magistrate.

If, on examination, the convict under sentence appears to have passed his 45th year, or is from infirmity or disease unfitted for hard labour, the committee will submit a report accordingly to the Inspector-General of Prisons for the orders of Government, and such convict shall not be sent from the jail in which he is confined until the orders of Government are received. The committee will specify in their report whether the infirmity or disease is of a chronic or temporary nature.

Penal Settlement. Infirmities which incapacitate for transportation to—
Home Department No. 4 212-24, dated 25th March, 1886.

IN Home Department Resolution, dated 9th April, 1873, certain rules were laid down for the guidance of Local Governments in regard to the transportation of convicts to the Andamans. The responsibility of the Superintendent of the Alipore Jail, in regard to the selection of prisoners for deportation to the penal settlement, was restricted by that resolution to prisoners belonging to the Lower Provinces, while as regards convicts from other Provinces, the following rules were prescribed.

Each Local Government or administration will henceforward be responsible for its own prisoners, and all complaints regarding the state in which prisoners arrive at Port Blair must be addressed by the Superintendent of that settlement direct to the Government concerned and not as heretofore to the Superintendent of the Alipore Jail except as to those prisoners for whom his responsibility is maintained.

Local Governments and Administrations will carefully observe that convicts intended for transportation fulfil the existing conditions prescribed by the Government of India, *viz.*, that they are fit for labor, and, as a rule, are under 45 years of age. Lunatics and idiotic* criminals are on no account to be transported to the Andamans.

* It was explained in Home Department Circular Letter Nos. 1-8 to 12, dated 3rd January, 1874, that a prisoner who is plainly of unsound mind should not be sent to Port Blair merely because he has lucid intervals, and because at the time of his transfer it happens that he is in the enjoyment of his proper senses.

The Superintendent of the Alipore Jail will not detain any convicts sent down to Calcutta by other Governments for transportation except in those cases only in which prisoners may have contracted serious illness after leaving the province from whence

they were despatched, and may thus be unfit to travel further. In all such exceptional cases a report will be made by the Superintendent direct to the Government concerned, explaining the reason for detention, but no further responsibility will attach to him.

Home Department Circular, dated 22nd April, 1875, prohibited the deportation to the Andamans of persons sentenced to transportation until they had attained the age of 18 years.

Frequent complaints, however, having been received from the Superintendent of Port Blair that sufficient attention was not paid by the local authorities to the orders prohibiting the transportation of sickly, old, infirm or otherwise unfit convicts to the penal settlement, it became necessary to modify the rules regulating the selection and transport of convicts to the Andamans. Accordingly in Home Department letter to the Bengal Government, No. 79, dated 10th March, 1877, it was ruled that, if the Superintendent of the Alipore Jail should find any prisoner on arrival or before despatch to Port Blair to be temporarily unfit for deportation on account of sickness or permanently on account of *age, bodily infirmity, or other cause, he should detain the prisoner temporarily, reporting the fact of such detention to the Local Government concerned, and that he should convene a committee for the purpose of deciding whether or not the prisoner should be returned to the province from which he came, the decision of the committee being final.

* That is, if the Local Government had not for special reasons directed the prisoner to be transported irrespective of the rules as to age.

With a subsequent† communication dated 7th June, 1877, Local Governments and Administrations were furnished with information regarding the bodily infirmities which were considered by the authorities of the penal settlement to incapacitate a prisoner for hard labor in the Andamans.

† Letter to the Government of Bengal, No. 161, dated 7th June, 1877, communicated to other Local Governments and Administrations under cover of endorsement No. 4-163 to 171 of the same date.

It has recently been represented to the Government of India that since the above orders were issued, the local conditions of the penal settlement have undergone a considerable change and are now such that the majority of transportation convicts who would be fit for ordinary labor in an Indian jail may unobjectionably be deported to Port Blair provided that they fulfil the prescribed conditions as to age. On the other hand, it has been found that the present system under which the final decision as to the fitness of convicts for deportation to the Andamans rests with a committee assembled at Alipore is not altogether satisfactory and tends to produce difficulties of various kinds.

Under these circumstances and after full consideration the Governor-General in Council has decided to revert to the procedure

set forth in the Resolution of 9th April, 1873, which should accordingly be in future strictly followed, subject to the following supplementary instructions.

As a general rule, the responsibility of selecting convicts for deportation to the Andamans will rest with Local Governments and Administrations, but the Alipore committee is empowered to detain any convict who may be suffering from temporary indisposition. In every province a local committee, consisting of three members, one at least of whom must be a medical officer, should inspect each batch of convicts before deportation with a view to eliminate all who may be unfit for ordinary labor, the place of meeting of such committee being determined by each Local Government or Administration on considerations of administrative convenience. The decision of the committee as to the fitness of the convicts for deportation will be final.

No convict should under any circumstances be deported who may be suffering from any of the following diseases, namely—

(1) Blindness of both eyes to such an extent as to interfere with the performance of ordinary labor.

(2) Insanity.

(3) Idiocy.

(4) Leprosy.

(5) Phthisis Pulmonalis.

(6) Epilepsy.

In addition to the above diseases there are of course others, as for instance paralysis of one or both legs, elephantiasis of both feet, advanced disease of the heart, &c., which would doubtless unfit a convict for hard labor; but it is scarcely possible to lay down any hard and fast rule on this point.

Jail Superintendents, who are generally medical officers, or officers in medical charge of jails are best able to judge whether a convict is fit for labor or not, and the responsibility for exercising a proper discretion must rest with those officers. It should, however, be understood that convicts who, although of inferior physique, are not suffering from any organic disease need not be rejected as being unfit for deportation, nor should such diseases as goitre, hydrocele, varicose veins, or several other minor complaints, for some of which convicts appear on previous occasions to have been rejected, be considered as a bar to transportation.

It is believed that men of inferior physique, if properly cared for on first arrival at the penal settlement, will probably improve in health, and that such diseases as goitre, hydrocele and varicose veins, except in an aggravated form, would not materially interfere with their capability of undergoing ordinary labor. In short

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the simple test to apply is whether a convict is fit for ordinary labor in an Indian Jail. If he is fit for such labor he may, subject to the prescribed condition as to age, be deported to the Andamans. If not, he should not be so deported. It is obviously impossible for the Government of India to lay down any detailed rules as to what constitutes fitness or unfitness, and the Governor-General in Council can only indicate the general nature of the considerations which shoud be held to apply, leaving their further practical application to the discretion of the skilled medical authorities, who should, however, be careful to see that convicts are not deported if clearly incapacitated for such labor as would ordinarily be required from healthy prisoners in our Indian jails.

No person sentenced to transportation for life shall be sent to the Andamans until after he has attained the age of 18 years. Any such sentence is at once to be reported to the Local Government, which will decide where the prisoner is to be detained meanwhile or otherwise dealt with.

G. G. O. No. 5-191, dated 22nd August, 1875 (Home Dept.).

Under section 51 of Act XXV of 1861, the following jails in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh have been declared to be places to which persons sentenced to transportation may be sent:—

Notification (Home Dept.) No. 1644, dated 28th October, 1869, and No. 1669, dated 3rd September, 1872.

The Central Jails at Benares, Allahabad, Agra, Farukhabad, Bareilly and Lucknow.

Officers in charge of jails are directed to satisfy themselves on every occasion that the descriptive-rolls of convicts sentenced to transportation have been carefully drawn out in conformity with the provisions of the notifications above specified.

G. O. No. 2164, dated 2nd June, 1853.

A copy of each descriptive-roll should be forwarded to the Inspector-General of Prisons within one week from the departure of the prisoner.

Wives and families of—in the Andamans.

Circular No. 22A., dated 9th July, 1866.

In no case should the family of a convict be allowed to accompany the convict to Port Blair. Such a proposal is inconsistent with the maintenance of the punitive character of a sentence of transportation.

The family of no convict who is sentenced *for a term of years* should be allowed to proceed to Port Blair.

With regard to *life*-convicts and *exceptional* term-convicts, the settlement authorities are authorized to fix some period of servitude, at the end of which a convict, if he has been well-behaved, and has consequently earned the position which the rules of the settlement should assign to well-conducted convicts after fixed periods of servitude, may be permitted as a great privilege to send for his family.

As a general rule, a convict should serve at least three years at Port Blair before he is allowed to send for his family.

Circular No. 16A., dated May, 1865.

1. Upon receipt of orders from the Government of India sanctioning passage being provided for the wives and children of any convicts at Port Blair, a date will be fixed by the Local Government on which to embark them.

2. Intimation of the date of embarkation will be communicated to the authorities of the districts in which the women and children are resident, and it will be the duty of the authorities concerned to forward them to the Superintendent of the Alipore Jail.

3. Their transmission to the Superintendent of the Alipore Jail must be so arranged that they shall arrive at Alipore only a few days prior to the date fixed for their embarkation.

4. The district officers will notify beforehand (if necessary by telegraph) to the Superintendent of the Alipore Jail the date of despatch of the women and children and the probable date of their arrival at Calcutta; and should they travel by railway, the Superintendent of the Alipore Jail will send a trustworthy person to meet them at the railway station to convey them to Alipore.

5. They shall be sent in charge of a trustworthy person, who shall duly make over charge of them to the Superintendent of the Alipore Jail.

6. A list containing the names of the persons despatched, as well as the names of convicts to whose family they belong, shall also be sent with them.

7. This list will be delivered by the person in charge of them to the Superintendent of the Alipore Jail.

8. On receipt of this list the Superintendent of the Alipore Jail will compare it with the list furnished to him by the Government, and he will postpone the transmission of those persons the particulars regarding whom received from the transmitting authority do not correspond with the list in his possession, and he will report this fact to the Government for orders.

9. The Superintendent of the Alipore Jail shall furnish the person in charge of convicts' families with a certificate intimating that he has received the person or persons named in the list of the transmitting authority.

10. This certificate shall be taken back by the person in question and delivered over to the transmitting authority for record in his office.

11. The women and children shall be provided by the authorities who forward them with food, road money, and in case of their

performing the whole or any portion of the journey by rail, with third class railway tickets for the distance so travelled.

12. The Superintendent of the Alipore Jail will afford them food and shelter from the date they are received by him to the date of their embarkation.

13. The allowance for food shall be calculated at three pice per day for each person.

14. Free passage to Port Blair shall be allowed to them.

15. Not more than fifty women and children shall be embarked at one time, exclusive of infants under two years of age.

16. No property of a bulky nature shall be carried by them. Ornaments, money and all property which does not occupy undue space may, however, be taken.

17. On their embarkation the Superintendent of the Alipore Jail shall furnish them with suitable food and clothing for the voyage.

18. He shall furnish the commanding officer of the vessel conveying them with a copy of the descriptive-rolls of the convicts whose wives and families are forwarded, noting in the same roll the names of their wives and children.

19. This document shall be made over by the commanding officer, along with a record of any casualties among the women and children that may have occurred during the voyage, to the Superintendent of Port Blair, who shall furnish the commanding officer, for return to the Superintendent of the Alipore Jail, with a certificate of the safe arrival and receipt of those delivered over.

20. The Superintendent of the Alipore Jail shall submit a report to the Government of the departure of each batch of women and children and of the casualties, if any, which may occur during the voyage.

Escaped transmarine convicts
Circular No. 20A., dated 21st August, 1874.

THE following procedure should be observed upon the recapture of an escaped transmarine convict. The police who have arrested a person upon the charge of having escaped will apply to the Magistrate before whom the accused has been brought for an adjournment to enable them to ascertain whether a warrant has been received from Port Blair for his recapture. Enquiry should be made at the Home Department of the Government of India if no warrant has been received by the police of the province in which the convict has been arrested. In all cases of escape by a life-convict the Superintendent of Port Blair or other Magistrate having jurisdiction, as soon as the fact of escape is known, should issue a warrant charging him with having committed an

offence under section 224, Penal Code, to the chief of the police of the province or administration in which the convict is known, or is likely to be found, and should also forward a warrant forthwith to the Home Department. If the warrant is forthcoming, the Magistrate by whom the case is being inquired into will decide whether there is any reason why the accused should not be removed in custody, under section 186, Criminal Procedure Code, to the Magistrate at the Andamans who issued the warrant. In the case of term-convicts, if no warrant has been issued, the inquiry will be concluded and the prisoner will be tried on the mainland.

Rules regarding the release of life—
Home Department Resolution No. $\frac{11}{1487\text{-}99}$, dated 16th November, 1881.

ANY life convict sentenced for dakaiti may be recommended for release by the officers in charge of the penal settlement after 25 years of transportation in the case of a convict at the Andamans and after 30 years in the case of a convict in British Burma and the Straits Settlement, provided that the convict in whose behalf such a recommendation is made is considered to have earned a claim to the indulgence by a sustained course of good conduct in transportation. On receipt of the recommendation by the Government of India, the Local Government from whose jurisdiction the convict was transported, will be asked to report whether he belonged to any professional gang, or was known to be a hereditary dakait; also whether any members of his family, or any of their connections are living, and, if so, how they are employed, and generally whether release can safely be granted conditionally on police surveillance and residence in a place to be assigned by the Local Government. In the event of the report being considered favorable, release will be sanctioned subject to the foregoing or such further conditions, if any, as the Local Government concerned may think fit to suggest, and as may commend themselves to the Governor-General's Council.

In the case of life convicts under sentence for dakaiti whose health may have broken down at the penal settlements, it will be within the competence of the authorities in charge of the settlements to recommend release before the expiry of the periods specified in the preceding paragraph. In these cases the Governor-General in Council will be prepared to consider the question of releasing them, provided that there is no valid objection to this, and that they have friends or relatives who are able and willing to support them.

These orders may be held to apply to prisoners convicted of any other class of organized crime, not being thagi or robbery by administering drugs. In the case of life convicts other than the above, orders will in each case be passed by the Government of India without reference to the Local Government concerned.

TROOPS.

Complaint against—
Notification No. 3484, dated 27th September, 1851.

*A COLLECTOR or Magistrate on receiving a well-supported complaint against an officer of the army or detachment of troops, should immediately send information of it to the nearest General Officer commanding a division towards which the party complained against is moving. He should at the same time furnish the Commissioner of the division with a copy of his representation.

Rules for the supply of carriage to—
Resolution, Military Department, No. 848, dated 31st October, 1865.
N.-W. P. Resolution No. 422A., dated 22nd June, 1866.

THE following rules are to be strictly observed whenever carriage is supplied to regiments on the march by the civil local authorities:—

I.—When a regiment or detachment is about to march, not less than 15 days' notice is to be given to the district officer, with a full detail of the quantity of carriage required. Carriage is not to be supplied by the district officer except on a regular indent countersigned by the commanding officer.

II.—The indent for the carriage required for that portion of the men's baggage for the conveyance of which Government is responsible must be invariably distinct from the indent for the carriage required for the rest of the men's baggage and for that of the officers. Each indent must state distinctly whether the charges for the carriage indented for will be paid by the State or by the troops themselves, so that there may be no question as to the quarter from which payment is to be claimed. The indenting officer is personally responsible for not entering in the indent for carriage, the charges of which are debitable to the State, any carriage not properly so chargeable.

III.—The district officer shall make arrangements for the supply of carriage with chaudhris or contractors, who shall be responsible for its proper quality and for the good conduct of the parties in charge of it. The chaudhris shall make their own arrangements in regard to fees, which shall, however, in no case exceed one anna per rupee, and shall not be claimable from the hirer, and they shall not be allowed to use badges or other signs of office or to seize carriage: they should be as much as possible the representative men of the classes who nominate them; interference in their nomination or deposition should be avoided as much as possible. It shall be the duty of the district officer furnishing carriage for military purposes to give to the commanding officer duplicate lists showing in detail the exact amount of carriage supplied, the names of the carters, of camel-drivers, and the weight of the load which may be put upon each cart or camel. The commanding officer shall return such lists to the district officer after entering date of discharge, &c., and shall report every case of carts being made over to him by the district officer without a detailed list.

N.-W. P. Resolution No. 873A., of 19th December, 1866.

public places which can be made available for the regimental grasscutters.

Supplies to—on the march.
Notification No. 2042A., dated 5th June, 1872.

ON receiving the route by which a corps or detachment is to move, the officer commanding will at once communicate to the Collectors or Political authorities of the district to be traversed the date on which the corps or detachment will arrive at each stage on the march, noticing the places at which it will halt for one or more days; this communication will be accompanied by an indent for supplies in the prescribed form.

Officers indenting for more than is required for the use of their camp will be held responsible for any loss which may accrue to the suppliers.

Supply of carriage to—.
Circular No. $\frac{9}{VI-391-2}$, dated the 14th July, 1884.

CARRIAGE should not be supplied except to Commanding Officers, and strictly in accordance with the standing orders on the subject.

UNCLAIMED AND IMPOUNDED PROPERTY.

Rules for disposal of—. Circular No. 32, dated 15th September, 1882.

THE Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner is pleased to issue the following instructions for the guidance of District Officers regarding the disposal of property of the following kinds when such property is forwarded to the headquarters of a district :—

(I).—Unclaimed property taken charge of under section 25 of the Police Act, 1861, including in Oudh the personal property of persons dying intestate, to which there is no claimant.

(II).—Movable property seized under section 415 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

(III).—Weapons and other articles sent to a Magistrate under section 127 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

(IV).—Movable property seized as liable to confiscation or forfeiture, or confiscated or forfeited, under the Gambling, Indian Salt, Opium, Forest, Arms, Cantonments Excise, or other Act.

(V).—Movable property belonging to an accused person or to a convict, including articles referred to in section 387 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

(VI).—Movable property attached under section 172 or 353 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

(VII).—Movable property distrained in default of payment of fines, penalties of forfeited bonds, or fees ordered to be repaid under section 31 of the Court-Fees Act, 1870.

1. An abstract list of all property that is taken possession of by the Police is made in the general diary, a duplicate of the entries in which is forwarded daily to the District Superintendent of Police.

Every entry relating to such property will be marked in the office of the District Superintendent, and when the duplicate of the general diary is sent to the Magistrate, a separate extract of each such entry will be prepared by the court police officer, and made over by him to the reader (peshkar). When the papers relating to the property come before the Magistrate, the extract will be filed by the reader with the record. If an extract is not so disposed of within one week from the date on which it was prepared, or if a subsequent description of the property differ from that contained in the extract, the reader will lay the extract with a report before the Magistrate for orders.

2. Live-stock and bulky property taken possession of, under section 25 of the Police Act, 1861, or attached, distrained or seized

under section 172, 307, 353 or 415 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, is ordinarily pending the orders of the Magistrate, left at the place when it was found, in the charge of some landholder or other respectable person willing to undertake the responsibility of its custody, and to produce it when required by the Court.

3. Property forwarded to headquarters is sent direct to the Court Inspector, numbered and labelled, and accompanied by a full and accurate description in duplicate. If the property correspond with the description, the Court Inspector returns one copy to the officer who brought the property from the police station.

4. The Court Inspector will then, before sending the papers to the Magistrate, enter unclaimed property, or property seized under section 415 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, in his malkhana register of unclaimed (ládáwa) property; weapons and other articles sent under section 127 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and movable property seized as liable to confiscation or forfeiture, in his malkhana register of impounded (mukaddamati) property, and movable property belonging to an accused person or to a convict or attached under section 172 or 353, of the Code of Criminal Procedure, or distrained in default of payment of fines, penalties or fees, in his malkhana register of miscellaneous property (*mal-diqar-aksám*). He will also endorse on the second copy of the description received from the police station a receipt for the property, and the number of the entry in the malkhana register.

5. Unless the Magistrate otherwise direct, property of every description will remain in the custody of the Court Inspector until it is restored, or is sent to the prison with the convict, or is sold, or in the case of cash, is ordered to be credited to Government or to some fund.

Cash and articles of value will be kept by the Court Inspector in his safe. If cash be ordered to be credited to Government or to some fund, the departmental clerk will prepare an invoice in duplicate, and send the same, with a copy of the order to the Court Inspector, who will thereupon pay the money into the treasury, sending with it his malkhana register and the two invoices. The Treasury Officer, on receipt of the money, will sign the register, in the column provided for that purpose, and one of the invoices and return them to the Court Inspector. The invoice so returned to the Court Inspector, and the copy of the order with his report endorsed thereon, will be sent by him to the court and there be filed with the record.

Live-stock will ordinarily be kept by the Court Inspector in the pound established under the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871. But if the owner, or some one on his behalf, so desire, he may be permitted to arrange for feeding and watering the animals while they are in the pound, or with the permission of the court, they may be

made over to him on his undertaking to produce them when required.

6. The papers relating to all property forwarded to the headquarters of the district, including one copy of the description mentioned in paras. 3 and 4 will be made over by the Court Inspector to the reader of the court of the Magistrate, and distinct orders respecting the property will be passed by the Magistrate, and entered on the order sheet of the record on the day on which the papers are received from the Court Inspector.

7. Articles found on a person after conviction will be entered by the Court Inspector in the register of miscellaneous property, and a certified extract from the register will be forwarded by him to the court to be filed with the record.

8. If property is to be restored or is to be sent to the prison with the convict, the Court Inspector will obtain an order on the order sheet to that effect; and on delivering the property to the persons entitled or authorised to receive it, will take from him an acknowledgment on the malkhana register, and a separate receipt which will be filed in the record with his report. The receipt for property restored will be on a printed form (Appendix A) and will be prepared free of charge by the departmental clerk. Whenever it may be practicable, the property will be delivered in the presence of the officer ordering the delivery, who in such case will certify in the register that the property was so delivered.

9. If the property is to be sold, an order to that effect will be recorded on the order-sheet, and a warrant of sale be issued to the nazir.

10. Sales will be held under the superintendence of a Deputy Magistrate at noon on a fixed day in such week or in each month, as the Magistrate of the district may direct, or, if that day be a holiday, on the next office day following.

11. On receipt of the warrant, the nazir will give such reasonable notice of the sale as the Magistrate may direct, or as circumstances admit of, and will take over the property from the Court Inspector, and give him a receipt for it on the malkhana register.

12. After the property has been sold, the nazir will pay the proceeds into the treasury; and the treasury receipt, with the warrant of sale and the nazir's report to the Magistrate, of the result of the sale endorsed thereon, will be filed in the record.

13. The nazir will keep a sale register in the form prescribed by the Board of Revenue, and before sending the record of a case, in which property has been sold, into the record-room, the reader of the Magistrate's court will certify on the warrant that all

Circular No. 69-IX, form No. IV.

articles ordered to be sold are included in the lots described in the register.

14. The record keeper must refuse to receive the record of the receipt for property restored or sent to the prison, or the treasury receipt for cash ordered to be credited to Government or to some fund or the treasury receipt for the sale proceeds of property sold and the reader's certificate be wanting.

15. The police officer fulfilling the duties of Court Inspector to the court of a Magistrate, who is in camp or located elsewhere than at the headquarters of the district, will observe the rules hereinbefore prescribed for the guidance of the Court Inspector, so far as such rules can be made applicable.

16. The foregoing rules do not refer to immovable property ordered by a criminal court to be sold. If such property be ancestral as defined in the notification of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh No. 671, dated 30th August, 1880, or such as a Collector would be appointed to sell in execution of a civil court decree under the circular order of the High Court No. 23 of 1881, it will be sold at the monthly sales held under para. 4 of the Book Circular of the Board of Revenue, No. $\frac{6}{II-316}$, dated 21st December, 1881. Other immovable property will be sold by the nazir or kurk amín. The treasury receipt for the sale proceeds will be attached by the officer who conducted the sale to his report and be therewith filed in the record.

APPENDIX A.

Receipt.

Received from the Court Inspector of _____ the undermentioned property in the case of _____ this _____ day of _____ 188 .

(Here specify property.)

Countersigned.

Departmental Clerk.

Court Inspector. *Recipient.*

G. O. No. $\frac{313}{VII-109}$, dated 22nd April, 1886.

In Circular No. 32, dated the 15th September, 1882, (printed above) instructions were issued regarding the disposal of property of certain kinds when forwarded to the headquarters of a district. It has been brought to notice that no rule has at any time been made to provide for cases in which it is necessary to dispose of such property on the spot.

In such cases the produce should be the same as when it is necessary to sell property attached for realisation of fines for which reference may be made to page 118 of part I of the Manual of Government Orders; and rule 5, page 24 of the General Rules and Circular Orders (Criminal) issued by the High Court of the North-Western Provinces.

For convenience of reference, the rules above referred to are reproduced below :—

Part I, Manual of Government Orders.

"If it be necessary to sell the property so attached, this duty shall, under the orders of the Magistrate, be performed as follows:—

(i) At the headquarters of the district by the Magistrate's názir.

(ii) In other places by the kurk amín, or where there is no kurk amín, by the person who ordinarily performs the duties of kurk amín."

Rule 5, page 24 of the High Court's General Rules and Circular Orders (Criminal).

"MONEY realised by a police officer or by a Magistrate's názir or by a kurk amín in execution of a warrant will, with as little delay as possible, be sent by him to the treasury or sub-treasury, with a pass-book (form E), and an extract therefrom in duplicate respecting each item entered therein."

"The officer in charge of the treasury or sub-treasury will, on receipt of the money, sign the pass-book and one of the extracts, and return them."

"The extract so returned will be forwarded by the officer in charge of the police-station, názir, or kurk amín to the court which ordered the payment, or, if that court be the Court of Session, to the District Magistrate."

FORM E.

Pass-book.

Date.	Serial number of remittance.	Date of warrant.	Warrant by whom issued.	Number of trial or case.	Amount.	How to be credited.	Signature of officer in charge of treasury or sub-treasury.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Police not to disturb possession.

G. O. No. $\frac{214}{VII-398}$, dated 11th March, 1887.

CASES have recently come under observation in which the language of section 25, Act V of 1861, has been misunderstood. The police are by law required to take charge and furnish an inventory of unclaimed property. But these provisions do not sanction interference where property is under lock and key, or other signs exist from which it may be inferred that such property is still the subject of possession by the original owner.

The police should be careful to abstain from interference in cases of this kind and also in cases when property, though previously unclaimed, has passed into the hands of an innocent finder.

VAGRANTS.

Local charitable committees for relief of—
Circular No. 13A., dated 26th March, 1866 (General).

AN account having been forwarded to the Government of India of the proceedings and management of a charitable association at Allahabad, the Government of India desired that endeavours might be made to induce local committees to attempt the introduction of similar measures wherever European vagrants were likely to be found. Orders were issued by the Government, North-Western Provinces, accordingly.

The plan on which the Honorary Secretary to the Allahabad Charitable Association proceeded is described by him as follows:—

When a man has good certificates and could satisfy me that he had some chance of obtaining employment in Allahabad, but was altogether without the means of staying here or of going on, I give him admission to the *Home* (this was a sarai roughly fitted up as a rest-house) for a period varying from three to twenty days, when he was fed on a contract rate of six annas a day, his clothes washed, and his hair cut *gratis*. If there appeared some chance of his obtaining employment elsewhere, if he only had the means of transport, I gave a ticket per rail to the station to which he desired to go. If he had no certificate whatever, could give no satisfactory account of himself, and seemed a worthless vagrant, I persuaded him to go to Calcutta and gave him a ticket to that port. In all cases I endeavoured to dissuade men from going up-country, and thus being a nuisance to stations which could less easily take care of them or support them than we could; and as they could get no money at Allahabad, they were generally glad to take my *pass* and go down-country. In no case was money given for long journeys, as to Delhi or Calcutta. By an arrangement with Messrs. Kellner and Co. the vagrant was fed at the different 2nd class refreshment-rooms along the line. In order to know what way to benefit able workmen and others who were really deserving, I placed myself in communication with employers of labour in various parts of the country, and thus was able to say whether there was any likelihood of the applicant obtaining what he was in want of if he went up-country. Many obtained employment in Allahabad after waiting at the Strangers' Home for a short time.

* * * * *

And as the vagrants who did not want labor could get no money and would not be satisfied with the rough, plain fare of the Home, they ceased to frequent Allahabad or, having come, soon left it.

No. 48, dated 4th August, 1880.

Free passes should under no circumstances be granted by Charitable Associations to vagrants, European or Eurasian, unless the applicant can satisfy the Secretary to the committee that he has reasonable prospect of employment and is *bonâ fide* only

temporarily in distress. In doubtful cases a reference should be made to the Magistrate, and the pass only granted after that officer has satisfied himself, by inquiry, of the probability of the applicant obtaining employment. Magistrates should use their influence to discourage the granting of free passes to Allahabad or elsewhere to persons who have no reasonable prospect of finding employment there.

Legal measures affecting—in the N.-W. P.
Circular No. 1, dated 23rd May, 1871.

THE following are rules framed by the Governor-General in Council for the guidance of officers in matters connected with the enforcement of Act IX of 1874 (the European Vagrancy Act) :—

I.—The expression "person of European extraction" includes for the purposes of the Act and these rules (1) persons born in Europe, America, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Natal and the Cape Colony; and (2) the sons and grandsons of such persons, but does not include persons commonly called Eurasians or East Indians.

II.—For the arrest and custody of vagrants, European or Eurasian police officers shall, whenever it may be practicable, be employed in preference to native police officers.

III.—Whenever any person, apparently a vagrant, refuses or fails to comply with any requisition made by a police officer under section 4 of the Act,

whenever any person of European extraction commits an offence under section 23 of the Act in view of a police officer,

and whenever any police officer has reason to think that such offence has been or is being committed,

the person so refusing, failing, or offending may be forthwith arrested without warrant by the police officer for the purpose of being produced in the usual manner before the officer empowered to deal with the case.

IV.—The "subsistence allowance" of the vagrant shall not ordinarily be made over to him, but shall be kept and disbursed on his account by the police or other officer in whose custody he is for the time being.

V.—No certificate shall be given under section 9 unless there be good ground for believing that the person applying for it is *bonâ fide* in search of employment, has a fair chance of obtaining it, and is of quiet and orderly behaviour.

VI.—The certificates shall be printed on parchment or paper of very durable character, and shall be in English, with translations in the two principal vernacular languages of the territories under the Local Government.

VII.—The time allowed under section 16 for search after employment shall not ordinarily exceed two months, and shall not in any case exceed six months.

VIII.—In the presidency towns the Commissioner of Police and elsewhere Magistrates with full powers, being also Justices of the Peace, shall be competent to act on behalf of the Secretary of State in Council in making agreements under section 17.

IX.—All such agreements shall be executed in duplicate, and the officer executing on behalf of the Secretary of State in Council shall retain one of the copies.

X.—When an agreement has been entered into by a vagrant under section 17, he shall be forwarded, along with the original agreement, in the charge of a police officer to the officer at the port of embarkation who is empowered by the Local Government to receive vagrants; and thereafter and until his embarkation he shall remain in the custody of that officer, or of such other officer as the Local Government empowers in this behalf.

He shall during such time be entitled to subsistence allowance at eight annas per diem, to be disbursed as directed in rule IV.

XI.—Local Governments within whose jurisdiction ports are situated shall make all necessary arrangements for the reception and custody of vagrants sent for deportation by other Local Governments or authorities in the interior. They will from time to time, as may be necessary, give notice of such arrangements to the forwarding authorities.

XII.—Road expenses shall be provided by the forwarding authority. All further expenses incurred in procedings under chapter IV of the Act shall be defrayed by the Local Government of the port of embarkation on account of the Secretary of State in Council.

XIII.—No agreement for deportation shall be entered into with any person of European extraction born in this country, and who has never been out of it, unless he satisfies the Local Government that he is likely to gain a livelihood in some place out of India.

XIV.—The officer empowered to direct the deportation of vagrants will see that no unnecessary time is lost for providing passage for those who have entered into agreements to be deported. As a rule, Europeans should be sent to Europe, Americans to America, West Indians to the West Indies, Australians to Australia, and New Zealanders to New Zealand. But the local authorities will exercise their discretion in sending vagrants to other countries than their own when it appears that such a course will be for their advantage, and that they will be favourably received on arriving at their destination.

XV.— Descriptive-rolls and, as far as possible, photographs of all persons deported shall be kept by the Local Governments or Administrations within whose territory the ports are situated.

Circular No. 1A., dated 23rd May, 1871.

The following are orders on minor points not provided for in the above rules :—

Section 8 *of the Act, clause* 3.—The subsistence allowance of eight annas per diem to each vagrant should be disbursed under the orders of the Magistrate, and may be charged for in his judicial contingent bill. Special provision to meet the charge is made in the budget.

Section 9 should be read with paras. 5 and 6 of the rules. Copies of certificates in English, Urdu and Hindi for use under rule 6 are supplied to Magistrates from the Government Press.

Section 11—Magistrates should forward to Allahabad any vagrants from their districts whom they may order to be sent to a workhouse.

Section 16.—All cases in which employment cannot be found for a vagrant, and his deportation is thought necessary, should be reported to Government through the Commissioner of the division.

Section 17.—The officers empowered to make agreements beyond the limits of the presidency towns are Magistrates with full powers, being Justices of the Peace. No agreement must be made without the Lieutenant-Governor's sanction on a report which should be forwarded through the Commissioner of the division.

(*Note.*—By G. O. No. 850, dated 5th July, 1875, the powers and duties conferred and imposed by sections 16 and 18 of the Act on the Local Government, were delegated to the Commissioner of the Allahabad Division.)

Section 27.—Prosecutions should be conducted by the District and Assistant Superintendents of Police.

In the event of the provisions of the Act having been applied in any district, a concise report of the results is to be submitted by the Magistrate for the information of Government, through the Commissioner, at the end of the calendar year.

Circular No. 31A., dated 17th November, 1875.

Under the terms of section 6, the transfer of European vagrants from the North-Western Provinces to the other provinces is contrary to law. Section 6 merely authorizes the transfer of a vagrant from the dominions of any allied prince or state to the jurisdiction of an adjacent local administration, or from one part of a local administration to another.

Vagrants arrested within the limits of the North-Western Provinces should be dealt with strictly in accordance with the terms of the Act. The only transfer authorised by law, in cases of arrest within the North-Western Provinces is from one part of the province to another; and this should only be permitted on good ground shown as to the likelihood of obtaining employment. In all other cases action should be taken under Parts III and IV of the Act, the vagrant being sent to the Government workhouse at Allahabad for eventual deportation.

Descriptive-rolls of—to be published in Gazette.
Circular No. 31A., dated 8th August, 1871.

UNDER section 30 of Act IX. of 1874 (the European Vagrancy Act), a conviction of any European for the offences marginally noted, as well as a judicial finding under section 5 of the Act that a European is a vagrant, subjects the person convicted or found to be a vagrant to the jurisdiction of the ordinary criminal tribunals and criminal law.

I.—Returning to India before expiry of the period within which he has agreed with the Secretary of State not to return (section 22).

II. (*a*.)—Asking for alms when he has sufficient means of subsistence.
(*b*.)—Or in threatening or insolent manner.
(*c*.)—Or continuing to beg, having been told to desist.

In order to avoid unnecessary committals of such persons to the High Court of Judicature, Magistrates are directed to forward a certified copy of every final order of conviction under sections 22 and 23, and of every finding under section 5 to the Inspector-General of Police, together with a descriptive-roll of the vagrant, with a view to its publication in the *North-Western Provinces Gazette* for general information.

No. 79, dated 7th July, 1879.

The Inspector-General of Police is directed to publish such orders and descriptive-rolls in the *Police Gazette*, and to forward monthly lists of such cases to the Superintendent of the Government Press for publication in the *North-Western Provinces Gazette*.

The returns under the Vagrancy Act should be carefully prepared and submitted annually in the month of January in the form appended.

Circular No. 9A., dated 2nd May, 1876.

In preparing the returns, Magistrates should invariably specify the names of the vagrants dealt with. Commissioners should submit the original district returns with the divisional return.

Special attention is called to the omission of any column in form I to show Eurasians, inasmuch as the Vagrancy Act does not apply to this class, nor are the workhouses instituted under its provisions intended for their reception.

FORM I.—(JUDICIAL.)

Statement showing the operation of the European Vagrancy Act IX of 1874 *for the year ending the* 31*st December*, 18 .

Division.	No. of arrests by the police under section 4.	No. of voluntary appearances before the Magistrate or Justice of the Peace under section 5.	No. of declarations recorded by the Magistrate or Justice of the Peace under section 15.	No. of vagrants sent direct to the Government workhouse by an order of the Magistrate or Justice of the Peace under section 5.	No. of vagrants made over to the police under section 6.	No. subsequently sent to workhouse under section 7.	No. sent to workhouse under section 24.	Total of columns 4, 6 and 7.	No. of certificates issued under section 9.	*No. of convictions by Magistrates under sections 14, 15, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 25.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	

* The detail of convictions under each section should be explained in a foot note.

FORM II—(GOVERNMENT WORKHOUSE.)

Statement showing the operation of the European Vagrancy Act, IX of 1874, for the year ending the 31st December, 18

Division.	*No. to be accounted for.*			*No. who have left the workhouse during the year.*					*No. remaining in workhouse.*	*Period of confinement.*		*Punishments by the Governor under section 14.*					Remarks.
	Remaining in workhouse at close of preceding year, as per column 9 of last year's statement.	Admitted during the year, as per column 8 of form I.	Total.	Discharged on obtaining employment (section 15).	Released under section 16, but not removed from British India.	Removed from British India under section 16.*	Left the workhouse and not accounted for in columns 4, 5 and 6.	Total of columns 4, 5, 6 and 7.	No. remaining in workhouse at close of year under report (difference between columns 3 and 8).	Longest period of confinement of any vagrant included in column 8.	Longest period of confinement of any vagrant included in column 9.	Solitary confinement (clause *a*).	Solitary confinement with reduction of diet (clause *b*).	Hard labor (clause *c*).	Reduction of diet (clause *d*).	Total No. of punishments (total of columns 12 to 15).	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18

* The places to which deported should be shown in the column of remarks.

FORM III.—(GOVERNMENT WORKHOUSE.)

Statement showing the operation of the European Vagrancy Act, IX of 1874, for the year ending the 31st December, 18 .

1	2						3				4																	5
	*NATIONALITY.						AGE.				PREVIOUS OCCUPATION.																	
	a.		b.	c.	d.	e.†	a.	b.	c.	d.	a.	b.	c.	d.	e.	f.	g.	h.	i.	j.	k.	l.	m.	n.	o.			
	No of Europeans.																											
Workhouse.	British-born subjects.	Others.	No. of Americans.	No. of Australians.	No. belonging to other classes of British-born subjects.	Total of columns a. to d.	Under 16.	16 to 40.	40 to 60.	Above 60.	Sailors.	Soldiers.	Grooms.	Shopkeepers and traders.	Clerks and others holding similar ministerial offices under Government.	Clerks and others holding similar ministerial offices in private firms, &c.	Mechanics.	Railway guards, drivers, fitters, platelayers, and others holding similar appointments under Railway Companies.	Carpenters, shoemakers, and others in similar occupation.	Laborers.	No occupation.				Other professional occupations.			Total.

* The nationality only of persons admitted during the year should be shown.
† The figure in this column should agree with column 8, form I.

FORM IV.—(EXPENDITURE.)

Statement showing the operation of the European Vagrancy Act, IX of 1874, for the year ending the 31st December, 18

Division.	Average daily population of workhouse during the year.	Expenditure under section 8, Act IX of 1874.	Expenditure in removal from British India under section 16.	*Expenditure in workhouse.*						Charges connected with the working of the Act, not accounted for in previous columns.*	Total cost to Government (columns 2, 3, 8 and 10).	Remarks.
				Clothing and rations.	Hospital charges.	Establishment.	Contingencies and miscellaneous.	Total of columns 4, 5, 6 and 7.	Average cost of each inmate of workhouse during the year (column 8).			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

* To be explained in column of remarks.

Vagrants not deported may be sent to Bombay.

G. O. No. $\frac{1131}{VI-213}$, dated 24th June, 1885.

THE Bombay Government are willing to make arrangements to procure employment for vagrants or to arrange for vagrants working their passage home in cases in which the vagrants have been induced by the offer of a free pass to transfer themselves from these Provinces to Bombay, but the arrangements should by on the part of the vagrants of purely voluntary one. In future, therefore, vagrants who are willing to proceed to Bombay should be sent down under a free pass and the practice of sending them under police escort without any deportation agreement should be discontinued. The vagrants should be subject to no restraint in such cases, but information should be sent to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, of the probable time of arrival of the vagrants there and particulars of the case should be communicated to that officer.

WHIPPING.

How inflicted.
Notification No. 69A., dated 12th March, 1864, and No. 88A., dated 21st March, 1864.

WHEN a sentence of whipping has been passed upon an adult, the punishment shall be inflicted on the buttocks with a rattan, which shall be at least 4 and not more than 4½ feet in length and from 1 to 1½ inches in circumference.

In all cases where practicable a medical officer should be present at the time of infliction of the penalty, or failing this a medical certificate should be obtained of the culprit being in a fit state of health to undergo the punishment awarded.

—to be done by the regular establishments.
Circular No. 17A., dated 2nd March, 1865 (N.-W. P. only).
No. 54, dated 29th May, 1879.
No. 49A., dated 24th March, 1880 (Oudh only).

IN the North-Western Provinces some chaprasi or khalasi on the regular establishment should be employed to inflict the punishment of whipping, and no extra charge should be incurred thereon.

In Oudh the payment of Re. 1 per mensem is sanctioned to the peon or chaprasi attached to the magisterial courts in each district who is appointed to administer sentences of whipping on convicted criminals. This allowance is exclusive of the cost incurred on account of necessary ropes, canes, &c.; these should be purchased at the expense of the State, and charged in the judicial contingent bills.

Adults, Whipping of—
G. O. No. 667A., dated 11th September, 1867.

THE discretionary power of substituting a whipping for other kinds of punishment prescribed by the law should be exercised cautiously in the case of adults. The object of the law is to enable courts to deal effectually with reckless offenders or persons belonging to the habitually criminal classes who are too poor to pay a fine, who are not deterred from crime by short terms of imprisonment, and who therefore needlessly crowd the jails. It was not intended to supply the means of inflicting a specially degrading penalty on men whose case is sufficiently met by fine or imprisonment.

Boys to be whipped rather than imprisoned for short terms.
Circular No. 44A., dated 9th August, 1865.
Circular No. 36A., dated 31st July, 1867, and Circular No. 63O., dated 15th June, 1878 (Oudh).

MALE juvenile offenders should be sentenced to be whipped in preference to other punishment except when for special reasons, such as the health of the criminal, or the peculiar nature of the crime, whipping may be inappropriate. In the case of such offenders it is important to avoid the imposition of a short imprisonment, which, while of little utility as a punishment, exposes them to the risk of contamination from the company of older and more hardened criminals. The discretionary power of substituting a whipping should therefore be freely exercised.

Circular No. 46A., dated 21st December, 1870.

In sentencing a male juvenile to punishment other than whipping, the Magistrate should invariably record his reasons for not inflicting the latter punishment; and if the sentence be imprison-

ment instead of whipping, he should forward to the Superintendent of the Jail a memorandum showing the reasons for which he did not inflict the latter punishment, in order that the same may be embodied in the Superintendent's periodical statement which is submitted to Government.

Under section 7, Act XI. of 1874, the Magistrate of the district has the power to order whipping in a case referred to him by a subordinate Magistrate. Subordinate Magistrates who have not the power of flogging should be instructed to refer the cases of juveniles to the Magistrate under section 7, in order that the punishment of flogging may be inflicted when they consider such a punishment to be suitable.

Circular No. 16A., dated 23rd June, 1874.

THE following misunderstandings have occurred in connection with the above subject :—

G. O. No. $\frac{302}{VI-46}$, dated 19th February, 1885.

(1) that a juvenile who has been previously punished cannot or ought not to be flogged ;

(2) that juveniles can be flogged only for the same offences as adults ;

(3) that if the Magistrate trying the case has not the power to pass sentence of whipping, imprisonment is the only alternative.

Attention was therefore called to the provisions of the Whipping Act, (more particularly sections 3, 4 and 5) and to the orders of Government printed above ; and it was pointed out that juvenile offenders, who commit any offence which is not by the Indian Penal Code punishable with death, may be punished with whipping in lieu of any other punishment to which they may be liable under that Code, and that it is open to Magistrates who are not empowered to pass sentences of whipping to take action under section 349 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

THE words "in the way of School discipline" which occur in section 5 of the Whipping Act VI. of 1864, mean light caning inflicted on the buttocks.

Manner of whipping juveniles—
G. O. No. $\frac{1147}{VI-696}$, dated 5th June, 1886.

WITNESSES.

Payment of expenses of—
High Court Circular No. 4, dated 18th September, 1878 (N.-W.P. only).

Rules prescribed by the Government for the payment of expenses of witnesses in criminal cases.

1. THE criminal courts are authorised to pay, at the rates specified below, the expenses of complainants and witnesses—first, in all cases, whether non-bailable or bailable, in which the prosecution is instituted or carried on by or under the orders, or with the sanction of Government, or of any Judge, Magistrate, or other public officer; secondly, in all cases entered in column 5 of the schedule appended to the Criminal Procedure Code as not bailable, when it shall appear to the presiding officer to be directly, in furtherance of the interests of public justice; thirdly, in bailable cases in which the presiding officer of the court, if a Magistrate of the 1st class, or in which the Magistrate of the district, on the recommendation of the Magistrate of the 2nd or 3rd class, considers that in the interests of public justice such payment is required; fourthly, in all cases in which the witnesses are compelled to attend by the Magistrate under the provisions of section 351 of the Code. No payment shall be made by the Government to witnesses summoned at the instance of the complainant under section 244, unless the prosecution appears to the Court or Magistrate to be in furtherance of the interests of public justice.

2. The rates referred to in the foregoing rule are as follows:—

(*a*) For the ordinary laboring class of natives, two annas per diem.

(*b*) For natives of higher rank in life, four annas per diem.

(*c*) For Europeans and Eurasians and natives of superior rank, a diet allowance according to circumstances up to a limit of Rs. 3 per diem.

3. Travelling expenses will be given only when the journey could not, with reasonable ease and expedition, have been performed on foot or in the case of persons whose age, position and habits of life render it impossible for them to walk. In such cases, in addition to diet allowance, travelling allowance shall be given at the following rates:—

(*a*) When the journey is by rapid dák by road; the actual expenses incurred up to a maximum limit of four annas a mile.

(*b*) Where the journey is wholly or partly by rail.

(1) For natives generally, railway fare by the lowest class.

(2) For Europeans, Eurasians and natives of superior rank, second class railway fare; but the court may in

its discretion award first class railway fare when the persons concerned, from their social position, would ordinarily travel by that class.

4. From the above rules are excepted

(a) Government servants, who shall receive no diet allowance, but shall be entitled to actual travelling expenses only to an amount not exceeding what they would be entitled to for the journey under the rules ordinarily applicable to officers in the departments to which they belong.

(b) Witnesses following any profession, such as medicine or law, to whom a special allowance shall be given according to circumstances.

The number of days which should be allowed for the journey to and fro will be determined by the officer ordering the payment in each case. For this purpose a table should be prepared and kept in each court showing the distance of each thána from the Sadar station and subordinate stations, the number of intermediate ferries to be crossed, and the existence or absence of roads or waterways.

Medical Officers. Fees to—
Government of India No. 1370, dated 23rd June, 1869, and No. 3050, dated 11th August, 1882.
N.-W. P. and Oudh G. O. No. $\frac{3358}{X\text{-}B6}$, dated 18th May, 1888.

WHEN a Medical Officer other than a Civil Surgeon or Medical Officer of any grade in the civil employment of Government is called upon to make a *post mortem* examination, he should be paid a fee of Rs. 16 for the same. Should he be summoned to give evidence in the case in court, he is not entitled to any further remuneration beyond the ordinary travelling allowance of a witness.

For a medico-legal examination, other than a *post mortem* examination, the fee is Rs. 10 on the same conditions.

WORKHOUSES.

Rules for the management of—
Notification No. 155A., dated 21st August, 1871.

THE following are the rules for the management and discipline of vagrants admitted into the workhouse:—

The governor of the workhouse shall receive into his custody any vagrant delivered over to him with an order for detention under section 5, Act IX of 1874, signed by a Justice of the Peace exercising the full powers of a Magistrate.

All vagrants shall, on admission, be searched by an officer of the workhouse, and all money or other effects shall be taken from them. The governor of the workhouse shall take charge of such money and effects, and shall, within twenty-four hours, submit a statement to the committee of management, for the information of Government, of the value of the property brought in by any vagrant, with a view to the amount being applied towards meeting the cost of his maintenance in the workhouse.

Vagrants shall on admission, and before being placed to labor, be examined by the medical officer, who may direct their clothing to be removed and burnt, and may order their hair to be cut, if necessary, for the sake of cleanliness. The personal cleanliness of vagrants shall be enforced during their stay in the workhouse, for which purpose a proper supply of soap, towels, combs, &c., shall be afforded. If the clothing of vagrants is insufficient or has to be destroyed on their admission, such vagrants shall be supplied with a plain suit of coarse materials. They shall also have bedding provided in sufficient quantity for health.

Employment of some sort, and, if possible, profitable employment, shall be provided for all inmates of the workhouse. If any vagrant earn more by his labour than the cost of his maintenance, the surplus shall be given to him on his discharge from the workhouse. When possible, vagrants shall be employed in work to which they are accustomed or in which they are skilled. Those for whom no other sort of work can be found shall be employed in oakum-picking or on any work decided to be suitable, and the task shall be fixed by the committee of management. Any vagrant who does not perform his full task on the plea of physical inability, will be kept at sedentary labor in a cell on the cell-diet as prescribed by jail regulations.

Vagrants shall have every opportunity allowed them of having interviews, at reasonable hours, in the workhouse with employers of labour seeking to engage them.

The relatives of vagrants desirous of seeing them shall be admitted on a written order of the Magistrate of the district, or of the medical officer or other member of the committee of management, between such hours as may from time to time be fixed.

Such interviews to be in the presence of an officer of the workhouse, and not to exceed half an hour at one time. Vagrants may write letters to their relatives or persons likely to employ them.

Vagrants shall be made to attend divine service regularly, and shall be visited by the chaplains of their respective persuasions.

Vagrants in the workhouse shall behave in a respectful manner to all officials; shall not make use of bad language; shall avoid quarrelling with their fellow-inmates; shall not be idle or negligent at work; shall not damage workhouse property; shall abstain from disorderly conduct and from singing or making any other noise; and they shall obey all other rules made for their guidance in the workhouse.

Vagrants who are guilty of violence, or who are abusive or refractory, may be put into handcuffs by order of the governor, and may be placed in solitary confinement until they can be brought before a Magistrate, which shall not be later than twenty-four hours after the act of violence, &c., for which the vagrant has been confined.

A copy of the rules and of sections 11, 15 and 20 of Act IX of 1874 shall be kept in the wards in which vagrants are confined.

Civil Hospital, Allahabad.
G. O. No. $\frac{338}{VI-979}$, dated 25th February, 1887.

THE Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner is pleased to declare, under section 11 of Act IX of 1874 (the European Vagrancy Act), that the Civil Hospital at Allahabad is, for the purposes of the Act, fit for a workhouse.

(*See also "Vagrants."*)

WOUNDED PERSONS.

Mode of conveyance of—
Circular No. 384A., dated 15th June, 1867.

WOUNDED men are not to be sent from police out-stations to the Sadar stations in the doolies used for the conveyance of dead bodies.

Commissioners are authorised to sanction, where necessary, the expenditure required for the construction of a second dooly for 1st and 2nd class stations in the different districts, to be used for the conveyance of the wounded only.

Circular No. 23A., dated 24th November, 1868.

Doolies which may be required for the conveyance of corpses or wounded persons should be constructed on the following plan or in some similarly light and inexpensive manner, unless there be good reasons to the contrary:—

They should be common country *charpais*, with dooly pole attached in the usual way, and the blanket thrown over the pole for shade. When the patient is brought into hospital the dooly pole should be removed, and the patient left *in situ* in his bed as he arrived.

Jail Department. Purchase from——by other Departments.
G. G. O. No. $\frac{7}{348}$, dated 7th September, 1888.

In future tenders will not be called by the consuming departments of Government for articles which the Jail Department can supply. When supplies of articles such as are manufactured in jails are required by a public consuming department, that department must, in the first instance, refer to the jail authorities, and only call for tenders after it has satisfied itself that the jails are unable to supply the articles at the market rate or of proper quality. When once tenders have been openly called for, the jail authorities are prohibited from tendering.

"Transport" in the Indian Arms Act, 1878.
G. G. O. No. $\frac{38}{2955}$, dated 9th November, 1888.

Although the word "transport," as used in the Indian Arms Act, XI of 1878, would, in a certain sense, include every movement from place to place, yet the Government of India considers that, looking to the general objects of the Act, and the difficulties which might result from construing the word in its widest sense, it is reasonable to attach to it a more restricted meaning, which it would not, perhaps, be easy to define precisely, but which would certainly not include such movement as the removal of arms from a warehouse to a shop in the same town, or the landing of arms imported. Under such restricted interpretation of the term no license is required for the removal of ammunition from one magazine and warehouse to another in the same locality.

Ammunition for public works. Export of—.
Government of India Resolution No. 4474-I., dated 9th November, 1888.

Under the provisions of Rule 7 of the Arms Act Rules, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to authorize a Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, or to the Government of the Panjáb, or to the Chief Commissioner of Assam, or to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, to grant licenses for the export to Native Feudatory States under the political control of those Local Governments and Administrations respectively of "ammunition" required for the use of a public railway or other public work.

Such licenses may be given on the said Secretary being satisfied that the Political Officer of the State concerned has no objection. Copies of licenses granted under this Resolution should be forwarded to the Foreign Department of the Government of India for information.

Lunatics. Classification of—.
G. O. No. $\frac{2563}{VI-212B.}$, dated 21st November, 1888.

The Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner has been pleased to sanction the following rules regarding the classification and accommodation of criminal and dangerous lunatics in jails and asylums :—

(1) That all dangerous criminal lunatics should be sent to asylums.

(2) That all dangerous lunatics, whether criminal or non-criminal, should be kept in the present criminal wards at asylums.

(3) That all harmless criminal lunatics should be kept at district or central jails according to the length of their sentences.

Enquiry into important Sessions cases to be made by competent Magistrates.
Circular No. 19, dated 29th May, 1883.

In a recent case that came before the High Court on appeal the following remarks were recorded by the presiding Judge :—

"I am constrained to animadvert upon a practice which is becoming far too common in these provinces, by which the preliminary inquiry in cases of the most grave and serious nature is frequently entrusted to, or left in the hands of, Magistrates of little or no experience, knowledge or training."

The Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner desires to draw the attention of all District Magistrates to these remarks, and he requests that care may be taken not to leave the investigation in criminal cases of grave and serious importance in the hands of inexperienced or otherwise insufficiently qualified Magistrates. This object may be attained by maintaining a general supervision over the charges sent up to the various criminal courts of the district, and by exercising the power of transferring particular cases to other Magistrates than those who would ordinarily try them, when the importance of the cases or their nature seems to render such a transfer desirable.

Lunatics. Confinement of—
G. O. No. $\frac{360}{VI-222B}$, dated 22nd February, 1889.

The following are the latest orders regarding the confinement of criminal lunatics :—

(2) Criminal lunatics are of three descriptions, *viz.* :—

(a) Convicts whose cases are reported under section 31, Act V of 1871.

(b) Persons found to be of unsound mind and incapable of making their defence (section 466, Criminal Procedure Code).

(c) Persons acquitted after trial on the ground of insanity, who have been found to have committed an act which would, but for the incapacity found, have constituted an offence (section 471, Criminal Procedure Code).

(3) *Dangerous* criminal lunatics cannot be kept in jails: and such lunatics, therefore, of the three classes mentioned under (2) will, on report being made of their cases, be ordered by Government to be sent to asylums for confinement in suitable wards.

(4) *Harmless* criminal lunatics will be confined in Central Prisons. Report under section 31, Act V of 1871, should be made if the lunatic is in a District Jail, in view to his transfer to a Central Prison; and only in cases where special reasons exist should transfer to an asylum be asked for by the Superintendent. In cases of harmless lunatics reported by a Magistrate or Court under section 466 or 471, Criminal Procedure Code, Government will (if necessary) order their confinement in the nearest Central Prison.

Railways. Inspection of—.
Government of India, Public Works Department, Circular No. XV, dated 4th December, 1888.

The following are the orders of the Government of India on the subject of the Inspection of Railways. In supersession of previous orders the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the circles in which the different Consulting Engineers exercise jurisdiction as Inspecting Officers under Acts IV, 1879, and IV, 1883, shall be constituted as exhibited in the accompanying schedule.

2. His Excellency in Council is also pleased, under section 5A of Act No. IV of 1883, to appoint all Consulting Engineers for Railways, as well as the officer in each circle who is, for the time being, the Senior Deputy Consulting Engineer in that circle, to be, by virtue of their office, Inspecting Officers, with effect from the 1st January, 1889.

3. His Excellency in Council further rules that the powers hereby vested in Inspecting Officers shall not necessarily be confined within those circles, but, at the discretion of the Government of India, may have general application throughout all the Indian Railway system.

4. In cases where a Consulting Engineer has his Head-Quarters in one place and his Deputies in others, it is left to the Consulting Engineer to arrange the particular office to which applications for inspection prior to the opening should be addressed by any Railway Administration.

5. The Government of India also desires that Consulting Engineers or Deputy Consulting Engineers, in their capacity as Inspecting Officers, shall be styled *Government Inspectors.*

Schedule showing the Circles of Inspection of Government Inspectors from the 1st January, 1889.

	Railways on which inspections are to be made.	*New lines to be inspected previous to opening.**
(*a*) Consulting Engineer for Railways, Madras.	Madras. South Indian. Nellore Branch of the Dharmavaram-Villupuram Nizam's. Bezvada Extension.	Railways in the Madras Presidency, and branches and extensions of the lines enumerated in the previous column.
(*b*) Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay.	Great Indian Peninsula. Dhond-Manmád. Khámgaon. Amraoti. Warda Coal. Bombay, Baroda and Central India. Pátri. The Gaekwar's. Mehsána-Vadnagar, Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junagadh-Porbandar. Morvi. Rajputana-Malwa, including the Rewari-Ferozepur and the Cawnpore-Achnera. Jodhpur. Southern Mahratta, including Mysore and Bellary-Kistna.	Railways in the Bombay Presidency, excepting Sind, and branches and extensions of the lines enumerated in the previous column, and also new lines forming junctions with the same.

* Unless otherwise provided for in these or subsequent orders.

	Railways on which inspections are to be made.	*New lines to be inspected previous to opening.**
(*c*) Consulting Engineer for Railways, Calcutta.	East Indian. Patna-Gya. Dildárnagar-Gházipur. Eastern Bengal† Nalhati. Tirhoot. Dibru-Sadiya. Jorhat. Cherra-Companyganj. Darjeeling-Himalayan. Bengal Central. Deoghur. Tarakeshwar. Burma.	Railways in Bengal, Burma and Assam, and branches and extensions of the lines enumerated in the previous column, and also new lines forming junctions with the same.
(*d*) Consulting Engineer for Railways, Lucknow.	North-Western Railway. Amritsar-Pathánkot. Rájpura-Patiàla. Jammu and Kashmir. Oudh and Rohilkhand. Lucknow-Sitapur-Siramau. Bareilly-Pilibhit. Rohilkhand-Kumaun. Bengal and North-Western.	Railways in the Panjab, (excepting the Rewari-Ferozepur) and Sind and branches, and extensions of the lines enumerated in previous column, and also new lines forming junctions with the same.
(*e*) Consulting Engineer for Railways, Central Division.	Bengal-Nagpur. Indian Midland. Bhopal-Itársi. Sindia.	Branches and extensions of the lines enumerated in previous column, and also new lines forming junctions with the same.

Whippings. The presence of a superior Medical Officer not necessary at—.
G. O. No. 927, dated 5th August, 1880.

The presence of a superior medical officer is not necessary at whippings inflicted at the Magistrates' Courts. In ordinary cases it will be sufficient if a Native Doctor or a competent Hospital Assistant is present, but in any doubtful case the man to be whipped should be sent beforehand to the Civil Surgeon for inspection.

* Unless otherwise provided for in these or subsequent orders.

† Comprises the late Eastern Bengal, Calcutta, and South-Eastern, Northern Bengal, Kaunia-Dharlla, Dacca and Assam-Behar Railways.

SUPPLEMENTARY ORDERS.

Arms Act—Export of arms, &c., to a Native State. Rule regarding—.

Foreign Department Resolution No. 2158–I., dated 30th May, 1889.

UNDER the provisions of Rule 7 of the Arms Act Rules, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to authorize a Secretary to the Governments of Bengal, of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and of the Panjáb, to grant licenses for the export of arms or ammunition or military stores by land or by river to any place in a Native State within the political control of those Local Governments respectively. These licenses will be valid only for the State named in them, and will not authorize export beyond the limits of that State.

Confessions and statements made by accused persons. Recording of—under sections 164 and 167 of the Criminal Procedure Code and detention of accused persons by the police after arrest.

G. O. No. $\frac{412}{\text{VI.-172B.}}$, dated 2nd March, 1889.

THE attention of all District Officers in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh is invited to sections 164 and 167 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and it is requested that they will impress upon the Magistrates subordinate to them the necessity for a careful and intelligent compliance in all cases with the provisions of the Code with regard to the recording of confessions or statements made by, and also with regard to authorizing the detention of, accused persons by the police after arrest has been effected. The non-observance of these provisions of the Code by the subordinate Magistracy has been frequently animadverted upon by the High Court, and is one of the causes which has led to the discredit of confessions recorded immediately after the arrest of persons accused or suspected of offences.

2. Section 164 requires that no Magistrate shall record a confession unless, upon questioning the person making it, he has reason to believe that it will be made voluntarily. The obligation thus laid upon the Magistrate before whom an accused person is brought should be discharged strictly, and at the same time with discrimination and intelligence, and no confession should be recorded until the Magistrate has thoroughly satisfied himself by all reasonable means that the person before him has not been subjected to improper influences of any kind, and that the statement he is about to make will be his own free and spontaneous statement. It frequently happens that the recording Magistrate, though he may have duly questioned the prisoner for the above purpose, makes no memorandum of the fact. His Honor therefore desires that, in addition to the memorandum prescribed by the section, the Magistrate will in future record this fact, and also briefly state his reasons for believing the confession to have been made voluntarily. It is also very desirable that the police who have been concerned in the investigation, or who have arrested the accused, should be excluded from the Court while the latter is questioned and his statement taken down. A note that this precaution has been observed should also be made on the record.

3. Section 167 provides that a Magistrate to whom an accused person is forwarded under the circumstances therein mentioned may authorize his detention in such custody as he thinks fit for a term not

exceeding 15 days; but it clearly contemplates that he should not exercise the discretionary powers so given him, and authorize the detention of an accused person *by the police*, unless he is satisfied that detention is reasonable and necessary. The Magistrate is accordingly required in terms by the Code in each case to record his reasons for granting such detention. Judging from the frequent cases in which the superior Criminal Courts have animadverted upon the procedure of subordinate Magistrates under this section, His Honor cannot but think that the detention of accused persons by the police is often authorized on insufficient grounds, and that the duty of requiring the police to show good and sufficient reasons why the accused should be returned to their custody is not properly exercised. For example, a remand for the purpose of enabling the accused to point out the place where stolen property is concealed is reasonable, if the accused has voluntarily before the Magistrate offered to conduct the police to the spot. But it is unreasonable if no such offer has been made, and if the object of the police is really to induce him to make discovery. Remand, again, for the purpose of allowing the police to compare the prisoner's foot-prints with suspicious tracks, or under some circumstances of having him identified, would be reasonable. But remand for the purpose of enabling the police to extract more information of an incriminating nature from him than he has given in his statement would be improper. In general terms, a remand to the police should be regarded as the exception and not the rule, and the exception should only be made when the Magistrate believes that certain points in the case cannot be properly investigated unless the police are allowed the custody of the accused. In reference to the above remarks, His Honor desires to remind Magistrates that the primary place of custody of an accused person ordered to be detained under section 167 is the Magistrate's lock-up, and not with the police.

Legal Remembrancer to Government. Appointment of as public prosecutor in all Courts subordinate to the High Court and the Judicial Commissioner.

Notification No. $\frac{651}{\text{VI.680}}$ dated 2nd April, 1886.

UNDER section 492, Act X of 1882, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor and Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint the Legal Remembrancer to be public prosecutor for all cases in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, except those which may come before the High Court of the North-Western Provinces or before the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh.

Arms. Duty on—purchased for private use of Eurasians and others.
Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 3457 of 8th July, 1889.

THE concession regarding the refund of the difference between the specific and *ad valorem* duty on arms purchased for the private use of European British subjects residing in native states, should apply to Eurasians and other classes referred to in clause 5 of paragraph 1 of the Home Department Notification of 6th March, 1879, who are natural-born or naturalised subjects of Her Majesty.

Arms Act. Grant of license in form IX to armed retinues. Discouragement of—.
Foreign Department No. 2733-I, dated 8th July, 1889.

IN future no Political Officer shall, under any circumstances, issue a license in form IX covering more than 30 armed retainers without previous reference to the Local Government of the province in which the licensee proposes to travel. In the event of a Local Government dissenting from the recommendation of a Political Officer not serving directly under their orders, it would still be open to him for sufficient reasons to refer the matter for the consideration of the Government of India.

Arms Act. Rules under the—for exporting arms.
Foreign Department, No. 2735-I, dated 8th July, 1889.

To rule 8 *(c)* of the Arms Act Rules printed at page 19 *ante*, the following explanation should be added :—

It is a matter of the greatest importance that effectual measures should be taken to prevent arms exported for retail sale in a native state from getting into the hands of persons unfit to possess such weapons : but after a license for a consignment has been given, it is practically impossible to secure any control over the ultimate disposal of the arms covered by it. It is not, therefore, thought advisable that the export of rifles, guns, and revolvers for sale in native states should ordinarily be permitted, except under the restriction mentioned below.

Political Officers should be instructed not to give in future certificates of their consent to intending importers of arms without first satisfying themselves that the arms are actually required for the personal use of some responsible and respectable person who would be entitled to possess them under the Arms Act Rules if he were in British India. In large cantonments, such as Secunderabad, Mhow, &c., it will not be practicable, and in some cases perhaps not desirable, to enforce this restriction so unreservedly as in native states proper ; but even there the local authorities should be careful in the matter of granting certificates for the import of arms ; and it is presumed that in all such cantonments there will always be some control over the sale of any arms that may be imported.

Conduct of Criminal cases. Employment of Legal Practitioners by Heads of Departments for—.
G. O. No. $\frac{672}{\text{VI-392B}}$, dated 23rd July, 1889.

THE following rules on the subject of the engagement and remuneration of Legal Practitioners by Heads of Departments for the conduct of criminal cases in which their Departments may be concerned do not affect the Public Prosecutor for the High Court, North-Western Provinces :—

1.—No Head of a Department is authorised, without the sanction of the Legal Remembrancer, to engage any Legal Practitioner for the conduct of any *criminal* case in which his Department may be concerned.

2.—In the event of the Head of a Department considering it desirable in the interests of the Department that the services of a special Legal Practitioner be retained for the conduct of any such case, he shall first refer the matter to the Legal Remembrancer, stating the nature of the case, the reasons for the application, and the number of days the case is likely to last.

3.—The Legal Remembrancer shall, in the event of his not being able to make provision for the services of the special Legal Practitioner from his budget grant, record his opinion on the reference, and refer the matter to Government, stating what proposals he has to make for the conduct of the case and the probable cost to Government.

4.—In the event of the application being sanctioned, the Legal Practitioner to be appointed shall not be deputed to conduct the case until the amount of remuneration to be paid to him shall first have been settled by the Legal Remembrancer in communication with him.

Explosives Act. Rules under the—.

Notification No. $\frac{1558}{VI-80B}$ of 10th July, 1889.

Home Department No. 1190 of 29th June, 1889.

IN exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following additions to rules 12 and 17 of the rules to regulate the transport and importation of explosives, published in Home Department Notification No. 1417, dated the 24th June, 1887, printed at pages 79 and 80 *ante* :—

but if any explosive imported under a license into a British port is exported thence to another British port named in rule 10, the necessary license for such re-import may be granted on payment of a fee of one rupee instead of Rs. 10.

Explosives. Rules for the manufacture, possession and sale of—

G. O. No. $\frac{1634}{VI-190B}$ of 19th July, 1889.

THE following forms are prescribed for use by all holders of licenses in forms A, B and F attached to the schedule to the rules regarding explosives published under Notification No. $\frac{1418}{VI-80B}$, dated 27th June, 1888, printed at page 89 *et seq.*

2. As regards firework-makers (holders of licenses in form A-1), His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor does not at present consider it necessary to prescribe any definite form of accounts, such persons having been represented by the majority of Magistrates to be poor and illiterate persons.

3. In the event of a license for explosives being endorsed under general rule 8, published with the notification above referred to, so as to give it the effect of a like license issued under the Indian Arms Act, 1878, it will not be necessary for the holder to maintain two stock-books : but it will be sufficient for him to show in column

5, form B (page 43-VI of the Manual of Government Orders), details of the ammunition in store, that column being subdivided for this purpose if necessary.

4. The words "or XI" should be added to conditions 9 and 8, respectively, of forms A and B referred to above in paragraph 1.

DAY-BOOK.

Date.	Name of purchaser and father's name.	Caste.	Residence.	Articles purchased.	Price paid.

The entries in column 5 should show in detail both the quantity and the description of the articles purchased.

STOCK-BOOK.

Date.	Stock.	Gun-powder.	Safety cartridge.	Percussion caps.					
	In store ...								
	Added to store,								
	Disposed of ...								
	Balance ...								

Foreigners. Deportation of Baories and Pathans convicted in British India.
Home Department No. 973, dated 20th July, 1889.

WITH a view to the removal from British India, on the expiry of their sentences, of Baories of Rájputana and of Pathans convicted in British India, the following instructions are laid down for guidance :—

The prisoners concerned should, shortly before the expiry of their sentence, be transferred to a jail in British India near the foreign territory to which they belong, the sanction of the Government of India being obtained to such transfer where necessary, that is, when a prisoner has to be transferred from one province to another. The Local Government within whose jurisdiction the jail to which the

transfer is made is situated, can issue the necessary order of deportation under section 3, Act III of 1864, on the termination of the prisoners' sentence.

Post mortem examination. Conduct of—
G. O. No. $\frac{1495}{\text{VI—15B-88}}$
dated 4th July, 1889.

THE following rule may be added to the rules sanctioned by G. O. No. $\frac{934}{\text{VI—73-3}}$, dated the 21st May, 1885, as amended by G. O. No. $\frac{1709}{\text{VI—73}}$ of 24th September, 1885, regarding the procedure to be observed by the police when sending in a dead body to the Civil Medical Officer for *post mortem* examination, and for the conduct of such examination by that officer printed at pages 142 and 143 *ante* :—

VIII—" The Medical Officer shall be furnished with a detailed translation of the Police Officer's report on the appearance and situation of the body when it was first discovered."

Prisoners under trial. Medical examination of—confined in Jails.
G. O. No. $\frac{2257}{\text{VI—316B}}$,
dated 17th September, 1889.

THE attention of Superintendents of Jails is invited to section 27 of Act XXVI of 1870, under which it is incumbent on the Medical Officer to examine every " criminal prisoner" on admission to a jail, and to record the state of his health.

2. Section 3 of the same Act defines a " criminal prisoner" to be any prisoner *charged with* or convicted of a crime.

3. Section 27 therefore applies to under-trial prisoners as well as to convicts, and sections 131 and 288 of the Jail Manual, which hitherto appear to have been neglected in the case of under-trial prisoners, should be carried out in so far as they are applicable in respect of such prisoners.

4. Where under-trial prisoners are confined in a ward of a jail the record of health should be made in the Jail Register No. 38. Should an under-trial prisoner be released, it will suffice to rule out the entry with red ink. Should he be convicted, his " jail number" and the " labour ordered" will be added to the record in the column provided for that purpose.

5. Each day's entries should be preceded by the date.

6. The record of health requires prisoners to be weighed, and arrangements should therefore be made for this, where none exist.

Transmarine convicts. Remission of sentences of certain —under the mark system.
Home Department No. 617, dated 31st August, 1889.

WITH reference to the rules regulating the mark system and remission of sentences of convicts and to sections 35 and 397 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, the following instructions are issued as to the effect of a sentence of transportation for life passed on one convict for each of two separate offences.

1. From a Judicial point of view, two life sentences passed on one convict must, as a matter of course, run concurrently, and

either of them is a sufficient warrant for the detention of the convict in imprisonment for the full term of his natural life. It is for the Local Government to decide how much remission it will grant in each case, such remission being a matter of grace only.

2. Under the mark system and remission rules, ordinary prisoners under life-sentences are treated for the purposes of these rules as prisoners under sentence of 20 years' imprisonment, and prisoners under life-sentences for dakaiti or any class of organised crime other than thaggi or robbery by the administration of poisonous drugs, not being prisoners of the professional or hereditary type or especially dangerous criminals, are treated as prisoners sentenced to 25 years' imprisonment. The Governor-General in Council is of opinion that the best course to follow in the case of prisoners under two life sentences is for each such case to be submitted to the Local Government for orders as soon as the prisoner has completed one sentence of 20 or 25 years, as the case may be, less any period of remission earned under the remission rules. The Local Government should then deal with the case under section 401 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and pass such orders as regards the second sentence as may seem to it right, with reference to the character of the offence for which that sentence was passed.

SUPPLEMENTARY ORDERS.

Arms Act. Annual grant, renewal and distribution of licenses in Form VIII—

G. O. No. $\frac{1939}{VI-315B}$, dated 16th August, 1889.

THE following instructions are issued in order to facilitate the annual grant, renewal and distribution of arms licenses in Form VIII.

1. Applications for licenses in Form VIII, or for renewal thereof, which are required to be written on impressed paper of the value of eight annas for each weapon in disarmed districts, and of four annas for each weapon in districts which have not been disarmed, should ordinarily be presented to a Magistrate or sent by post registered, so as to reach the District Magistrate by the 15th December in each year.

2. If the application be for the grant of a new license, the applicant should, if necessary, be required to present himself in person. Otherwise the prescribed inquiry should be made; but for this purpose the agency of the police should be avoided.

3. If the application be for renewal of license, no inquiry should ordinarily be necessary beyond a reference to the register in Form G (page 46-VI of the Manual of Government Orders); but the District Superintendent of Police should bring to the notice of the Magistrate during the year any irregularity or breach of the rules framed under the Act, or of the conditions of the license, and an abstract of such report and of any orders which may have been passed thereon should be entered in column 8 of this register.

4. The forms of licenses should be printed on stout, durable paper, procurable at the Government Press. It is not necessary to issue fresh forms annually in case of renewal, but it will be sufficient to endorse the old forms with a stamp bearing the words "renewed up to 31st December, 18 ."

5. Licenses should ordinarily be ready for delivery by 15th January at the latest; and it shall be optional for applicants to appear in person and take delivery on that date, or on a date to be fixed by the District Magistrate, or to have them sent through the village chaukidárs. The mode of exercising this option should be stated in the application for grant or renewal.

6. Licenses to be delivered through village chaukidárs should be sent through the office of the District Superintendent of Police, accompanied by a list and a separate invoice for each license, to the officers in charge of the police stations within the jurisdiction of which the licensees reside. Each license with its invoice should be made over, for delivery to the licensee, to the chaukidár of the licensee's village, on the occasion of the chaukidár's next periodical visit to the police station after the receipt of the licenses. The date of making over the license to the chaukidár should be endorsed on the invoice, and on the occasion of his following visit to the police station, the chaukidár should return the invoice signed and date by the recipient, and report the date of the actual delivery.

7. The list and invoices should be returned to the Magistrate through the District Superintendent of Police, who should scrutinise them, and bring all cases to the Magistrate's notice in which more than a fortnight's delay may have taken place in the delivery of any license.

8. Copy of the entries in register G should ordinarily be furnished to the District Superintendent of Police by the 1st February, for compliance with Rule X, page 42-VI of the Manual of Government Orders.

Arms Act. Exemption from—

G. G. O. No. 1676, dated 12th November, 1883, Home Department.

Add the following to clause (4) of Rule I, published under Notification No. 518, dated the 6th March, 1879, and printed at page VI-7 ante "and officers of the Public Works Department of and above the rank of Assistant Engineer."

Arms Act. License in Form XII: alteration in—

G. O. No. $\frac{2885}{\text{VI-479B}}$, dated 10th December, 1889, and Home Department Notification No. 2230, dated 29th November, 1889.

For the last existing condition printed on the back of the form of license to possess and transport gunpowder and fuses for *bonâ fide* blasting purposes, published with Home Department Notification No. 1555, dated the 30th September, 1881, substitute the following :—

This license must be delivered to the Magistrate of the district or other officer authorised to receive the same, and the articles must be available for exhibition to such Magistrate or officer within six days of their arrival at their destination.

Honorary Magistrates. Death of. Report of the—

G. O. No. $\frac{2359}{\text{VI-5B}}$, dated 1st October, 1889.

On the occurrence of the death of any Special or Honorary Magistrate in a district, the fact should at once be reported by the District Magistrate for the information of Government.

SUPPLEMENTARY ORDERS.

Arms Act. Exemption of all kinds of shot from the operations of the—.

G. O. No. $\frac{62}{VI-4.9B}$, dated 10th January 1890.

THE order of the Government of India conveyed in Home Department No. 1814,* dated the 19th December 1883, exempting "bird shot" from the operation of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, extends to all kinds of shot.

** Vide* page 50, Part VI of the Manual of Government Orders.

THE principal occasions on which the papers of a criminal lunatic may come up for the orders of Government are—

For the first time—

(1) Under section 466, Criminal Procedure Code, when he is charged with an offence, but found incapable of defending himself.

(2) Under section 471, Criminal Procedure Code, when he is sane at the time when he came up for trial, but was found by the court to have been insane when he committed the offence.

(3) Under section 31, Act V of 1871, when a prisoner who was sane when sent to jail becomes insane during the period of his confinement.

On subsequent occasions—

(4) When a lunatic detained under section 466, Criminal Procedure Code, is reported to be able to stand his trial.

(5) When he is reported by the Visitors of an Asylum or the Inspector-General of Prisons as so far recovered that he may be discharged or made over to his friends without risk.

(6) When, in the same way, he is reported for further detention.

(7) When, after having been confined under section 466, Criminal Procedure Code, he is sent up for trial in the circumstances described above (4), and is reported by the court under section 471, Criminal Procedure Code.

(8) When he is reported again, under the second clause of section 31, Act V of 1871, as recovered, and fit either to be remanded to jail or to be discharged.

It is of the highest consequence, both to the lunatic and to the public generally, that, in forming a decision on such occasions, the information laid before Government should be as full and accurate as possible.

It is with the object of securing this that the following rules have been drafted. Of the three papers forming the lunatic's record, the Magistrate's summary will be in some respects the most important, as it will be nearest in point of time to the date of the commission of the offence. The mere fact that, because the decision is under section 466, Criminal Procedure Code, the Magistrate does not formally find that the lunatic has committed the offence, will not render superfluous such an account of the circumstances under which it was said to have been committed as can be found from the public papers, or other trustworthy sources.

Criminal lunatics. Rules for the disposal of—.

G. O. No. $\frac{98\text{-}99}{\text{VI}-27\text{A}}$, dated 15th January 1890.

1. The complete record for every criminal lunatic shall consist of three papers: (1) the Magistrate's summary; (2) the medical history sheet; (3) the abstract from the case-book maintained at the institution in which he is detained.

2. The Magistrate's summary shall be submitted to Government when the case is first sent up for orders under section 466 or section 471 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and shall contain the following particulars, as far as they can be ascertained :—

(1) The name and sex.

(2) The village and district in which born.

(3) Crime with which he was charged.

(4) The section (466 or 471) under which the reference is made.

(5) Present age.

(6) Physical state.

(7) Type of insanity, harmless or dangerous, and probable cause.

(8) Duration of insanity, and has it been continuous?

(9) Is the person capable *(a)* of taking care of himself; *(b)* of earning a livelihood?

(10) Whether sufficient security is obtainable, and whether there are relatives able and willing to take care of him.

Two notes will be added :—

In the first the Magistrate will give a short abstract from the evidence which has come before him and from the police records, summarising any information they may contain relating to the demeanour of the lunatic before and after the commission of the offence, the manner in which he did it, any attendant circumstances which may throw light on his frame of mind, and the ideas with which he was possessed at the time when he committed it, and

any facts in his past history which may be of value in deciding on the course which should be adopted in regard to him.

In the second the Civil Surgeon will certify the facts that may have come to his notice while the lunatic was under observation, bearing on the nature and probable causes of his insanity.

3. When a prisoner is reported for transfer to an asylum under section 31, Act V of 1871, the Superintendent of the Jail shoudl furnish the statement prescribed in paragraph V of these rules.

4. The Magistrate's summary will be retained in the Secretariat, and a copy of it will, unless the lunatic be discharged, be sent with the orders of Government directing his detention, and will form a part of his record.

5. Whenever, on any subsequent occasion, the papers of a criminal lunatic are sent up to Government for orders, they will be accompanied by a medical history sheet prepared by the officer in charge of the institution at which the lunatic is confined. It shall be in the following form :—

(1) Name and sex.

(2) Crime.

(3) Present age.

(4) Physical health.

(5) Probable cause of insanity.

(6) Type of insanity.

(7) Duration of insanity, and has it been continuous, giving dates ?

(8) Has he at any time shown aggressive symptoms ?

(9) If so, when and of what kind ?

(10) If reported safe, how long since last manifestation of insanity ?

(11) Is he subject to relapses ? If so, give dates.

(12) Is he capable *(a)* of taking care of himself ; *(b)* of earning a livelihood ?

(13) How has he been employed while in asylum ?

6. In every place where criminal lunatics are detained under the orders of Government, a case-book shall be kept up with one or more pages for each lunatic, in which the officer shall record from day to day as they occur any points of interest in the history of the

lunatic while he is under his charge. An abstract from this book, detailing the chief events of his history while in detention, recorded opinions with dates regarding his mental condition while under observation, together with the opinion and recommendations of the officer in charge shall form the third part of his record, and shall be submitted to Government with the medical history sheet.

7. Whenever a criminal lunatic is transferred from one place of detention to another, the Magistrate's summary shall be sent with him, and it shall be accompanied by a medical history sheet and abstract of the case-book, prepared by the officer in charge of the institution which he is leaving. But the fact that no such papers accompany him shall be no reason for refusing to receive him at the institution to which he has been transferred.

8. When a remand to jail under section 31 of Act V of 1871 is recommended, the Superintendent of the Asylum will give specific reasons for thinking that this procedure is a safe one, having due regard to the medical history and length of unexpired sentence to run before final release from jail.

9. When further detained under Act XXXVI of 1858, and the case is brought before the Visitors under section 9 or the Magistrate under section 10 of that Act, it will be the duty of the Superintendent of the Asylum to furnish in writing all the details required in rule 5 for the information of the said Visitors or Magistrate, together with his own opinion of the safety of releasing the lunatic.

10. In the event of the lunatic having at any time exhibited a tendency to violence, it will be the duty of the Visitors or Magistrates, as the case may be, to satisfy themselves that a sufficient length of time has elapsed since such manifestation to render a recurrence improbable, and that the sureties are in a position to control the actions of the lunatic should it recur.

11. When a criminal lunatic has never exhibited any tendency to violence, and his crime has not been an offence against the person, or, if so, if it was of a trivial nature and not evincing a decided homicidal tendency, the Local Government will be mainly guided in passing orders under section 474 by the recommendations of the Visitors and of the Superintendent of the Asylum, or of the Inspector-General of Prisons and Superintendent of Jail if he is confined in a jail.

12. In any case when a lunatic who has been detained under section 466, is subsequently sent up for trial, for a copy of his record shall be sent to the Magistrate or Court of Sessions by whom he is to be tried.

Note.—The second note to the Magistrate's summary will supersede the Civil Surgeon's certificates prescribed in G. O. No. 26 of July 7th, 1883, printed at pages 134—135, Part VI, Manual of Government Orders.

FORM I-A.

MAGISTRATE'S SUMMARY (RULE 2).

Name and sex.
Father's name.
Caste.
Age.
Born at
Resident at
Pargana.
District.
Charged under , Indian Penal Code.
Case referred for orders under , Criminal Procedure Code.

(1) Physical state.
(2) Type of insanity—Harmless or dangerous* and probable cause.
(3) Duration of insanity and whether continuous?
(4) Is the person capable—
 (a) of taking care of himself?
 (b) of earning a livelihood?
(5) Is sufficient security obtainable, and are there any relatives able and willing to take care of him?

FORM I-B.

CIVIL SURGEON'S CERTIFICATE (RULE 2).

(To be annexed to Magistrate's summary.)

I, the undersigned, hereby certify that I have noticed the following facts which came to my notice while was under my observation.

* This should invariably be stated specifically.

FORM I-C.

MAGISTRATE'S ABSTRACT OF EVIDENCE.

FORM II.

MEDICAL HISTORY SHEET (RULE 5).

Name and sex.

Father's name.

Caste.

District.

Age.

Confined in since

under Criminal Procedure Code / Act V of 1871.

Charged under Indian Penal Code,

Class.*

Government order with date under which confined.

Physical health.

Probable cause of insanity.

Type of insanity.

Duration of insanity, and whether continuous; giving dates.

Has he at any times shown aggressive symptoms?

If so, when and of what kind?

If reported safe, how long since last manifestation of insanity?

Is he subject to replases; if so, give dates?

Is he capable—

(a) of taking care of himself?

(b) of earning a livelihood?

How has he been employed while in the asylum?

Recommendations.

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* A, B or C.—*N.B.*—This form supersedes those prescribed at page 137-VI, Manual of Government Orders.

Class A.—Criminal lunatics confined under section 466, Act X, 1882.
B.—Criminal lunatics confined under section 471, Act X, 1882.
C.—Criminal lunatics confined under section 31, Act V, 1871.

FORM III.

CASE-BOOK (RULE 6).

Number in asylum register.	Name, caste and occupation.	Sex and age.	Village, pargana, and district.	Section, Indian Penal Code, under which charged	Class A, B or C.	Date of admission.	Date of discharge, transfer or death.	Number and date of Government Order.	
								For admission.	For discharge
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Date.	Medical History.	Treatment, diet, &c.

Note.—Four pages should be allowed for each case, on the first of which only this heading should be printed.

From rule 8, page 95 (*ante*), part VI, omit the words "in a Presidency Town by the Commissioner of Police, and elsewhere."

Explosives. Rules for transport and import of—.
Notification No. $\frac{2076}{VI-80B}$ dated 29th August 1889.

In rule 9, page 95, part VI, second line, between the words "rule" and "namely" insert the following:—

"Subject to the proviso that for an ordinary firework license in form A-I of the schedule a fee of eight annas only shall be payable."

Lunatics. Disposal of—.
Resolution No. $\frac{178}{IV-58B}$ dated 24th January 1890.

Section 9 of Act XXXVI of 1858 empowers three of the Visitors of any Lunatic Asylum, one of whom must be a Medical Officer, to order the discharge of any person in the asylum; and it is desirable that this power, which provides a remedy for any mistaken action on the part of local authorities should be put in action

by the Visitors when cases, which call for its exercise, are brought to their notice. The attention of the visitors of asylums in these provinces is therefore called to the orders of Government quoted above, and to their responsibility under section 9, Act XXXVI of 1858.

Transmarine convict. Examination of —before deportation.

G. O. No. $\frac{466}{\text{VI-191B}}$, dated 1st March 1890.

SUBSTITUTE the following for para. 1 of the orders printed at page 198, part VI of the Manual under Circulars No. 23A and 50A of 14th April 1868 and 10th December 1869 respectively :—

* * * * * *

Every convict whose sentence of transportation it is intended to carry into effect shall, before he is sent to the port of embarkation, be examined by a committee consisting of one full-power Magistrate and the Superintendent and Medical Officer of the Prison, which shall meet at the Central Prison on the requisition of the Superintendent on the first day of each month, from October to March inclusive, and shall examine all prisoners confined in the prison under sentence of transportation for life and all males sentenced for terms of not less than seven years.

SUPPLEMENTARY ORDERS.

Arms Act—Export of arms, ammunition, or military stores issued to Native States from British arsenals.

Government of India, No. 1816I., dated 2nd June 1890, and G. O. No. $\frac{1580}{VI.-232B}$ dated 19th June 1890.

UNDER section 1 *(b)* of the Indian Arms Act, XI of 1878, no license is necessary for the export of arms, ammunition or military stores issued to Native States from British arsenals under the orders of Government. Each consignment, however, should be covered by a certificate signed by the officer in charge of the arsenal, to the effect that it is exported by order of Government under section 1 *(b)* of the Arms Act.

Explosives—Rules for the transport and importation of—

Government of India, No. 1191, dated 20th June 1890.

THE following rule is substituted for rule 6 (VI) of the rules to regulate the transport and importation of explosives, published in Home Department Notification No. 1417, dated the 24th June 1887, pages 76 and 77, Part VI of Manual.

Subject to the exception provided for in clause *(e)*. no explosive shall be conveyed by passenger train except of the kinds and in the manner hereinafter specified in this rule :—

(a) Safety cartridges and percussion-caps and safety-fuze (for blasting), also fog-signals for railway use, which may be conveyed in ordinary wagons or carriages.

(b) Dynamite which may be carried in the form of cartridges up to the limit of 5 lbs., provided that no detonators are carried in the same compartment.

(c) Detonators which may be carried to the number of 200, provided that in no case the amount of fulminate of mercury in the package or packages containing the detonators exceeds in the aggregate 3 oz. (a certificate to this effect being given by the Company, firm or person tendering the detonators for transport or by its or his Agent), provided also that no dynamite is carried in the same compartment.

(d) Sporting gunpowder or non-safety cartridges packed in double cases as before provided, so long as the gunpowder is contained in one-pound tin canisters packed in a stout wooden case with an outer covering of tin or zinc completely spark-proof, or in metal-lined cases of a pattern approved by the Railway Administration. But no outer case shall contain more than 25 lbs. of gunpowder, and the total consignment of gunpowder or non-safety cartridges by one train shall not exceed 80 lbs.

(e) Explosives may be carried by mixed trains on any line on which goods trains are not running, subject to the conditions that not more than one vehicle containing explosives is forwarded at any one time by a mixed train; that

the precautions prescribed for conveyance by goods trains are observed; and that directly a wagon containing explosives arrives at a section on which goods trains are running, it is detached from the mixed train.

Lunatic Asylum Visitors of—in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Notification No. $\frac{1592}{VI-400B}$, dated 20th June 1890.

In supersession of all previous orders on the subject, and under the provisions of section 2, Act XXXVI of 1858, the following officers are appointed Visitors of the four Lunatic Asylums at Agra, Bareilly, Benares and Lucknow :—

1. The Commissioner.
2. The District Judge.
3. The District Magistrate.
4. The Superintendent of the Central Prison as Medical Officer.

2. Under the above section of the Act, the Inspector-General of Prisons, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is also a Visitor *ex-officio* of all four Asylums.

Lunatics—Places of detention of supposed—while under observation.

G. O. No. $\frac{1573}{VI-400B}$, dated 18th June 1890.

The following are the places of detention for supposed lunatics detained under section 6A., clause (3) of Act XXXVI of 1858, as inserted by Act XVIII of 1886 :—

(1) the Lunatic Asylum in the districts of Agra, Bareilly, Benares, and Lucknow :

(2) the District Jail in all other districts, except *(a)* Ballia, *(b)* Garhwál, *(c)* Pilibhít and *(d)* Tarái :

(3) the Gházipur District Jail, for lunatics from the Ballia district :

(4) the Bareilly Lunatic Asylum, for lunatics from the Pilibhít and Tarái districts ;

(5) the dispensary at Srinagar for lunatics from the Garhwál district.

2. Magistrates and Superintendents of Jails and Lunatic Asylums are reminded of the provisions of the above section, which do not authorize the detention of a supposed lunatic for the purpose of the section for a longer time than 14 days from the date on which the first order authorizing his detention for that purpose is made.

3. When a supposed lunatic is detained in a jail, the Superintendent will make the best arrangement possible for his care and treatment. He will keep him apart from the prisoners.

Superintendents of Central Prisons, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. Powers under sections 472, 473 and 474 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

G. O. No. $\frac{1192}{VI-576B}$, dated 23rd May 1890.

UNDER section 475B of the Code of Criminal Procedure [Act X of 1882, as amended by Act X of 1886, (section 12)], His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner is pleased to empower the Superintendents of Central Prisons in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh to discharge all the functions of the Inspector-General of Prisons under sections 472, 473 and 474 of the said Code.

Rewards for the apprehension of Criminals.

G. O. No. $\frac{234}{VIII-40A}$, dated 15th April 1890.

WITH reference to the orders printed at page 181, Department VI, Vol. I, and page 63, Department VIII, Vol. II of the Manual of Government Orders, Commissioners are authorized (subject to divisional budget allotment) to grant rewards for the apprehension of criminals to an amount not exceeding Rs. 500 *for each criminal*, without reference to Government for sanction. All applications for the grant of rewards by Government in excess of that amount should be submitted by District Magistrates through Commissioners. In no case should an application for the grant of a reward be made to Government direct.

Judicial (Criminal) Department, page "~~268~~" *should be* "259."

SUPPLEMENTARY ORDERS.

Arms Act.—General rules under the—
Government of India, Home Department, Notification No. 1205, dated 20th June 1890.

ADD the words "manufactured in Europe" after the words "swords and dirks" in Home Department Notification No. 760, dated the 19th May 1882, printed at page 11 *ante*.

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(1) Arms Act.—Local Rules under the—Modification of—
(2) Explosives—Rules for the manufacture, possession, and sale of—Modification of—
G.O. No. $\frac{3147}{\text{VI-190B}}$, dated 23rd September 1890.

ALTHOUGH licensed vendors of arms and explosives are bound, under section 22, Act XI of 1878 (the Indian Arms Act), and the rules framed under Act IV of 1884 (the Indian Explosives Act), to see that purchasers are legally authorized to possess arms or ammunition (*i.e.*, either hold, or are exempted from taking out licenses), there is reason to apprehend that they frequently omit to do so. As a check upon the practice in this respect, they should be required to make the following entry in a column to be added to the day-books, the prescribed forms of which are printed at pages 44 and 241 *ante*:—

"Form and date of license held by purchaser: or if exempted from the operations of the Arms Act, the grounds of the exemption."

Rules for transport and import of explosives.—
Government of India, Home Department, Notification No. 1488, dated 2nd August 1890.

SUBSTITUTE the following for paragraph 2 of Home Department Notification No. 1417, dated the 24th June 1887, printed at page 66 *ante*:—

"(2) These rules extend to the whole of British India, but the rules relating to the transport of explosives shall cease to apply to any port as defined in the Indian Ports Act, X of 1889, for which special rules made by the Local Government are for the time being in force, in so far as they are expressly superseded by, or are inconsistent with, such special rules."

SUPPLEMENTARY ORDERS.

Arms Act. General rules under the—. Government of India, Home Department, No. 1809 dated 17th September 1890.

In rule IIIA, clause (*e*), page 12 *ante*, strike out the words "the districts of the Jhánsi Division and."

Distribution of lunatics among. North-Western Provinces and Oudh Resolution No. $\frac{2628}{VI-139B}$, dated 7th November 1890.

With effect from the 1st January 1889, in Resolution No. $\frac{1601}{VI-139B}$, dated 24th July 1888, printed at page 139 *ante*, substitute, for the capacity of the Benares Asylum shown in that Resolution, the following :—

Benares Asylum.

Capacity at 50 superficial feet.

Male.		Female.		Total.
231	+	79	=	310

Transmarine convicts. Forms and information to accompany—. Government of India, Home Department No. $\frac{4P.B.}{493}$, dated 30th June 1890.

The following forms should invariably be sent with each convict who is deported to the Andamans, a copy of the judgment of the sentencing court being also attached to them.

APPENDIX H(1).

Descriptive roll of male and female convicts transported to Port Blair in the Andamans per on the 18 .

1	2	3	4	5	6	7			8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		16		17		18	19			20	21
Serial number.	Jail register number.	Name of prisoner.	Father's name, and trade or occupation.	Caste.	Religion.	*Native of what place.*			Trade or profession.	Personal description, with marks, scars, &c., in detail.	Whether able to read and write, and what language.	Crime.	Date of sentence.	Period of imprisonment.	By what court sentenced.	*Age.*		*Height.*		*Measurement from tip to tip of middle fingers, with arms extended at right angles to body.*		Surgeon's report.	*Previous convictions.*			Date of expiry of sentence.	Remarks.
						Town or village.	Pargana or taluka.	District and province.								Years.	Months.	Feet.	Inches.	Feet.	Inches.		Section, Indian Penal Code, or other law.	Date.	Sentence.		

APPENDIX H(2).

Nominal roll, with detailed account of crime and previous history of prisoner (to be attached to the warrant of every prisoner sent into banishment).

1	2	3	4	5	6
Jail register number.	Name of prisoner.	Detailed description of his crime and its circumstances (to be entered by the committing Magistrate).	Previous history of the prisoner, his general character and mode of life (to be filled up by the District Superintendent of Police).	Character and conduct in jail previous to despatch to Andamans.	Remarks.

SUPPLEMENTARY ORDERS.

Arms and ammunition. Export of—to Native Feudatory States and Ajmere.

Government of India, Home Department, No. 3621, dated 23rd January 1891.

Licenses—for export to Native States of arms, &c.

THE District Magistrate of Meerut, for the time being, is specially empowered, under clause VI, Rule 7 of the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 518 (Public), dated the 6th March 1879, as modified by subsequent notifications, to grant licenses for the export of ammunition to Native Feudatory States and to Ajmere, subject to the following conditions :—

(*a*) The consignment for export must consist only of sporting ammunition in reasonable quantities for the personal use of the consignee.

(*b*) The consignee must belong to one of the classes of persons mentioned in clause I of Home Department Notification No. 518 (Public), dated the 6th March 1879, as modified for the time being by subsequent notifications.

(*c*) In all cases in which it is doubtful whether the consignee belongs to one of the classes referred to in clause (*b*) of the Notification, and especially when the consignee is not a European subject of Her Majesty, *and* a gazetted civil or commissioned military officer, the Magistrate should refer to the political authority in the Native State to which export is to be made.

(*d*) The licenses will be granted free of charge.

(*e*) The Magistrate should keep a list of all licenses issued by him.

(*f*) The Magistrate should be guided by the existing rules relating to export licenses, and should be particularly careful to see that a copy of each license as it issues is sent to the political authority in the State to which the export is made, and if the consignment is to cross the frontier by road, also to the Magistrate of the British frontier district. Copies of licenses covering consignments to States in Central India or Rajputana should also be sent to the Agents to the Governor-General in Central India and Rajputana, respectively.

THE following are the orders on the subject of the confinement of youthful offenders in the Bareilly Reformatory School.

Periods of detention of youthful offenders in Government of India, Home Department Notification No. 173, dated 14th March 1889.

"In exercise of the power conferred by section 22 of the Reformatory Schools Act (V of 1876), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following rule for regulating the periods for which Courts and Magistrates in the territories administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Chief

Commissioner of Oudh may send youthful offenders to reformatory schools in the said territories :—

"No boy shall be sent to a reformatory school, if under 10 years of age, for a less period than seven years; if over 10 years of age, for a less period than five years, unless he shall sooner attain the age of 18 years."

Reformatory. Period of detention of youthful offenders in—
North-Western Provinces and Oudh. Nos. $\frac{1403}{VI\text{-}40B}$, and $\frac{1673}{VI\text{-}40B}$, dated 22nd June 1889 and 23rd July 1889.

THE question having been raised whether juvenile offenders who had already undergone a portion of their sentence in a jail could be consigned to a reformatory school for a term exceeding the remainder of their sentence or not, it is ruled that the legal period of detention in a reformatory is not affected by the length of time which may have already been passed in jail. This is clear from section 8, Act V of 1876, which lays down that when any youthful offender under 16 years of age has been sentenced to imprisonment, the officer in charge of the jail in which such offender is confined may bring him before the Magistrate within whose jurisdiction such jail is situate, and the Magistrate may direct him to be sent to a reformatory school and there to be detained for a period which shall *not be less than two* and not more than seven years, notwithstanding the fact that the substantive sentence of imprisonment may have only been for two or three months or even less.

Reformatory. Passing of substantive sentences on youthful offenders—
North-Western Provinces and Oudh, G. O., No. $\frac{1959}{VI\text{-}40B}$, dated 20th August 1889.

THE Committee of Visitors of the Reformatory School at Bareilly having brought to the notice of Government several instances in which Magistrates have ordered the confinement of youthful offenders in the Reformatory School without passing any substantive sentence of imprisonment on them, the attention of Magistrates is directed to the provisions of section 399 of the Code of Criminal Procedure and of section 7 of Act V of 1876, and it is pointed out that it is not until a youthful offender has been sentenced to imprisonment, that the Court may direct that such offender, instead of being imprisoned in a criminal jail and undergoing his sentence, shall be sent to a reformatory school. The sentence of confinement in a reformatory is alternative to a purely penal sentence; but this latter must first in every case be passed.

Reformatory. Particulars to accompany youthful offenders to the—
North-Western Provinces and Oudh, G. O. No. $\frac{352}{VI\text{—}35(B\text{-}1}$, dated 15th February 1890.

WITH each boy committed to the Reformatory School a copy should be sent of the judgment of the Criminal Court, together with a short history, showing any crime for which he may have been previously punished; the position and character of his parents, and any other facts known to the police which might be useful in dealing with him.

No: VII.

JUDICIAL (CIVIL) DEPARTMENT.

BENGAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY.

No. VII.—JUDL. (CIVIL) DEPT.

CIVIL LITIGATION.

(*Cantonment Committees.*)

Conduct of civil litigation on behalf of Cantonment Committees.
Notification No. 761/VII—336, dated 2nd October, 1886.

THE following rules for the conduct of civil litigation on behalf of Cantonment Committees in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh are published for general information:—

1. Whenever a Cantonment Committee may consider it necessary that a suit should be instituted on its behalf, the Secretary to the Committee shall draw up a report showing—

(*a*) the circumstances which have rendered the institution of such suit necessary ;

(*b*) the relief sought for ;

(*c*) the steps taken to obtain satisfaction from, and any objections or excuses made by, the defendant.

2. This report shall be submitted to the Cantonment Committee, and, when approved of, shall be forwarded, with copies of all documents on which the claim is based, or by which it may be furthered, to the Legal Remembrancer, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

3. If the Legal Remembrancer, owing to some legal defect or apparent insufficiency of proof, considers it questionable whether the suit should be prosecuted, he should return the papers, with his opinion, to be laid before the Committee. If the Committee are still of opinion that the suit should be prosecuted, the question will be referred, through the Legal Remembrancer, for the orders of the Government. When the Committee and Legal Remembrancer agree, no reference to Government will be made.

If it be finally decided to proceed with the case, the Legal Remembrancer will issue such orders as he considers necessary for the proper prosecution (or defence) of the case.

4. Whenever notice of an impending suit is given to a Cantonment Committee, the Secretary shall collect and forthwith submit all the information he can procure in connection with the suit to the Legal Remembrancer direct for a legal opinion.

5. The opinion furnished by the Legal Remembrancer shall be laid before the Cantonment Committee at the first meeting held after its receipt. The Committee shall then consider whether the claim advanced shall be satisfied, a compromise effected, or a suit awaited and defended in due course.

6. If the resolution arrived at by the Committee be to the effect that the suit be defended, the Secretary shall forward a copy of it to the Legal Remembrancer.

7. Upon the plaint being filed, the Secretary of the Committee shall furnish the Legal Remembrancer with the copy served on the Committee. The Legal Remembrancer will then deal with the suit as he would with any other cases entrusted to him for defence on behalf of Government.

8. All vernacular papers which may have to be sent in to the Legal Remembrancer must be accompanied by a translation.

9. The above rules relate to suits in which the relief sought is valued at more than Rs. 50. Suits in which the relief sought is valued at Rs. 50 or less, may be instituted and defended without reference made to the Legal Remembrancer.

10. A fee of eight annas per cent. on the subject value shall be paid to the Legal Remembrancer for all suits conducted, all deeds examined, and all opinions furnished by him. The minimum fee in every case shall be eight annas.

CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE.

Imprisonment of debtors.
Notification No. 605A, dated 1st October, 1877.

WHENEVER a judgment-debtor is arrested in execution of a decree for money, and brought before any court in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh under section 336 of the Code of Civil Procedure, the court shall inform him that he may apply under chapter XX to be declared an insolvent, and that he will be discharged if he has not committed any act of bad faith regarding the subject of his application, and if he places all his property in possession of a receiver appointed by the court.

Notification No. 604A, dated 1st October, 1877.

The following is the scale of allowances payable for the subsistence of judgment-debtors committed to jail in execution of decrees in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh :—

Europeans, 1st grade.

Covenanted and commissioned officers of Government; uncovenanted officials, whether Europeans or Eurasians, holding gazetted appointments; and non-official Europeans and Eurasians of the upper class.	One rupee per diem.

Europeans, 2nd grade.

All Europeans and Eurasians other than those enumerated as belonging to the 1st grade ...	Eight annas per diem.

Natives, 1st grade.

Natives holding Government appointments whether gazetted or not, on salaries of not less than Rs. 100 per mensem, non-official natives of the upper class.	Eight annas per diem.

Natives, 2nd grade.

All natives other than those enumerated as belonging to the 1st grade	Two annas per diem.

Provided in the case of natives of the 2nd grade that the court committing the judgment-debtor to jail may, when the price of flour exceeds fourteen seers the rupee, direct that the allowance be proportionately increased.

Attachment of live-stock, &c.—
High Court Circular No. 21, dated 10th October, 1881.
Sanctioned by G. O. No. 865, dated 12th October, 1881.

THE following are the rules, under section 269 of the Code of Civil Procedure, for the maintenance and custody, while under attachment, of live-stock and other moveable property.

I.—At the time application is made for the attachment of live-stock or other moveable property, the decree-holder shall pay into court in cash such sum as will cover the costs of the maintenance and custody of the property for fifteen days. If within three clear days before the expiry of any such period of fifteen days the amount of such costs for such further period as the court may direct be not paid into court, the Court, on receiving a report

thereof from the proper officer, may issue an order for the withdrawal of the attachment and direct by whom the costs of the attachment are to be paid.

II.—Live-stock which has been attached in execution of a decree shall ordinarily be left at the place where the attachment is made either in custody of the judgment-debtor on his furnishing security, or in that of some landholder or other respectable person willing to undertake the responsibility of its custody and to produce it when required by the court.

III.—If the custody of live-stock cannot be provided for in the manner described in the last preceding rule, the animals attached shall be removed to the nearest pound established under the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871, and committed to the custody of the pound-keeper, who shall enter in a register—

(*a*) the number and description of the animals ;

(*b*) the day and hour on and at which they were committed to his custody ;

(*c*) the name of the attaching officer or his subordinate by whom they were committed to his custody ;

and shall give such attaching officer or subordinate a copy of the entry.

IV.—For every animal committed to the custody of the pound-keeper as aforesaid, a charge shall be levied as rent for the use of the pound for each fifteen or part of fifteen days during which such custody continues, according to the following scale :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Elephant	2	0	0
Camel or buffalo	0	8	0
Horse, mare, gelding, pony, colt, filly, male, bull, bullock, cow, or heifer	0	4	0
Calf, ass, or pig	0	2	0
Ram, ewe, sheep, lamb, goat, kid, or other animal not hereinbefore specified	0	1	0

and the sums so levied shall be sent to the Magistrate of the district, and shall be applied in the same manner as fines levied under section 12 of the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871.

V.—The pound-keeper shall take charge of, feed, and water animals attached and committed as aforesaid until they are withdrawn from his custody as hereinafter provided ; and he shall be entitled to be paid for their maintenance at such rates as the Magistrate of the district shall from time to time prescribe. Such rates shall, for animals specified in the section mentioned in the

last preceding rule, not exceed the rates for the time being fixed under section 5 of the same Act. In any case, for special reasons to be recorded in writing, the court may require payment to be made for maintenance at higher rates than those prescribed by the Magistrate.

VI.—The charges herein authorized for the maintenance of live-stock shall be paid to the pound-keeper by the attaching officer for the first fifteen days at the time the animals are committed to his custody, and thereafter for such further period as the court may direct, at the commencement of such period. Payments for maintenance so made in excess of the sum due for the number of days during which the animals may be in the custody of the pound-keeper shall be refunded by him to the attaching officer.

VII.—Animals attached and committed as aforesaid shall not be released from his custody by the pound-keeper except on the written order of the court, or of the attaching officer, or of the officer appointed to conduct the sale; and the person receiving the animals, on their being so released, shall sign a receipt for them in the register mentioned in rule III.

VIII.—For the safe custody of moveable property other than live-stock while under attachment, the attaching officer shall, subject to approval by the court, make such arrangements as may be most convenient and economical.

IX.—With the permission of the court the attaching officer may place one or more persons in special charge of such property.

X.—The fee for the services of each such person shall be payable in the manner prescribed in rule I. It shall not be less than two annas, and shall ordinarily not be more than two and a half annas per diem. The court may at its discretion allow a higher fee; but if it do so, it shall state in writing its reasons for allowing an exceptional rate.

XI.—When the services of such person are no longer required the attaching officer shall give him a certificate, on a counterfoil form, of the number of days he has served and of the amount due to him; and on the presentation of such certificate to the court which ordered the attachment, the amount shall be paid to him in the presence of the presiding Judge.

XII.—When, in consequence of an order of attachment being withdrawn or for some other reason, the person has not been employed or has remained in charge of the property for a shorter time than that for which payment has been made in respect of his services, the fee paid shall be refunded in whole or in part, as the case may be.

XIII.—Fees paid into court under the foregoing rules shall be accounted for in the register of petty receipts and repayments.

XIV.—When any sum levied under rule IV is remitted to the treasury to be credited to Government, a note, that it is being sent to the Magistrate under that rule as rent for the use of the pound, will be recorded on the extract from the pass-book.

XV.—The cost of preparing attached property for sale, or of conveying it to the place where it is to be kept or sold, shall be payable by the decree-holder to the attaching officer. In the event of the decree-holder failing to provide the necessary funds, the attaching officer shall report his default to the court, and the court may thereupon issue an order for the withdrawal of the attachment and direct by whom the costs of the attachment are to be paid.

Exe
Rules regarding the sale of land in—
Circular No. 57, dated 10th September, 1880, (N.-W. P.).

THE intention of the framers of Act X of 1877 may be briefly summed up as follows :—That when a civil court has ordered sale of any interest in immoveable property of the kind described in the notification, in execution of a decree for money, the execution of that decree is taken out of the hands of the civil court and placed in those of the Collector, who may refrain from selling the property if he is able to raise the amount of the decree in some other manner. But as this procedure virtually extends to the judgment-debtor the assistance of the Collector for the purpose of raising the money due under one decree, and as it would be unjust to favor one decree-holder at the expense of others, who might have equally valid claims on the property of the judgment-debtor, power has been given to the Collector to take into account all claims on the estate, and, if it be solvent, to satisfy all the decrees out of the sums realised by letting or managing the estate.

Sections 320-325C form in themselves a complete code. The words "notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained" in clause 2 of section 320 operate to exclude from the general provisions of the Act all proceedings under sections 320-325C. There is thus provided for Collectors a special set of directions for dealing with decrees which are transferred to them by civil courts for execution. These directions are comprised in sections 320-325C, and the rules now framed by the Local Government. Among other matters special rules are provided for conducting sales of land. The words "*under this chapter*" in section 325 are clearly a mistake for "*under these sections.*" Were it otherwise, the provisions of section 325 would apply to sales made by a Collector under section 286 under precept from a civil court. This was manifestly not intended ; and the High Court for the North-Western Provinces has, in fact, ruled to the effect above stated. In conducting sales, therefore, under decrees which have been transferred to them for execution, Collectors will be guided by section 325 and No. 17 of the rules framed by the Local Government.

It should be clearly understood that the procedure now prescribed for conducting sales is separate and distinct; and that, though in some cases it may coincide with that laid down in sections 304-319 of the Act, it derives its force not from those sections, but from section 325 and the rules framed under section 320.

The sale of land in cases where a civil court has ordered sale has always been part of the duty of a Collector—a practice which has been continued under the present Act by an arrangement made under section 286. In these cases, however, the Collector acts merely as the ministerial officer of the court, and has no discretion to modify the court's precept for sale. But under the procedure now enjoined, the Collector possesses a very wide discretion in certain cases, and on the manner in which that discretion is exercised will depend the success or failure of the policy of the Legislature.

In framing the rules under section 320 the Government have considered that, before transmitting the decree to the Collector, the civil court should have, as far as possible, disposed of every objection that can be urged to the sale; have cleared up all doubtful points; and recorded clearly, as far as the information before it allows, of what interests of the judgment-debtor sale is ordered, and what are the incumbrances, if any, to which that property is subject.

Collectors should clearly distinguish the courses that are open to them on receiving a decree from a civil court. Decrees will be of one of two kinds: name (1) decrees ordering the sale of immoveable property in pursuance of contracts specifically affecting it; and (2) decrees for money ordering sale of immoveable property, but not in pursuance of contracts specifically affecting it.

Before taking action a Collector must first carefully ascertain under which of these classes the decree transferred falls. If the decree falls under the first class, his action is restricted to one of the methods prescribed in section 321.

If, however, the decree transferred falls under class (2), a much wider field of action is open to him. He may then either act under section 321, or he may avail himself of the provisions of section 322 (A.—D.); that is to say, he may make a general investigation to ascertain whether all the liabilities of the judgment-debtor can be discharged without a sale of the whole of his available immoveable property. If, after the summary inquiry prescribed in the rules, there seems no hope of saving any part of the property from sale, the Collector is directed to proceed to sell the property attached. If, however, the whole of the available property appears to be more than equal to the liabilities, the Collector is empowered to take steps to raise the sum required to satisfy the claim of the original decree-holder and of all other decree-holders who have come in under the notice issued in accordance with section 322A, and whose decrees have been included in the statement drawn up under section 322B or 322C.

If the judgment-debtor is really insolvent, the law is to take its course; but if it be found that he is really solvent, and that his property is more than sufficient to satisfy all claims upon it, then the Collector is to schedule all the money decrees of which execution may be taken out and arrange a scheme for raising the amount so found to be due.

No. 671, dated 30th August, 1886.

And Notification No. $\frac{64}{VII-106}$, dated 21st January, 1886.

The term ancestral land in the rules given below—

(*a*) means all lands, being mahâls or shares in or portions of mahâls, which have been owned by the proprietor, or by persons from whom he has inherited such lands, from the 1st of January, 1848, continuously;

(*b*) includes land conferred by the British Government on the owner or on the person from whom he has inherited such land, as reward for services rendered to the State; and

(*c*) includes the interests of the holder of a grant of land-revenue conferred by the British or any former Government on him, or on a person from whom such grant has descended to him by inheritance.

RULES PRESCRIBED BY THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT UNDER SECTION 320.

1. Every civil court, on passing orders for the sale of any land in pursuance or execution of a decree, shall ascertain from the judgment-debtor whether it is ancestral land (as above defined), and, after hearing any objection made by the decree-holder, shall, if satisfied that the land or any portion of it is ancestral land, deal with the decree affecting it as directed in these rules.

2. When a civil court has ordered any immoveable property of the nature specified in the above notification to be sold in pursuance or execution of a decree, the court, after completing proceedings under chapter XIXF, Civil Procedure Code, and ordering sale, shall transmit a copy of the decree to the Collector of the district in which the property, or the greater part thereof, is situated, by post or in such other manner as may be most convenient. If, after the decree has been transmitted, any claim to the property ordered to be sold, or any objection to the sale, be preferred to the court that ordered sale, the court may, if it see fit, recall the decree and proceed to dispose of the claim or objection. When such claim or objection is disposed of, and if the order for sale of the property stand good, the decree shall then be transmitted to the Collector for execution. If such claim or objection be preferred to the Collector, the claimant or objector shall be referred by him to the court that ordered sale.

3. If in any case the Collector is directed to sell land in execution of a decree which has not been taansferred to him under these rules, and it appear to him that the land is of the kind described in the above Notification, he may represent the circumstances

to the court that ordesae sale, and the court shall thereupon consider and decide whether the decree ought to be transferred for execution to the Collector. The decision of the court on this point shall be accepted by the collector.

4. If there be any doubt as to the (*a*) district, or (*b*) division, in which the property, or the greater portion thereof, is situated, the civil court shall refer the question in case (*a*) to the Commissioner of the division, and in case (*b*) to the Board of Revenue, who shall, as soon as may be, decide upon such reference, and the civil court shall thereupon transmit the decree accordingly. The Collector to whom the decree is transferred is hereby authorised to deal with the property ordered to be sold, wherever it may be situated ; and, if he eventually take action under section 323 of the Civil Procedure Code, to deal with the whole property of the judgment-debtor.

5. Along with the said copy the court shall send—

(1) a statement showing the extent, if any, to which the decree has been already executed, and clearly setting forth what portion of the decree still remains to be satisfied ;

(2) a copy of the application for execution of the decree and of the order made thereon for sale ;

(3) a statement showing as clearly as possible of what property, and of what rights and interests of the judgment-debtor in such property, as far as they are known to the court, sale has been ordered ; and

(4) any other papers which may be considered necessary in order to enable the Collector to ascertain exactly the nature of the decree, the property of which sale has been ordered, and the rights and interests therein of the judgment-debtor.

6. The aforesaid document shall be prepared and transmitted to the Collector free of all cost to the parties, the copies, &c., being prepared by the court's establishment.

7. The Collector shall notify to the court the receipt of the said documents, and shall register the decree in a book to be kept for the purpose in the following form :—

Serial No.	No. of decree.	Date of decree.	Names of decree-holder and judgment-debtor.	Date of transmission of decree.	Date of receipt of decree by Collector.	Amount for which execution is ordered.	Property of which sale is ordered.	Nature of decree.	Decree how executed.	Date of retransmission of decree to civil court.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

8. The Collector shall without delay appoint a day for hearing any representation which the parties, or any of them, may desire to make as to the manner in which the decree shall be executed, and shall cause a written notice to be served on each of the parties to the decree, of the day so fixed. The Collector may from time to time, by similar written notices, require the attendance of the parties to the decree, or of any of them, for the purpose of ascertaining their wishes or of obtaining information which he may consider necessary to enable him to provide satisfactorily for the execution of the decree; and if any party do not attend in pursuance of any such notice, the Collector shall decide the matter in his absence, and he shall not afterwards be heard with respect thereto.

9. Every such notice, and every notice the Collector may issue, under section 324 of the Code of Civil Procedure, to the judgment-debtor or his representative, may be served in the manner in which notices issued by the Collector, in the capacity as such, are usually served, or by forwarding the same to the court that ordered execution of the decree to be served on the pleader, if any, of the party to whom such notice is addressed.

10. If the decree be one directing the sale of immoveable property in pursuance of a contract specifically affecting the same, the Collector after hearing the representations of the parties, shall proceed to determine which of the methods allowed by section 321 is the most suitable under the circumstances of the case. For the purpose of clause (*a*) of this section, the period within which the amount of the decree must be paid to the Collector shall not exceed four months from the date of the receipt of the decree by the Collector. For the purposes of clause (*b*) the sum required must be raised and deposited in the treasury within six months from the same date. In case the Collector deems it unadvisable to act under clause (*a*) or (clause (*b*), or in case it has been found impossible to raise the sum required by either of these methods, the Collector shall proceed to sell the property, or so much thereof as may be necessary, according to the provisions of section 325 and the rules hereinafter prescribed.

11. If the decree do not order the sale of immoveable property in pursuance of a contract specifically affecting the same, the Collector shall proceed to determine whether it is advisable to take action under section 322A, &c.; and with this object he shall without delay hold a summary inquiry into the liabilities of the judgment-debtor and the amount of his available immoveable property.

Such inquiry shall not ordinarily extend beyond sixty days from the date of receipt of the decree.

12. After completing the summary inquiry, the Collector shall record a proceeding in English, setting forth the steps which he has taken, his reasons for so doing, and the result of his inquiries.

If the Collector is of opinion that all the liabilities of the judgment-debtor cannot be discharged without a sale of the whole of the property available, he shall record his opinion and proceed to sell the property ordered to be sold.

13. If the Collector is of opinion that all the liabilities can be discharged without sale as aforesaid he should record his opinion, with the grounds thereof ; and entering the case in a register to be kept in the form subjoined to this rule, take action as required by section 322A, or permitted by section 322C :—

Serial No. in register of decrees.	No. of decree.	Names of decree-holder and judgment-debtor.	Amount for which execution is ordered.	Property of which sale is ordered.	Date of publication of notice under section 322A.	Mode adopted by Collector for raising amount necessary.	Date of complete execution.	Date of retransmission of decree to civil court.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

The Collector shall ordinarily proceed as permitted by section 322C unless, from the preliminary inquiry, it is evident that no complicated question will arise requiring to be determined by the civil court.

14. The Collector shall submit, for the information of the Commissioner of the Division, a statement in the following form of every case in which, after making the summary inquiry above directed, he has decided not to proceed to execute the decree by any of the modes specified in part (2) of section 323 :—

Serial No. in register of decrees.	Names of decree-holder and judgment-debtor.	Amount for which execution is ordered.	Other debts ascertained to be due from the judgment-debtor.	Estimated value of the whole of the immoveable property of the judgment-debtor.	Reasons of Collector for believing that the decree or decrees transmitted cannot be satisfied without a sale of the whole of the property available.
1	2	3	4	5	6

15. In proceedings under section 323, clause (I), the Collector shall be guided by section 325 and the rules for sales hereinafter laid down.

In proceedings under section 323, clauses (2), (3), and (4), he shall be guided by the rules made by the chief controlling revenue authority, *i.e.*, by the Board of Revenue.

16. The Board of Revenue may, if they see fit, prescribe forms in which the Collector shall render to the court an account of all moneys which come into his hands, and of all charges incurred by him in the exercise and performance of the powers and duties conferred on him, as required in section 324A.

17. The following rules shall be observed by Collectors in making sales under this notification, and subject to the provisions of section 325—

I.—No sale shall be made by the Collector without giving at least thirty days' notice of such sale, except with the consent, in writing, of the judgment-debtor, and without the issue of a proclamation of the intended sale in the language of the court.

II.—Such proclamation shall state the time and place of sale, and shall specify as fairly and accurately as possible—

(*a*) the property to be sold ;

(*b*) the revenue assessed upon the estate or part of the estate, when the property to be sold is an interest in an estate or a part of an estate paying revenue to Government ;

(*c*) any incumbrance to which the property is liable ;

(*d*) the amount for the recovery of which the sale is ordered ; and

(*e*) every other thing which the Collector considers material for the purchaser to know in order to judge of the nature and value of the property.

III.—The proclamation shall be made at some place on or adjacent to such property by beat of drum or other customary mode : and a copy thereof shall be fixed up in a conspicuous part of the property, in the Collector's office, and also in the court of the Judge who passed the decree or to whom it was transferred for execution.

If the Collector so direct, such proclamation shall also be published in the local official Gazette and in some local newspaper, and the cost of such publication shall be deemed to be costs of the sale.

IV.—Whenever a sale is adjourned for a longer period than seven days, a fresh proclamation shall be made, unless the judgment-debtor consents to waive it. Every such sale shall be stopped

if, before the lot is knocked down, the debt and costs (including the costs of the sale) are tendered to the officer conducting the sale.

V.—No officer having any duty to perform in connection with any sale under these rules shall, either directly or indirectly, bid for, acquire, or attempt to acquire, any interest in any property sold at such sale.

VI.—The deficiency of price (if any) which may happen on a re-sale under these rules by reason of the purchaser's default, and all expenses attending such re-sale shall be certified by the officer holding the sale.

VII.—On every sale of immoveable property under these rules, the person declared to be the purchaser shall pay immediately after such declaration a deposit of twenty-five per centum on the amount of his purchase-money to the officer conducting the sale, and in default of such deposit the property shall forthwith be put up again and sold.

VIII.—The full amount of purchase-money shall be paid by the purchaser before the Collector's court closes on the fifteenth day after the sale of the property, exclusive of such day, or if the fifteenth day be a Sunday or other holiday, then on the first office day after the fifteenth day.

IX.—Sale shall be made on the condition, proclaimed at the time thereof, that in default of payment within the period mentioned in the last preceding section, the deposit, after defraying expenses of the sale, shall be forfeited to Government, and the property shall be re-sold, and the defaulting purchaser shall forfeit all claim to the property or to any part of the sum for which it may subsequently be sold.

X.—Every resale of immoveable property, in default of payment of the purchase-money within the period allowed for such payment, shall be made after the issue of a fresh notification in the manner and for the period hereinbefore prescribed for the sale.

XI.—When the property sold in execution of a decree is a share of undivided immoveable property, and two or more persons, of whom one is a co-sharer, respectively advance the same sum at any bidding at such sale, such bidding shall be deemed to be the bidding of the co-sharer.

XII.—The decree-holder, or any person whose immoveable property has been sold under these rules, may apply to the Collector to set aside the sale on the ground of a material irregularity in publishing or conducting it, and in the event of the sale being set aside the Collector may sanction the refund of auction fees.

G. O. No. 531, dated 15th May, 1883.

But no sale shall be set aside on the ground of irregularity, unless the applicant proves to the satisfaction of the Collector that he has sustained substantial injury by reason of such irregularity.

XIII.—If no such application as is mentioned in the last preceding rule be made, or if such application be made and the objection be disallowed, the Collector shall pass an order confirming the sale as regards the parties to the suit and the purchaser.

If such application be made, and if the objection be allowed, the Collector shall pass an order setting aside the sale.

XIV.—Sales shall be held on the twentieth day of each month in the year, not being a Sunday or close holiday, in which case they shall be held on the next office day after such Sunday or holiday, and shall be conducted by the Collector in person, or by an Assistant Collector specially appointed by him on this behalf.

XV.—Deductions at the following rates shall be made from the proceeds of sale; that is to say :—

at the rate of one rupee out of every hundred rupees, where the proceeds shall not exceed two hundred rupees :

at the rate of eight annas out of every hundred rupees of the proceeds in excess of two hundred rupees, when the whole proceeds of a sale do not exceed one thousand rupees :

and at the rate of one rupee out of every five hundred rupees of the proceeds in excess of one thousand rupees.

The amount so deducted shall be credited to Government, and all expenses incurred by the Collector or his subordinates in the conduct of sales shall be paid out of such deductions.

XVI.—When the property sold is a taluka, the Collector shall, in the first instance, sell the rights of the talukdar in all sub-settled villages in one or more lots. If the sale proceeds of such rights are insufficient to satisfy the decree, he will then proceed to sell the other villages.

XVII.—Before finally deciding whether he will sell in one lot or more, and in how many, and what reserved price shall be fixed for each lot, the Collector shall give the decree-holder and judgment debtor an opportunity of showing cause against the arrangement he proposes; and, after having heard what they may have to say, may modify or maintain these arrangements, as he thinks fit.

XVIII.—Under section 325 (*c*) the Collector, after auction has been begun, may, if he think fit, on the ground that on that occasion he is not obtaining an adequate price, postpone selling, by buying in on behalf of the owner. The Collector shall not buy in such property on behalf of Government without the previous sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor. In case the Collector deems it desirable to have the power of buying on behalf of Government, he shall submit his proposals to this effect, through the Commissioner and the Board of Revenue, for the orders of the Lieutenant-Governor.

18.—(1) At any time after a sale has been confirmed, the purchaser shall, provided the order confirming the sale has not been set aside by the Commissioner, be entitled to receive a sale certificate on applying to the Collector and tendering with his application the stamp required by article 16 of schedule I of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879.

(2) The certificate shall be in the terms, as nearly as may be, of form No. 150 of schedule IV of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(3) After the certificate has been drawn up on properly-stamped paper, the Collector shall send a copy thereof to the registering officer within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the whole or any part of the property comprised in the certificate is situated, and that officer shall file the copy in his book No. I.

19.—If sale was made under rule 10 or rule 12 of these rules, the Collector shall, as soon as may be after confirmation of the sale, re-transmit the decree and all papers received therewith to the court by which the decree was transmitted, together with a report of his proceedings and an account showing the moneys realised under the decree and the sum held at the disposal of the court. All subsequent proceedings in connection with the decree and delivery of possession to the purchaser shall be taken under the orders of the court.

20. If the property was sold otherwise than under rules 10 and 12 of the foregoing rules, then, if the property sold is in the occupancy of the judgment-debtor or of any other person, and a certificate in respect thereof has been granted under rule 18, the Collector shall, on application by the purchaser, order delivery to be made, by putting the purchaser, or any person whom he may appoint to receive delivery on his behalf, in possession of the property by proclaiming to the occupant by beat of drum, or in such other manner as may be customary, at some convenient place, that the interest of the judgment-debtor has been transferred to the purchaser, and, if need be, by removing any person who refuses to vacate the same.

21. On completing the proceedings under these rules, otherwise than as provided in rule 19, the Collector shall record a proceeding in English, setting forth all the steps that have been taken in execution of the decree from the date of its transfer by the civil court to their conclusion, and showing the sums that have thereby been realised and are held by him at the disposal of the court ;

and shall re-transmit the decree, together with all papers received from the civil court, and a copy of his final proceeding, to the civil court from which the decree was transferred. The court shall grant the Collector a receipt for the decree and other papers as aforesaid.

22. On receiving intimation from the court, before he has effected a sale, that the order for sale has been cancelled, the Collector shall forego sale and re-transmit the decree and the other papers received from the court to the court which ordered sale.

23. For the purposes of these rules the Collector may make over to any of his subordinates any of the powers and duties hereby conferred and imposed upon the Collector.

Recognised agents in Oudh.
No. 522A., dated 18th July, 1878.

THE recognised agents by whom appearances, applications, and acts may be made or done in Oudh under section 37 shall be a permanent servant, partner, relation, or friend whom the court may admit as a fit person to represent a party, and especially persons holding powers-of-attorney from absent parties carrying on business on behalf of bankers and traders, managing agents of landlords, nearest male relations of women, and persons *ex-officio* authorised to act for Government or for any prince or chief.

No. 523A.

The powers conferred on the Advocate-General by section 53 shall be exercised in Oudh by the Wasika Officer for the time being.

COMMISSION FEES.

Right of judicial officers to require—
Government of India Resolution (Home Department) No. 10-1101, dated 21st July, 1875.

JUDICIAL officers of one province are not permitted to accept remuneration for executing commissions issued by Courts of other provinces, it being held that the receipt of such fees by officers who are paid by Government for all they do in their official capacity is improper.

CONTRACTS.

Contracts. Procedure to be followed in all cases in which deeds of security for the due performance of — have to be taken by officers of the Government.

G. O. No. $\frac{128}{\text{VII.-7-2}}$, dated 3rd February, 1885.

THE ruling of the High Court in the case of Nanak Ram *versus* Mehin Lal (I. L. R., 1, All., 487) should be borne in mind in all cases in which deeds of security for the due performance of contracts have to be taken by officers of the Government.

In completing contracts of the sort the course suggested in the last paragraph of the accompanying account of a case in which the correct procedure was not followed should be adopted.

"The facts of the case were these. On the 15th July, 1880, one Pancham obtained from the Cantonment Magistrate of Allahabad a lease for one year of certain lands belonging to the Government, and undertook (*a*) to pay the rent in two equal instalments on the 20th May and 30th June, 1881, and (*b*) to furnish security immediately for the payment of the rent in those instalments on those dates. He was put in possession of the lands at once, but his sureties, Alopi and Bhawani, did not enter into the contract of guarantee till the 18th December, 1880. When, in 1882, Alopi and Bhawani were sued for the balance of the rent payable by Pancham under the lease, they pleaded that the contract of guarantee entered into by them as sureties was without consideration, and therefore void under section 127 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872. The Subordinate Judge accepted the plea and dismissed the suit, holding that, as the lease has been concluded and carried into effect without any security being taken from Pancham, the condition as to the furnishing of security by him had been abandoned; that at the time the contract of guarantee was entered into by the sureties there was nothing done or promised for the benefit of the lessee; and that there was, therefore, no consideration for the guarantee. He relied particularly on the illustration (*c*) appended to section 127.

"On appeal, the District Judge reversed the decree of the Subordinate Judge on the ground that the contract of guarantee was entered into at a time when the lessor had it still in his power to do some act by which the lessee might suffer in respect of the lease in the event of the guarantee not being executed as it was stipulated to be executed, and that there was, therefore, sufficient consideration for the guarantee. The High Court has reversed the decree of the District Judge, and held that there was no sufficient consideration to the sureties for giving the guarantee.

"The case is important as illustrating the necessity, or at least the expediency, of the completion of the contract of guarantee being synchronous with the completion of the contract with the principal debtor, or, where delay in the completion of the contract of guarantee is for any reason unavoidable, of its being recited, in the instrument evidencing the contract, what the consideration for the guarantee was, that is, what the creditor did, or what promise he made, for the benefit of the principal debtor, whereby there was consideration for the giving of the guarantee."

DOMICILE.

DECLARATIONS under section 11, Act X of 1865, for the North-Western Provinces, shall be deposited in the Government Secretariat at Allahabad.

Domicile. Declarations of—
No. 152A., dated 24th June, 1875 (N.-W. P. only).

DECLARATIONS under section 11, Act X of 1865, for Oudh, are to be deposited in the office of the Judicial Commissioner.

Domicile.
Oudh Digest, para. 251, (Oudh only).

* EXAMINATION.

Rules for the Departmental examination of Junior Officers.
Notifications No. 2653 of 4th August, 1882, No. 3108 of 7th September, 1883. Nos. $\frac{222}{\text{VII-379}}$ and $\frac{293}{\text{VII-316}}$, of 13th March, 1887, and 21st March, 1887; also Notification No. $\frac{47}{\text{VII-316}}$, dated 21st January, 1887.

I.—Date of Examination.

An examination will be held at least once a year (usually in October), taking place, unless otherwise ordered, at the several divisional head-quarters, on such dates as may be fixed by Government. An additional examination, for Junior Civilians only, will be held (usually in April) at such centre or centres as Government may direct.

II.—Central and Divisional Committees.

The examiners consist of—

1. A Central Committee appointed each year by Government, consisting ordinarily of the following officers:—

(1) A Member of the Board of Revenue (*President*),

(2) The Judicial Commissioner, Oudh,

(3) The Commissioner of the Jhánsi Division,

(4) The Commissioner of Excise and Stamps,

(5) The Inspector-General of Police,

(6) The Chief Engineer of the Irrigation Department,

(7) The Secretary to Government in the Oudh Revenue Department.

(8) The Secretary to the Board of Revenue,

(9) The Small Cause Court Judge of Allahabad,

(10) The Accountant-General, North-Western Provinces and Oudh,

(11) An Under-Secretary to Government (*Member and Secretary*) and—

II. A Committee for each division, consisting (unless otherwise ordered) of the Commissioner, as President, the Judge and the Magistrate of the district. The general conduct of the examination rests with the Central Committee. Any disputed question is settled by a majority of the members, the President of the Committee, whether central or divisional, having a casting vote.

III.—Subjects of Examination.

The subjects of examination are as follows:—

1. *Judicial.*—The Judicial examination shall consist of two sub-heads—(1) a paper in Judicial Law and Procedure, and (2) a case to be set by the Divisional Committee.

* The revised rules will appear in the next supplement.

2. *Revenue.*—The Revenue examination shall consist of two sub-heads—(1) a paper in Revenue Law and Procedure; and (2) a case to be set by the Divisional Committee.

3. *Police.*—The Police examination shall consist of a paper in Police Law and Procedure.

4. *Vernacular.*—The examination in Vernacular is divided into five sub-heads :—

(*a*) Translation.	(*c*) Reading—(1) Urdu, (2) Hindi.
(*b*) Dictation.	(*d*) Conversation.

5. *Treasury and Accounts.*—The examination in Treasury and Local Fund Accounts shall consist of two separate papers; the one for the higher and the other for the lower standard, the minimum pass marks in each being 50 per cent.

6. Civil Law (for officers serving in the Oudh Commission and in the Jhánsi and Kumaun Divisions). This will consist of—(*a*) a paper in Civil Law and Procedure, and (*b*) a case to be set by the Divisional Committee.

7. Cantonment Law.

8. Canal Law. This will consist of—(*a*) a paper in Canal Law (Acts, Circulars, &c.), and (*b*) a case to be set by the Divisional Committee.

9. Forest Law and Land Revenue systems.

IV.—Functions of Central and Divisional Committees.

The papers in the Judicial and Revenue Departments, in Police, Cantonment, Canal and Civil Laws, in the two sub-heads of the Vernacular (Translation and Dictation), in Forest Law, &c., and Treasury and Accounts are prepared and marks therein allotted by the Central Committee. The Judicial and Revenue cases and the Urdu and Hindi papers to be read are selected by the Divisional Committee, who allot the marks for these sub-heads and for Conversation.

V.—Schedule of Scope of Examination.

A schedule of the scope of examination, from which the papers in the Judicial and Revenue Departments, in Police, Treasury and Accounts, and in Cantonment, Canal, Civil and Forest Laws may be set, is appended hereto. This schedule may be added to or otherwise amended from time to time by the Central Committee with the sanction of Government. The schedule is only meant for the general guidance of candidates, and does not preclude the examiners from asking questions from laws or rules of practice that are not included in it. The mention of any Act includes all rules issued under it and having the force of law. When any Act is repealed

or amended by a later Act, the reference must be understood to be to the latter, or to include it as the case may be.

I.—Judicial Branch.

A.—For all except Police Officers.

(*a*) The Penal Code as amended up to date.

(*b*) The Criminal Procedure Code as amended up to date.

(*c*) The Railway Act.

(*d*) The Lunatic Asylums Act (XXXVI of 1858 as amended by XVIII of 1886).

(*e*) The Whipping Act (VI of 1864 as amended by X of 1882).

(*f*) The Prisons Act (XXVI of 1870 as amended by XII of 1873 and XIV of 1878).

(*g*) The Cattle Trespass Act (I of 1871).

(*h*) The Emigration Act (VII of 1871).

(*i*) The Indian Evidence Act (I of 1872 as amended by XVIII of 1872 and I of 1879).

(*j*) The Foreign Jurisdiction Act (XXI of 1879 as amended by X of 1882).

(*k*) The Oaths Act (X of 1873).

(*l*) The Municipalities Act (XV of 1873 as amended by XV of 1883).

(*m*) Northern India Ferries Act (XVII of 1878 as amended by I and XIV of 1883 and III of 1886).

B.—For Police Officers.

(*a*) The Indian Penal Code, as amended up to date, excepting chapters 1, 3, 6, 7, 9, 11, 18, 19, 20, and 21.

(*b*) The Criminal Procedure Code, as amended up to date, chapters 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 13, 14, and sections 496, 497, 550, and schedule II, in respect of arrests without warrant and bailable and non-bailable offences.

(*c*) The Evidence Act (I of 1872 as amended by XVIII of 1872 and I of 1879), sections 3, 5 to 33, 45 to 48, 53, 54, and 118 to 134.

II.—Revenue Branch.

(*a*) The North-Western Provinces Revenue Acts (XIX of 1873 and VIII of 1879 as amended by XIII of 1882 and XV of 1886).

(*b*) The North-Western Provinces Rent Acts (XII of 1881 and XIV of 1886).

(*c*) The Oudh Revenue Act (XVII of 1876 as amended by XIV of 1878 and XIII of 1882).

(*d*) The Oudh Rent Act (XXII of 1886).

(*e*) The Oudh Sub-Settlement Act (XXVI of 1866).

(*f*) The Oudh Estates Act (I of 1869 as amended by X of 1885), with such portions of the Indian Succession Act (X of 1865) as are referred to therein.

(*g*) The Oudh Talúqdárs' Relief Act (XXIV of 1870).

(*h*) Regulation XI of 1825 (Alluvion and Diluvion).

(*i*) The Excise Manual.

(*j*) The Indian Stamp Act (I of 1879 as amended by IX of 1884).

(*k*) The Court Fees Act (VII of 1870 as amended by XX of 1870 and V of 1881).

(*l*) The Land Acquisition Act (X of 1870).

(*m*) The Registration Act (III of 1877 as amended by XII of 1879 and VII of 1886).

(*n*) The Northern India License Tax Acts (II of 1878 and VI of 1880).

(*o*) The Local Rates Act (III of 1878 as amended by XIV of 1883).

(*p*) The Pension Act (XXIII of 1871 as amended by XXI of 1886).

(*q*) The Land Improvement Act (XXVI of 1871 as amended by XXI of 1876 and XIX of 1883).

(*r*) The Northern India Takávi Act (X of 1879 as amended by XII of 1884).

(*s*) The Indian Treasure-Trove Act (VI of 1878).

(*t*) The Law relating to Customs and Salt (including Saltpetre).

(*u*) The Opium Acts (XIII of 1857 and I of 1878).

(*v*) Unrepealed Circulars of the Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces.

(*w*) Unrepealed Oudh Revenue Circulars.

* * * *N.B.*—The subjects marked (*a*), (*b*), and (*v*) are for N.-W. Provinces candidates only, and those marked (*c*), (*d*), (*e*), (*f*), (*g*), and (*w*) for Oudh candidates only.

III.—Police Branch.

A.—For all except Police Officers.

(*a*) The Police Act (V of 1861).

(*b*) The Village and Road Police Act (XVI of 1873).

(c) Such parts of the Criminal Procedure Code as refer to Police.

(d) Part II of the Police Manual.

B.—For Police Officers.

(a) The Police Act (V of 1861).

(b) The Village and Road Police Act (XVI of 1873).

(c) The Police Manual and Extant Police Circulars.

IV.—TREASURY AND ACCOUNTS.

Lower Standard.

Civil Account Code, 4th edition, chapters 1, 6, 15, 17, 18, 28, 29, and 30.

Higher Standard.

(a) In addition to the above chapters, chapters 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 16, and 20 should be specially studied.

(b) A general knowledge of the remaining portions of the Code, and of the Accountant-General's circulars bearing on it, will also be required.

V.—CANTONMENT LAW.

(a) The Cantonment Act (III of 1880).

(b) The Provincial Small Cause Court Act (IX of 1887).

(c) The Registration Act (III of 1877 as amended by XII of 1879 and VII of 1886).

(d) The Excise Manual.

VI.—CANAL LAW.

(a) The following chapters and sections of Act X of 1882 (the Criminal Procedure Code):—

Chapters I and VI.

Chapter VII, sections 94 and 95.

Chapter XV, sections 177, 179, 180, and 182.

Chapters XVI, XVII, XIX, XX, XXI, XXII, XXIV, XXV, and XXVI.

Chapter XXVIII, sections 383 to 389 (inclusive), and 400.

Chapter XXXV, sections 480 to 485 (inclusive).

Chapter XXXIX.

Chapter XLVI, sections 540, 544, 545, 547, and 548.

(b) Act VIII of 1873.

(c) Departmental Circulars.

VII.—Civil Law.

(*a*) Macnaghten's Principles of Hindu and Muhammadan Law.

(*b*) Act XIX of 1841 (Wrongful possession in cases of succession).

(*c*) Act XII of 1856 (Civil Court Amíns).

(*d*) Act XXXV of 1858 (Estates of Lunatics).

(*e*) Act XL of 1858 (Minors).

(*f*) Act XXVII of 1860 (Collection of debts on succession) as amended by Acts XXIV of 1867 and V of 1881.

(*g*) Acts XVIII and XXVII of 1867 (Jhánsi Courts Acts).

(*h*) Act IX of 1872 (Contract) as amended by Act IV of 1886.

(*i*) Act IX of 1875 (Majority).

(*j*) Act I of 1877 (Specific Relief).

(*k*) Act XIV of 1882 (Civil Procedure Code) as amended by Act XIV of 1885.

(*l*) Act XV of 1877 (Limitation) as amended by Acts XII of 1879 and VIII of 1880.

(*m*) Act XXXII of 1871 (Oudh Civil Courts) as amended by Act XIII of 1879.

VIII.—Forest Law.

Baden-Powell's Jurisprudence for Forest Officers, Parts I to IV.
Ditto Land-Revenue Systems, and Land Tenures of British India, Book I. Introduction and the chapters which refer to the system of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

VI.—Cases.

The examination in cases is to be conducted as follows :—The vernacular records of the cases (the Criminal case being such as usually comes before a Magistrate of the first class, and such as may involve a punishment of two years or more, the Revenue cases being cases under the Rent and Revenue Acts in force in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh respectively, and the Canal case one such as ordinarily comes before a Canal Officer exercising magisterial powers) will be read out by a native official. Where possible the cases will be read to each examinee separately or to small batches. The examinee must write his notes of evidence as the reading proceeds, as he would do were he actually trying the case. At the conclusion of each case, the examinee, who may refer to his books, must write (Europeans in English, natives of India in Urdu or English as they prefer) a judgment on the question or questions at issue, with a statement of reasons. It will be for the Divisional Committee to decide (1) if in asking questions

concerning the record the examinee has shown gross ignorance; (2) if the judgment is in accordance with the evidence and with the law on the subject, or is clearly illegal, and such as would call for reversal or amendment from an appellate court in actual practice.

VII.—READING.

(a) *Urdu.*—In order to pass in reading in Urdu, the examinee must read aloud, with tolerable fluency and accuracy, two papers taken at random from the records of a Magistrate or Collector's office, and written in an ordinarily legible Urdu running hand, and must explain their meaning.

(b) *Hindi.*—In order to pass in Hindi, the examinee must read, with tolerable fluency and accuracy, a few lines taken at random from a set of patwáris' papers, and must explain their meaning.

VIII.—CONVERSATION.

In order to pass in conversation, the examinee will be tested in talking with one or more natives in such a way as to show that he can understand and make himself understood by ordinary natives, both in common conversation and in the course of business.

IX.—OFFICERS TO BE EXAMINED.

The officers to be examined are—

(1) Assistant Magistrates and Collectors.

(2) Assistant Commissioners.

(3) Deputy Collectors, other than those specially exempted by Government in consideration of meritorious service after not less than 10 years' permanent service as Tahsíldárs.

(4) Cantonment Magistrates.

(5) Irrigation Officers.

(6) Police Officers.

(7) Forest Officers.

(8) Tahsíldárs.

X.—SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION FOR DIFFERENT OFFICERS.

Assistant Magistrates, Assistant Commissioners, and Deputy Collectors, not specially exempted from examination, are required to pass in the first five subjects of examination by the higher standard in the Judicial and Revenue Departments and in Treasury and Accounts, by the lower standard in Police, and by the qualifying standard in Vernacular. Assistant Commissioners and Deputy Collectors in the Jhánsi and Kumaun Divisions are also required to pass by the higher standard in Civil Law. Cantonment Magistrates are required to pass by the higher standard in the Judicial Department and in Cantonment Law, and by the lower standard

in Police, and to qualify in all the Vernacular sub-heads, except Hindi. Irrigation Officers are required to pass by the higher standard in the paper on Canal Law and to qualify in Vernacular; they will, however, be exempted from examination in Vernacular if they have already passed the departmental standard examination in accordance with paragraph 21, section I, chapter II of the Public Works Code. Police Officers are required to pass in Police by the higher standard, in Judicial by the lower standard, and to qualify in all the Vernacular sub-heads except Hindi. Forest Officers are required to pass by the standard prescribed in the Forest Code in Forest Law, and Land Revenue systems, and to qualify in Vernacular under the rules of the Forest Department Code. Tahsíldárs are required to pass by the lower standard in Judicial, in Revenue and in Police. Native candidates whose language is the Vernacular of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh need not be examined in Vernacular, except in Hindi; but those whose language is not the Vernacular of the country must be examined in all sub-heads of the Vernacular.

All officers who are appointed to serve in the Jhánsi Division will have to pass in Civil Law, excepting officers who have already fully passed the Departmental Examination required of them for the Province or part of the Province in which they are actually employed when they appeared at and passed the examination, *e.g.*, a Covenanted Civilian, a Deputy Collector or a Tahsíldár who has fully qualified for his grade in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, would not be required to pass in Civil Law if transferred to the Jhánsi Division.

Tahsíldárs not exempted by the foregoing provisions are required to pass by the lower standard in civil law.

XI.—PASSING IN SEPARATE SUBJECTS.

A candidate may pass in any of the subjects separately—

(1) Judicial.
(2) Revenue.
(3) Police.
(4) Vernacular.
(5) Treasury and Accounts.
(6) Civil Law.
(7) Cantonment Law.
(8) Canal Law.
(9) Forest Law and Land Revenue systems.

The examination in each of these subjects can only be passed in its entirety. A candidate failing, for example, in the Judicial case must ordinarily be held to have failed in Judicial altogether. Similarly, a candidate failing in reading must be re-examined in all sub-heads of the Vernacular. When, however, a candidate has failed only in the case, and when his papers are otherwise good in the department concerned, the Central Committee may call for the case, and make any recommendation to Government thereon that seems advisable.

XII.—Standard of Examination.

There are ordinarily two standards for passing—the higher and the lower. In order to pass by the higher standard in any subject, a candidate must gain two-thirds of the full marks allotted; in order to pass by the lower standard, he must gain half marks. In Treasury and Accounts separate papers are set for each standard; and half marks must be obtained to qualify. In the Vernacular there is no higher standard: the candidate who gains half marks passes. In cases also (section VI) half marks are sufficient to qualify. A candidate who has passed by the lower standard in the Judicial or Revenue Department is not required to pass in cases again when he presents himself for the higher standard. In the case of Assistant Collectors and Assistant Commissioners an adequate acquaintance with practical surveying (with plane-table) and with the general classification of soils has been declared, under General Department Notification No. 411, dated 13th February, 1882, to be a condition of passing by the higher standard. For this purpose Assistant Collectors and Commissioners will be attached to survey parties for such period as Government may direct, and will not be passed by the higher standard in Revenue until the certificate of proficiency in surveying mentioned in rule 6 of the rules for their training printed below has been obtained. No Assistant Collector or Assistant Commissioner, and no Deputy Collector acquainted with English, will be held to have passed the examination in Treasury and Accounts by either standard until the Collector of the district to which he is attached shall have furnished a certificate that he has duly attended to and satisfactorily discharged the duties of Treasury Officer from a period of not less than six weeks during the year in which he presents himself for examination.

The total number of marks for each subject is as follows :—

Judicial Department ...	120 (100 for the paper and 20 for the case).
Revenue Department ...	120 (100 for the paper and 20 for the case).
Civil Law	120 (100 for the paper and 20 for the case).
Police	100
Treasury Accounts lower standard	100
Higher standard	100
Vernacular	100 (20 being allotted for each of the five sub-heads).
Cantonment Law	120 (100 for the paper and 20 for the case).
Canal Law	120 (100 for the paper and 20 for the case).
Forest Law and Land Revenue systems	100

XIII.—Officers when to present themselves for examination.

All officers specified in section IX (except Irrigation Officers) who have held their appointments, whether substantive or officiating, for six months continuously, must present themselves at every examination held while they continue in such appointments

till they have passed by the standard applicable to them, and they will not be eligible for promotion or confirmation till they have so passed. Deputy Collectors appointed for settlement work are not compelled to pass the examination for Assistants and Deputy Collectors in the regular line; but unless specially exempted from examination they will not, until they pass, be regarded as having any claim to be graded on the permanent list and to receive promotion in it. Uncovenanted Officers who have failed in three successive examinations will be reported for the special orders of Government, and will be liable to lose their appointments. Irrigation Officers will not be eligible for magisterial powers till they have passed the examination in Canal Law.

An officer on leave in India (except leave on medical certificate) must attend the examination, unless he has been exempted by Government from attending the examination of that year. Absence from examination on the plea of illness will not be accepted, except on a medical certificate, which must be submitted to and accepted by the Head of the Department before the examination takes place.

Notification No. $\frac{466}{\text{VII-40B}}$, dated 27th June, 1888.

An officer absenting himself from the examination without complying with the above conditions will be considered to have failed at the examination for that year.

XIV.—SPECIAL RULES FOR EXAMINATION OF TAHSÍLDÁRS.

The following special rules regulate the examination of tahsíldárs and candidates for tahsíldárhips in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh:—

(*a*) The foregoing rules regarding cases apply to them.

(*b*) The Divisional Committee will examine tahsíldárs and candidates for tahsíldárships *vivâ voce* on subjects connected with Tahsíldár's work generally. Twenty-five marks will be allotted for this examination, and the Divisional Committee will report the number of marks given to each examinee.

(*c*) Twenty-five marks will be allotted to questions specially set for tahsíldárs by the Central Committee, and 50 marks for such portion of the general revenue paper as is marked for tahsíldárs.

(*d*) Out of the total thus computed—

Vivâ voce	25
Special questions	25
General ditto	50
Total ...	100

it is necessary for a tahsíldár to gain 50 marks to qualify. Tahsíldárs and candidates for tahsíldárships may only attempt to answer the questions specially set for them, and these special questions are not to be answered by any other candidates.

XV.—TIME OF EXAMINATION.

The examination will usually extend over five days as follows :—

First day.

Morning—10 A. M. TO 1 P. M. :

Judicial or Civil Law and Procedure.

AFTERNOON :

Criminal or Civil Case.

Second day.

Morning—10 A. M. TO 1 P M :

Revenue Law and Procedure or Cantonment Law or Canal Law.

AFTERNOON.

Revenue or Canal Law Case.

Third day.

Morning—10 A. M. TO 1 P. M. :

Police Law and Procedure.

AFTERNOON.

Papers on Treasury work and accounts. Special *vivâ voce* examination of tahsildárs in accordance with section XIV (*b*).

Fourth day.

MORNING.

Translation paper.

12 NOON :

Dictation paper.

AFTERNOON.

Reading (Urdu and Hindi) and Conversation.

Fifth day.

MORNING.

(FOR FOREST OFFICERS).

Forest Law and Land Revenue systems.

(For Officers in the Jhánsi and Kumaun Commissions only.)

10 A. M. TO 1 P. M.

Civil Law and Procedure,

AFTERNOON :

Civil Case.

Three hours will be allowed for each of the papers, except Translation, for which two hours only will be allowed. The time to be allowed for the cases, dictation, reading, and conversation will be at the discretion of the Divisional Committee.

XVI.—RULES FOR CONDUCT OF EXAMINATION BY DIVISIONAL COMMITTEES :

In selecting the criminal cases to be read to tahsildárs, Divisional Committees will be careful not to choose any which average tahsíldárs cannot *fairly* be expected to comprehend.

2. Commissioners of Divisions should furnish to the Secretary, Central Examination Committee, a month before the date fixed for the examination, a divisional list showing the names and location of all examinees, the subjects in which they have already passed, with

dates of passing and the subjects in which they are still to be examined. With the return should be forwarded an indent for the number of copies of examination papers in English and Vernacular required by the Divisional Committees. The divisional lists and indents should be prepared in the annexed forms.

List of Candidates at the departmental examination of Junior Officers in the ——— division to be held———

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Serial No.	Name.	Designation.	Location.	Subjects in which the candidate has already passed with dates of passing.	Subjects in which the candidate has still to be examined.	Remarks.

Approximate number of copies of examination papers that will be required by the Divisional Committee at for the Examination to be held on the——— and following days.

	Subject.	English.	Vernacular.	Remarks.
	Judicial ... { For Police officers... / For others ...			
	Revenue ... { For Tahsildárs ... / For other officers ...			
	Excise and Stamps			
	Police ... { For Police officers... / For others ...			
	Dictation		*Nil.*	
	Translation ... { For Police officers / For others ...			
	Canal Law			
	Civil Law			
	Treasury and Accounts ...			
	Forest Law and Land Revenue systems.		*Nil.*	
	Cantonment Law			
	Total ...			

3. Stitched blank books, interleaved with blotting-paper, should be provided by the Divisional Committee for the examinees to write their answers in, and no loose sheets of paper or blotting-paper of any description should be permitted in the examination room on any pretext whatever. The books should be initialled at the corner of each page by a Member of the Divisional Committee; each page being also at the same time consecutively numbered.

4. The Revenue paper is in two separate portions.

(1) Revenue Law and Procedure;

(2) Excise and Stamps;

and as the answers in each portion are marked by different examiners, the examinees should write the answers on these sudjects in two separate books.

5. Each examinee should be further instructed to write his answers legibly on one side only of each sheet of paper (the other side being used for such rough notes as he may wish to make), and on no account whatever to tear the paper or blotting-paper. Each book of answers should be signed by the examinee with his full signature, official designation and district.

6. The book or books of answers, when given up, should be endorsed by a Member of the Committee with a serial number, the nature of the subject, the name of the examinee, his official designation, and his district and the date. It is necessary to have these particulars on each book in English. If two candidates of the same name come from one district, the names of their fathers should be given to prevent all chance of mistake. Care should also be taken that spelling of all names should be identical with that employed in the divisional list, and the order in which the names were placed in that list should be followed as far as possible.

7. When all the answers to each paper have been given in, they should be at once enclosed in a strong envelope or other cover, in which should be included an invoice of the papers sent in the appended form, printed copies of which will be supplied by the Secretary to the Central Committee.

Examination of Junior Officers held at————*on the*
————*and following days.*

INVOICE OF PAPERS.

Subject————.

Serial number of candidate to correspond with number on books of answers.	Name of candidate.	Official designation.	District.	Number of pages in book or books.	Number of pages written on.	Remarks.

President, Divisional Examination Committee.

The envelope or cover should be securely sealed and sent by registered post, *the same afternoon*, to the address of the Secretary, Central Committee. It will greatly assist to prevent mistakes in the despatch of the papers to the Examiners, if each parcel contains the papers on one subject only, and if the name of the subject is entered on the outside of the cover. Excise and Stamps should for this purpose be treated as a separate subject from Revenue, while the Dictation and Translation papers may be forwarded in one parcel.

8. The report on the subjects in which the Divisional Committee is the examining body should state clearly the number of marks gained by each candidate in the following printed form, copies of which will be supplied.

Statement of marks awarded by the Local Examination Committee of the ———————— *Division at the Departmental Examination held on* ———————— 188 .

Name of candidate.	Official designation and district.	Marks awarded in							Remarks.
		Criminal Case.	Special *viva voce* examination for Tahsildars.	Revenue case.	Civil case.	Conversation.	Reading Urdu.	Reading Hindi.	
	Maximum ...	20	25	20	20	20	20	20	
	Standard for passing ...	10	Any marks given are added to those awarded for the paper.	10	10	10	10	10	

The certificates of knowledge of Treasury and surveying work should not be overlooked in cases in which they are required. The report and certificates should be transmitted, as early as possible, to the Secretary, Central Examination Committee.

9. Any candidate who may be detected in unfair practices shall at once be expelled by the Divisional Committee (with forfeiture of any marks he may have earned), and the matter be reported to the Central Committee for further orders.

10. In marking Revenue and Criminal cases, the marks for each case will be allotted by every Member of the Divisional Committee; in the event of a difference of opinion, the marks allotted by the majority will prevail. The original record, as well as the candidate's decision in every instance in which the candidate *fails* in his case, should be retained by the Divisional Committee until the result of the examination is made known.

XVII.—REPORT OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The Central Committee will forward their report to Government, showing what candidates are considered to have passed in the various branches, with a statement of marks.

Rules for the guidance of Junior Civilians attached to Survey Parties.

1. An Assistant Collector attached to a Survey Party should be under the orders of the Deputy Superintendent of the Party.

2. He should study the chapters in the Manual of Surveying or other book that may be indicated by the Deputy Superintendent.

3. He should attach himself to any field party as directed by the Deputy Superintendent to gain instruction.

4. He should then complete the field survey of a mauza himself, a party of measurers (chain-men) being provided.

5. He should estimate the areas of all fields in the above mauza.

6. When the work done by the Assistant Collector has been tested and found correct, he should be granted a certificate, or a report should be made to the effect that he is qualified in chain surveying and in the use of the plane-table, and that he can estimate areas.

7. He could also receive instruction or instruct himself while watching others at work in the use of the theodolite, and in the computation connected with this work.

8. The Assistant Collector attached to a party must understand that the Deputy and his Assistants, European and Native, when in the field, have each their work cut out, and that they have no leisure to instruct him except in indicating to him what he should study for himself and answering his questions and guiding him.

Exclusion of voluntary Candidates.

No. $\frac{231}{VII.—395}$, dated the 17th March, 1867.

In future no candidates who are not actually officiating as Deputy Collectors will, without the special permission of the Board of Revenue or the Secretary to Government in the Oudh Revenue Department, be allowed to appear at the examination for Deputy Collectors. Officiating Tahsíldárs and selected nominees for tahsíl-

dárships referred to in paragraph 11 of Board's Circular No. 68 of 18th June, 1885,* will alone be permitted to attend the examination for Tahsildárs. No voluntary candidates will be admitted to either examination, and no applications should be forwarded to the Government on behalf of such candidates for special leave to appear.

* *Vide* volume II, Department IX, page 177 of Board's Extant Circulars.

Training of Junior Civilians for the departmental examination.
Circular No. 64, dated 24th December, 1867.

Young Assistants after arrival in India should each be provided with a printed copy of the "rules for the examination of Junior Officers," and until they are able to undertake the trial of cases themselves, they should be required to sit in Court with the Magistrate or an experienced Joint Magistrate, so as to observe the procedure; they should take notes of cases, and after a time should be employed in preparing cases for the Magistrate and Collector. They should also be occasionally employed in aiding the officer in charge of the Treasury, so as to become conversant with that part of their duty.

It is not advisable, however, that at first, and while studying for examination, they should be burdened with much case work; but they should be put in the way of obtaining an insight into the various duties, judicial, revenue, financial and administrative, which they will be called upon to undertake.

Investiture of powers on passing.
Home Department No. 379 of 20th January, 1871, and No. 2990, reaffirmed by No. 1294, dated 6th September, 1881.

Officers passing the lower or higher standard of examination shall, as a rule, be at once invested respectively with the powers of a Magistrate of the second or the first class; and they shall accordingly be entitled to the higher rates of pay from the date of their passing the examination. But if in the case of any officer subordinate to him, the Magistrate of a district shows to the satisfaction of the Local Government that investiture with higher powers ought to be deferred, then the mere passing of the examination will not establish a title to higher pay, nor shall such higher pay be granted until the investiture with higher powers takes place. Powers of a Magistrate of the second class are not to be conferred upon an officer until he has exercised the powers of a Magistrate of the third class for six months, and full Magisterial powers are not to be conferred upon an officer until he has exercised the powers of a Magistrate of the second class for the same period. No officer shall be entitled to a higher rate of pay by reason of exercising higher powers unless he has passed in all the subjects of examination by the lower or higher standard as the case may be.

MUNSIFS.

Qualifications for appointment of—
G. O. No. 325, dated 17th May, 1881.

THE following are the rules published, under section 6 of the Bengal Civil Courts Act VI of 1871, on the subject of the qualifications of persons to be appointed to the office of Munsif.

The following persons shall be qualified to be appointed to the office of Munsif:—

Any vakíl of the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces.

Any person who holds a certificate of the Examination Board that he has qualified for admission as a vakíl of the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces.

Any person who has obtained the degree of Bachelor of Law of the Calcutta University, and for three years has practised in any court subordinate to the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces, or for three years has held the office of general assistant, translator, reader, decree-writer, or trial clerk in the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces or of munsarim, translator, or reader in a district court in the North-Western Provinces.

Any person who for three years has held the office of Deputy Collector or Tahsíldár, or of general assistant, translator, reader, decree-writer, or trial clerk in the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces, or of munsarim, translator, or reader in a district court in the North-Western Provinces, and who is further qualified as hereinafter provided, that is to say—

(*a*) is a pleader of the upper subordinate grade; or

(*b*) holds a certificate of the Examination Board that he has qualified for admission as a pleader of the upper subordinate grade; or

(*c*) holds a certificate of the Examination Board that, by the special permission of the Government or of the High Court of Judicature for the North-Western Provinces, he was examined at the examination held under rule 28 of the circular order of the High Court, No. 19 of 1880, and obtained such a number of marks that if he had appeared as a candidate for admission as a pleader of the upper subordinate grade, he would have obtained a certificate of qualification.

Provided that all persons not born and bred in the Panjáb, Oudh, and the North-Western Provinces, or Bengal west of Patna, shall be required, before appointment to the office of Munsif, to undergo an examination in a vernacular language of the North-Western Provinces.

(N.B.—For rules of practice for the civil courts, and as to the examination and enrolment of pleaders, &c., &c., see the published circulars of the High Court, North-Western Provinces).

Appointment of Munsif in Oudh. Rules for the—
Notification No. $\frac{1301}{\text{VII-251-8}}$, dated 8th December, 1884, Judicial (Civil) Department.

APPOINTMENTS to the office of Munsif in Oudh will be confined to persons who come under one or other of the classes given below: —

1. Vakíls of the High Court of Judicature, North-Western Provinces, or Pleaders of the Judicial Commissioner's Court in Oudh, or Bachelors of Law of the University of Calcutta.

2. Persons who hold a certificate of the Examination Board that they have qualified for admission as a Vakíl of the High Court, North-Western Provinces, or as a Pleader of the Court of the Judicial Commmissioner of Oudh.

3. Persons who have for three years held the office of Deputy Collector, Extra Assistant Commissioner, or Tahsildár, or of Registrar or Deputy Registrar of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner.

4. Persons who have for three years held the office of Munsarim in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, or of Sessions Judges, District Judges, or Deputy Commissioners, in the North-Western Provinces or Oudh, and who have further qualified by passing the examination for admission as Pleaders of the upper subordinate grade.

PUBLIC OFFICERS.

Civil Courts. Transfer of ministerial officers of—

G. O. No. 523, dated 27th June, 1882, (Judicial Civil).

WHEN the transfer of a ministerial servant of a civil court from one district to another is desired the Judge should, after ascertaining the wishes of the Judge of the court to which it is proposed to make the transfer, address the Government with the view of obtaining sanction to the transfer.

REGISTRATION.

Rules under the Indian Registration Act. Notification No. $\frac{92}{\text{VI.-III.}}$ dated 8th February, 1886.

THE following rules made by the Inspector-General of Registration, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, under section 69 of the Indian Registration Act (III, 1877), have been approved by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner, and are published for general information :—

PRESERVATION AND DESTRUCTION OF RECORDS.

1. The office of every registrar and sub-registrar shall be provided with one or more strong metal-lined boxes or almirahs fastened by secure locks for the preservation of the completed volumes of the register books and of the indices of previous years, as well as of the current volumes and indices, and of all papers and documents in the custody of the registering officer. On application made to the Inspector-General of Registration, the purchase of additional almirahs will be sanctioned from time to time as they may be required.

2. The office of every registrar shall further be supplied with a fire-proof safe for the custody of wills and authorities to adopt deposited under laws prior to the passing of Act III of 1877, of wills deposited under section 43, Act III of 1877, and of unclaimed documents received from the subordinate officers or left in his own office. The key of the safe shall remain in the personal custody of the Registrar, who alone shall open or close the safe.

3. Every registering officer shall be responsible for the preservation and safe custody of all registration records, including those of previous years, which have accumulated in his office or have been transferred to it. To prevent injury occurring to the records by damp, white-ants, &c., the contents of the boxes and almirahs should be thoroughly *examined once a week*. Should any injury happen to any of the records, whether by white-ants, fire, flood, or otherwise, an immediate report of the circumstance and of the extent of damage done shall be made to Inspector-General by the Registrar, who shall record at the same time his opinion as to whether any one and who is to blame and as to the measures to be taken to repair the injury, so far as may be possible.

4. The following records prior to the 1st January, 1865, where still in existence, shall be permanently preserved : —

(*a*) The register books and their annual indices, copies of documents filed under section 2, Regulation XX, 1812.

(*b*) Books of powers-of-attorney for registering deeds kept up under section 10, Regulation XX, 1812.

(*c*) Register books of documents registered by kázis.

5. The following records of Act XVI, 1864, Act XX, 1866, Act VIII, 1871, and Act III, 1877, shall be permanently preserved :—

The register books and indices prescribed by the several Acts.

Books containing the abstracts of authenticated powers-of-attorney.

Translations and true copies filed under section 19, Act XX, 1866, under section 19, Act VIII, 1871, and under section 19, Act III, 1877.

Authenticated special powers-of-attorney under which documents have been registered.

6. With the sanction of the Inspector-General, the following records may be destroyed after the expiry of three years from the close of the year to which they relate :—

(*a*) Abstracts of instruments received under sections 40 and 41, Act XVI, 1864, which have been duly copied.

(*b*) Memoranda of decrees received under section 43, Act XVI, 1864, and section 41, Act XX, 1866, which have been transcribed in the margin of the copy of the registered instrument affected by the decree.

(*c*) Receipts for documents under section 57, Act XX, 1866, section 52, Act VIII, 1871, and section 52, Act III, 1877.

(*d*) Dakhilas or receipts for registration fees, office copies of monthly returns and routine correspondence, including applications for leave and the like.

(*e*) Applications for summoning executants or witnesses, for issue of commissions, for copies of entries in the registers, and for copies of reasons for refusal to register.

(*f*) Papers connected with the issue of commissions and the reports of commissioners.

7. At the close of each official year every sub-registrar and special sub-registrar shall report to the registrar of his district the full particulars of the different kinds of documents and records, and the periods to which they belong, which he considers may be destroyed, and the registrar after examining all the reports of his district and recording his opinion thereon, shall add a report of the same description for his own office, and forward the whole for the orders of the Inspector-General of Registration. Ordinarily no paper less than three years old should be proposed for destruction, and no document or record shall be destroyed without the express sanction of the Inspector-General of Registration. Wills must never be destroyed: they should be returned to the parties who presented them. As soon as they have been registered, if not claimed within a week from date of presentation, they must be sent to the registrar for custody in his safe.

When a registered document is destroyed under section 85, a note to that effect shall be made in the margin opposite the copy in the book in which it is registered.

8. Before documents are destroyed an endeavour must always be made to induce the presentants to take them back.

9. Completed register books, file-books, and index shall be kept in such places as the Inspector-General may direct.

10. (*a*)—All documents, *other than those deposited under sections* 42 *and* 43, which, subsequent to registration in a registrar's office, are not claimed by the persons who presented them for registration, shall, after the expiry of one month, be deposited in the fire-proof safe of the office for safe custody, and shall be surrendered only on payment of the fees prescribed by article X of the table of fees. Similarly, unclaimed documents presented for registration in the offices of sub-registrars or special sub-registrars shall, on the expiry of one month, be sent to the registrar of the district for safe custody in his fire-proof safe, and only surrendered on payment of the fees prescribed by the article above mentioned.

(*b*)—Any non-testamentary document may be deposited with a registrar for safe custody in his iron-safe and be withdrawn, on payment of the fees prescribed by article I, class II, clause VI.

11. After the expiry of two years the registrar will consider the advisability of taking action under section 85, Act III, 1877, in regard to documents referred to in clause (*a*) of the last preceding rule. A special paragraph will be given in the annual reports of registrars to the subject of the destruction of such documents.

12. The seals of office shall remain in the personal custody of registering officers, and in Oudh the sub-registrars shall not be allowed to have their offices in thatched buildings.

Languages commonly used in each district.

13. The languages commonly used in each district of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh shall, with reference to section 19 of the Act, be held to be English, Urdu, and Hindi in the offices of registrars, of sub-registrars of cantonments, of the sub-registrar of Naini Tal, and of the special sub-registrars of Allahabad and Benares, and Urdu and Hindi in the offices of all other sub-registrars and special sub-registrars.

Territorial divisions to be recognised under section 21.

14. The description of the territorial division required by section 21 of the Act shall embrace the name of the village, pargana, and revenue district in which the house or parcel of land is situated, the name of the thok or patti being prefixed when the property is situated in a pattidári or bhaiachara village.

Amount of fines to be imposed under sections 24 and 34 respectively.

15. Where the delay does not exceed one month, a fine of twice the amount of the proper registration fee.

16. Where the delay exceeds one but does not exceed two months, a fine of four times the amount of the proper registration fee.

17. Where the delay exceeds two but does not exceed three months, a fine of six times the amount of the proper registration fee.

18. Where the delay exceeds three but does not exceed four months, a fine of ten times the amount of the proper registration fee.

19. When a fine is levied under section 24 or section 34, it includes the ordinary registration fee, which shall not be levied in addition to such fine. A registrar may make the registration of a document contingent on the payment of a fine under section 34 in addition to the fine, if any, payable under section 24.

20. An application for the remission, in whole or in part, of any fine paid under section 24 or 34 shall be submitted, with the registrar's remarks, for the orders of the Inspector-General.

Administration of oaths.

21. The power vested in every registering officer by section 63 of administering an oath shall not be exercised unless the registering officer doubts the truth of any verbal statements made to him.

22. Statements made on oath under section 63 shall not be recorded on the documents presented for registration, but on separate sheets of paper. They will form a record and shall be filed in the office.

23. A note to the effect that statements have been so recorded shall be endorsed on the document and entered in the margin of the register book in which the document is registered.

Form of memoranda.

24. The memoranda required by sections 64, 65, and 66 of the Act shall be made on the same forms that are used for copies of documents, the names and additions of all persons executing and of all persons claiming under the document, the nature and value of the transaction, and a description of the property affected by such transaction sufficient for its identification, being entered in the space in the forms provided for the transcription of the copy of a document.

25. The memoranda of English documents forwarded under section 64 to other sub-registrars shall in Kumaun be prepared in Hindi and in every other district in Urdu.

26. The memoranda of English documents registered or received by a registrar shall be prepared in his office in Urdu (in Kumaun in Hindi) and forwarded in that language to each of the subordinate sub-registrars within whose sub-districts any part of the property is situated.

27. In each memorandum a description should be given of that part only of the property affected by the registered document which is situated within the sub-district to the sub-registrar of which the memorandum is sent.

28. The requisite number of memoranda shall be prepared in the office of the registering officer and sent with the copies forwarded under section 65 or section 66. Copies and memoranda under section 65 for registrars of districts not in the North-Western Provinces or Oudh shall be forwarded through the registrar to whom the registering officer is subordinate.

29. In forwarding to registrars of districts not in the North-Western Provinces or Oudh vernacular copies and memoranda so received, as well as those relating to vernacular documents registered by themselves under section 66, registrars shall enter on the copies and memoranda an English translation of their contents.

Authentication of register books.

30. The record of every document shall be compared with the original by some person other than the copyist, and both the copyist and the examiner shall append their signatures to the record. The registering officer shall then proceed to authenticate errors in the copy and to make any notes which may be necessary under section 20 of the Act. He shall also affix his initials at the bottom of each page, and at the end of the record shall, under his usual full signature and official designation, certify it to be a true copy.

31. No erasures shall be made with a knife in any register book, but mistakes shall be corrected when necessary with the pen. All interlineations and corrections in the register books shall be made in red ink when the entries are in black ink, and in black ink when the entries are made in red ink.

Particulars to be contained in Indices Nos. I, II, III, and IV.

32. Index No. I shall contain columns for the following entries :—

1. Name, with rank or title.
2. Father's name.
3. Profession or trade.
4. Caste (if any).
5. Residence.
6. Description of document.

7. If the document has been registered in book No. I, the amount of consideration expressed in it and the stamp-duty paid.
8. Connection with the document of the person whose name is entered in column I.
9. Date of execution.
10. Amount of fees paid.
11. Date of registration.
12. Number of register book.
13. Volume.
14. Page.
15. Serial number.

33. Index No. II shall contain columns for the following entries :—

1. Name of city or village.
2. Name of pargana.
3. Name of district.
4. Other particulars required by section 21.
5. Names of executants of the document.
6. Names of the persons in whose favour the document is executed.
7. Description of document.
8. Date of registration.
9. Number of register book.
10. Volume.
11. Page.
12. Serial number.

34. Index No. III shall contain the following particulars :—

1. Name, with rank or title.
2. Father's name.
3. Profession or trade.
4. Caste (if any).
5. Residence.
6. Description of document, whether a will or authority to adopt.
7. Connection with the document of the person whose name is entered in column 1, whether testator, or donor, or executor, or (after the death of the testator or donor, but not before) claimant under the will or authority.

8. Date of execution.
9. Date of registration.
10. Amount of fees paid.
11. Number of register book.
12. Volume.
13. Page.
14. Serial number.

35. Index No. II shall be the local index for register No. I and for register No. III in respect of authorities to adopt. Immoveable property referred to in wills registered in register No. III shall not be indexed.

36. Index No. IV shall contain columns for the same entries as index No. I.

37. These indices have, for retention in each office, been supplied in sheets loosely stitched together, the sheets being headed with the different letters of the alphabet. Extra sheets of the different letters are always available, and, as required, shall be inserted in their proper places. At the end of the year all unused sheets shall be removed and the remaining ones bound up in their proper alphabetical order.

38. The indices shall ordinarily be kept in Urdu in all registration offices, the headings of the columns being in Urdu and the lettering being that of the Urdu alphabet. A few sheets of each index, lettered according to the English alphabet and with English headings to the column, have been supplied to all registrars to sub-registrars of cantonments, to the sub-registrar of Naini Tal, and to the special sub-registrars of Allahabad and Benares. The necessary particulars of English deeds shall be entered in these sheets, and any of the sheets used during a year shall be bound up alphabetically at the end of the Urdu lettered sheets of the index to which they belong.

39. In accordance with section 54 of the Act, every entry in the indices shall, as far as possible, be made on the same day as the document, copy, or memorandum to which such entry relates is copied or filed in its register book.

40. The entries in the indices shall be made alphabetically; those in the indices I, III, and IV, with reference to the initial letter of the name of the person indicated by the particular entry; those in index N (except in the case provided for in rule 38) with reference to the initial letter of the name of the village or town where the property is situated. The name of every person executing and of every person claiming under a registered document or memorandum shall be separately indexed.

41. Each registrar shall enter in his index No II such property only as is situated in his own district, and each sub-registrar such property only as is situated in his own sub-district ; but if the property is situated in more than one town or village in such district or sub-district, the name of such place shall be separately indexed under its initial letter.

42. Entries should, as a rule, be made in index No. II, under the name of the town or principal village where the property affected is situated, the name of muhalla in the case of a town, or of a hamlet in the case of a village, being given in column 4. But in sub-districts containing towns to which Act XV, 1873, has been extended, entries relating to property situate in such towns should be made under the name of the muhalla.

43. In indices Nos. I, III, and IV entries as regards natives should be made with reference to the first letter of the name, and not that of the rank, title, or caste. Entries as regards Europeans should be made with reference to the first letter of the surname.

44. Entries as regards companies, banks, &c., shall be made under the initial letter of the first word, omitting the article, *e.g.*—

45. The Land Mortgage Bank of India under L, the Bank of Upper India under B, and the Allahabad Bank under A.

46. To avoid diversity of practice in indexing name of persons representing Government, entries as regards such persons shall be made in the English indices Nos. I, III, and IV under G, as the first letter of the word Government, and in the Urdu indices under س as the first letter of the word سرکار—the official designation of the officer representing Government being given in the first column.

47. In the case of certificates of sale given by a court, the names of the judgment-debtor and of the auction-purchaser should be indexed in the appropriate nominal index, and an entry made (under G in the English and س in the Urdu index) of the official designation of the officer who has granted the certificate.

48. In the case of security bonds, the name of the person for whom the security is given should be indexed, as well as those of the executant of the bond, and the person in whose favour it is executed.

49. When a document is executed by an agent or representative, the name of every principal, as well as of every agent or representative, and of every person claiming under the document, should be indexed.

Example.—A bond executed by Mr. D., Manager, on behalf of the Allahabad Bank, would be indexed A for principal, and also under D, that being the first letter of the surname of the agent executing the bond on behalf of the Bank.

50. The copies of the entries in the indices Nos. I, II, and III, which, by section 56, Act III, 1877, every sub-registrar is to send to the registrar to whom he is subordinate, and which the registrar receiving them is to file in his office, shall be kept up in the office of each sub-registrar concurrently with his current indices, and on similarly alphabetically-lettered sheets to those used for such current indices.

51. Whenever a sheet of any letter of the copy of such indices Nos. I, II, and III is filed, it shall be forwarded by the sub-registrar to the registrar to whom he is subordinate ; and in forwarding such sheets the sub-registrar shall note at the foot of the last page of each sheet the date up to which it contains entries, and shall also attach his signature and the date of despatch.

52. On the expiration of the calendar year, the partially-filled sheets under each letter of the copy of indices Nos. I, II, and III shall be forwarded to the registrar.

53. The registrar, on receipt of such sheets, shall file them under their appropriate letters, and, on receiving the unfilled sheets at the end of the year, shall file them also in the same manner, and cause the whole, including those for his own office, to be properly bound into one or more volumes, as may be expedient with reference to the volumes being of a convenient size.

54. In the copies of the sheets of indices Nos. I, II, and III, entries respecting memoranda of documents received from the registrar's office must be included ; but such entries should be made in red ink, so that it may be apparent that only a memorandum, and not a copy of the document, has been filed in the sub-registrar's office.

55. The registering officer who registers a deed affecting immoveable property situated partly in his own district or sub-district and partly in another district or sub-district shall realize, in addition to the registration fees, such a sum as will cover the postage of the copies to be sent to other districts or sub-districts and of the acknowledgment of these to be sent to him in return. This rule applies also to registrars who send copies to sub-registrars in their district.

56. It is advisable that sub-registrars should avoid registering documents in which they are interested. Such documents can be registered by registrars without extra fee ; if a sub-registrar registers such a document, he must at once report the fact to the registrar.

Holidays.

57. The following holidays may observed in the several registration offices of the North-Western Provinces :—

In the offices of registrars the holidays annually prescribed for Civil Courts by the High Court of Judicature, North-Western Provinces.

In the offices of sub-registrars the holidays annually prescribed for Revenue Courts by the Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces.

In Oudh the holidays directed to be observed by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner.

General Rules.

58. The endorsements required by sections 52, 58, and 71, as well as the certificate required by section 60, shall be written by sub-registrars and special sub-registrars with their own hands.

Register Books.

59. Of the five register books prescribed by section 51 of the Act, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 are required for the offices of registrars, and Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 for the offices of sub-registrars.

60. In addition to the above, a sixth book shall be kept up in each office, in the form prescribed in appendix I, for the purpose of recording brief abstracts of powers-of-attorney authenticated under section 33. The entries in this book are not, however, to be indexed, and it must be borne in mind that it is to be kept exclusively for a record of authenticated powers-of-attorney, registered powers-of-attorney being entered in book No. 4.

61. To prevent mistakes, it is here explained that the only description of power-of-attorney which a registering officer is competent to authenticate under section 33 is one which contains authority to present a document for registration, and this is the only kind of power of which entries should be made in book No. 6. A power-of-attorney may, of course, be *registered* like any other document, but it will not be valid for registration purposes unless it has been *authenticated* under section 33.

When powers-of-attorney are executed before a registering officer for purposes of registration, the certificate by section 33 should be to the following effect:—

"Executed before me and authenticated by me this
day of 18 "

Seal and signature of the registering officer.

A seventh book shall also be kept up, in the form prescribed in appendix II, as a register of visits and commissions under sections 31, 32, and 38.

62. *Register No.* I shall contain every instrument relating to immoveable property which is so defined in the Indian Registration Act (III, 1877) as to include hereditary allowances. A second volume of this register, in the form of a file-book, is to be kept up in the offices of registrars and sub-registrars for the purpose of filing (pasting in) copies of certificates under the Land Improvement Act, 1871, and copies or memoranda of instruments received from other offices under section 64, 65, 66, or 67. Printed forms (appendix III) on which such copies and memos. are to be written, and forms of receipt for such copies (appendix IV) can be obtained from the Government Press through Inspector-General's office.

63. Copies of certificates of sale of standing trees granted by Civil Courts under section 316 of the Procedure Code shall be filed in file book No. 1, and when original certificates of sale of standing trees are registered, they should be registered in register No. I.

64. When any document is registered in book No. 1 affecting some other document previously registered in it, a note referring to the later document shall be entered in the column for remarks opposite the entry of the earlier document.

65. *Register No.* 2 shall contain a record of refusal to register. The reasons for which registration can be refused are given in rule 89. In the event of a registrar refusing registration on an application made under section 72, the fact must be recorded in register No. 2.

66. *Register Nos.* 3 *and* 5.—The superscription on the sealed covers, and impression on seals, if legible, also the year, month, day, and hour of presentation and receipt of wills, together with the names of depositors and witnesses to identity, shall be entered in register book No. 5. In register book No. 3 shall be entered the contents of open wills and authorities to adopt, as also, on the death of the depositors, the contents of sealed covers of wills previously deposited.

67. Sealed covers deposited with a registrar under section 42 shall be examined monthly and their condition reported to Inspector-General. If there be no sealed cover in custody, this fact must be reported month by month.

68. *Register book No.* 4 is the miscellaneous register. In it all documents registered under clauses (*d*) and (*f*) of section 18, and all composition deeds, instruments relating to shares in a joint stock company, and endorsements upon or transfers of any debentures issued by any such company, where such deeds, instruments,

endorsements, or transfers do not relate to or affect immoveable property, must be entered ; but when documents relate to immoveable as well as to moveable property, they must be entered in register book No. 1 and not in register book No. 4.

69. The volumes of the different registers shall be numbered in a consecutive series for each register, which is not to terminate at the end of the year.

70. The file volumes of register No. 1, containing copies and memoranda, are to be included in the same series as the volumes used for original registration—*e. g.*, the first volume used for original registration being 1, and the first file volume for filing copies and memoranda 2, the next volume of either description which is begun shall be numbered 3.

71. The entries in each register book must be numbered in a consecutive series commencing and terminating with the year, a fresh series being commenced at the beginning of each year (section 53); but in any registration office where the number of documents brought to be registered is so large that there is difficulty in entering day by day in a single ordinary volume of the appropriate register-book all that are presented, two such volumes of either book No. 1 or book No. 4 may be kept up concurrently, the documents with even numbers being entered in one volume and those with odd numbers in the other.

72. Copies and memoranda pasted into the file volumes of register book No. I shall be entered in the consecutive numerical series of that register according to the date for receipt: for example, a document having been entered in register book No. 1 as No. 457, a copy just received shall be pasted in the file volume of that register and receive the No. 458, and if before another copy is received a document is entered in register book No. 1, it shall be numbered 459.

73. The numbering of the copies pasted in the file volumes of register book No. 1 shall be conspicuously marked at the top.

Of procedure on presentation of documents.

74. At the time of presentation of every document for registration, the day, hour, and place of presentation and the signature of every person presenting it shall be endorsed on it.

Section 52, Act III, 1877.

75. The endorsement shall be to the following effect:—

"Presented at the office of the registrar (or sub-registrar) of on the day of 18 , between the hours of and ". (Signature of every person presenting the documents, and of the registering officer, with date).

76. When a document is received direct from a Government officer, or from any of the functionaries specified in section 88, the endorsement will be signed by the registering officer only.

77. If the executant of a deed who is in doubt about the proper stamp consults a registering officer on the subject before formal presentation, the required information may be given to him without impounding the deed.

Section 23 of the General Stamp Act.

78. If a document does not bear stamp of value equal to or exceeding that prescribed for it by law, the registering officer must impound and forward it to the Collector. The words "Impounded under section 33 of Act I of 1879" shall be endorsed on such document. If the registering officer refuses to register a document either because the property to which it relates is not situated within his jurisdiction, or (in the case of a registrar) because he directs its being registered in the office of a sub-registrar subordinate to him, an order of refusal need not be recorded. The words "Returned for presentation in the proper office" should be endorsed on the document, the document being given back to the person or persons who have presented it.

Section 71, Act III, 1877.

79. The registration of a document shall at this stage be deferred if—

Section 19, Act III, 1877.

(1) although in a language which the registering officer does not understand and which is not commonly used in the district, it is not accompanied by a true translation and a true copy ;

Section 20, Act III, 1877.

(2) any interlineations, blanks, erasures, or alterations in it are not properly attested ; or

Sections 21 and 22, Act III, 1877.

(3) the description of the property is insufficient for its identification.

80. The document shall be returned for compliance with any of the above requirements of the law, with the words "Returned for compliance with section 19" (or as the case may be) endorsed on it ; if it is a second time presented, and if such second presentation is not within four months from the date of execution of the document, an order of refusal shall be made and the reasons recorded.

Section 34, Act III, 1877.

81. Before admitting a document to registration the registering officer must inquire whether execution of it is admitted or not, and if so, must satisfy himself of the identity of the persons appearing before him and alleging that they have executed the document.

82. When the registering officer is not personally acquainted with such persons, he shall require them to produce witnesses to their identification whom he either personally knows or who are personally known to some other person, such as an officer of the court or a pleader whom he personally knows. Any physical peculiarity or marked deformity in a person admitting execution, or in a witness as to the identity of such a person, should be noted in the endorsement prescribed by section 58, Act III, 1877. The registering officer must, however, take care that the witness personally known to him is really able to identify the person appearing before him, and that identification does not become a trade among petition-writers, menials, or hangers-on at the registration office.

83. If the execution of a document is admitted by the person or persons by whom it purports to be executed, or by a representative, assign, or agent on his or their behalf, a registering officer is not authorised to inquire into the right of that person or of those persons to execute it. The civil courts alone have the power to determine this point. In the case, however, of any person appearing as a representative, assign, or agent, the registering officer must satisfy himself of the right of such person so to appear.

84. Registering officers shall take care that their clerks have no dealings with the public during office hours, except in their presence.

85. The term "representative" includes, under the definition given in section 3 of the Act, the guardian of a minor and the committee or other legal curator of a lunatic or idiot.

86. If the person so presenting a document on behalf of another is an agent, he must be duly authorised by power-of-attorney executed and authenticated as required by section 33 of the Act.

87. Objections to registration shall not be filed, but returned with an endorsement that the objector should take such legal steps as he may think fit.

88. Registration shall not be refused on the grounds that any person executing or claiming under the document is unwilling that it shall be registered.

89. Being satisfied as to the identity of the parties purporting to have executed the document, or of their representatives, assigns, or agents, the registering officer shall accept the document for registration, except under the circumsances noted in rule No. 79 or in the following cases, when registration will be refused, the reasons for such refusal being recorded and the words "Registration refused" endorsed on the document :—

(1) If the document is not presented within the time from the date of execution prescribed in section 23, subject to the provisions of sections 24, 25, and 26.

(2) If the persons executing such document, or their representatives, assigns, or agents, do not appear before the registering officer within the time prescribed for presentation (section 34), subject to the provision contained in the latter part of the section.

(3) If the person presenting the document is not entitled to do so (section 32).

(4) If all or any of the persons by whom the document purports to be executed deny its execution (section 35).

(5) If the registering officer is not satisfied of the identity of the persons appearing before him and alleging the execution of the document. In this case the order for refusal should, if desired, be deferred till the expiry of the time allowed for presentation, in order that further evidence as to identity may be produced.

(6) If any person by whom the document purports to be executed appears to be a minor, an idiot, or a lunatic, and therefore legally incapable of executing it (section 35).

(7) If any person by whom the document purports to be executed is dead, and his representative or assign denies its execution (section 35).

In the case of copies of decrees or orders, the registering officer's inquiry should be confined to the right of presentation under section 32. If the registering officer entertains any doubt as to the genuineness or correctness of the copy of any decree or order, he should refer to the court by which it purports to have been granted.

90. In the event of refusal by a registrar under section 72 or section 76, the person claiming under the document has the remedy of a regular suit under the conditions laid down in section 77 of the Act.

Of enforcing the appearance of executants and witnesses.

91. Under section 36, Act, III, 1877, the Government has directed that where the registering officer is also either a Judge or Revenue Officer (as is generally the case in the North-Western Provinces), he shall be authorized to issue processes under Part VII of the Act as such District Judge or Revenue Officer as the case may be. Where the registering officer is neither District Judge nor Revenue Officer (as in Oudh and some few places in the North-Western Provinces), the necessary process shall be

issued by the tahsíldár within whose revenue jurisdiction the office of the registering officer is situate.

92. The law in force as to the summoning and attendance of witnesses is contained in sections 159 to 178 of the Code of Civil Procedure ; and the rules for the remuneration of witnesses in force are—in the North-Western Provinces High Court Circular Order (Civil) No. 2 of 1882 and in Oudh Judicial Commissioner's Book Circulars No. I of 1878.

93. But section 38 exempts from attendance at a registration office for examination—

I. Persons so infirm in body as to be unable to attend without risk or serious inconvenience.

II. Persons in jail.

III. Persons exempt by law from personal appearance in court.

And where it is necessary to examine such a person, the registering officer shall either go himself to the jail or house where such person is, or issue a commission for his examination ; and the attendances of the above classes of people shall not be required for execution of powers-of-attorney under clause (*a*) or (*b*), section 33; but the registering officer may satisfy himself by personal visit or issue of commission of the due execution thereof.

94. So by section 31 the registering officer may, upon special cause being shown, attend at the residence of any person wishing to register or deposit a deed, and there accept it for registration or deposit instead of requiring the attendance of the parties at the registration office. But no registering officer shall proceed beyond the limits of the jurisdiction to attend at the private residence of a party for registration. Such registration shall only be effected either by the sub-registrar or the registrar within the limits of whose jurisdiction the party resides.

Of commissions.

95. The law in force as to commissions is contained in sections 397 to 400 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

96. A commission shall ordinarily be addressed by a registering officer to some member of his establishment, and shall be to this effect :—

"A commission is hereby issued, under section of Act III, 1877, to (name and designation of the commissioner) for the purpose of inquiring whether the within power-of-attorney (or document) has been executed by A. B., by whom it purports to have been executed."

97. If two or more persons executing the same power-of-attorney or document reside together, only a single fee shall be charged for the issue of a commission. And under no circumstances shall a person be charged more than one fee on the same document.

98. When several documents are registered by one party at the same time and place, one commission fee shall be charged.

Of procedure on admitting to registration.

99. The following are forms of the endorsement to be made under section 58 on documents admitted to registration :—

(1) When the person purporting to have executed the document is personally known to the registering officer and admits the execution of the document and the receipt (if any) of the consideration stated in it :—

"Execution admitted and receipt of consideration acknowledged (if so) by A. B. (profession), son of , (caste, if any), resident of mauza , pargana , zila , who is personally known to the registering officer."

Signature and addition of A. B.
" of registering officer.

Dated

(2) When the person purporting to have executed the document is not personally known to the registering officer, but admits the execution of the document and the receipt (if any) of the considerations stated in it :—

"Execution admitted and receipt of consideration acknowledged (if so) by A. B. (profession), son of , (caste, if any), resident of mauza , pargana , zila .

"The said A. B. identified by C. D. (profession), son of , (caste, if any), resident of mauza , pargana , zila , and by E. F. (profession), son of , (caste, if any), resident of mauza , pargana , zila ; these witnesses, or either of them (as the case may be), being personally known to the registering officer, or to G. H. (profession), son of , (caste, if any), resident of mauza , pargana , zila , the said G. H. being personally known to the registering officer.

Signature and addition of A. B.
" " " C. D.
" " " E. F.
and, if necessary, of G. H.

Dated

" of registering officer.

(3) When the execution is admitted by an agent :—

"Execution by A. B., admitted C. D. (profession), son of , (caste, if any), resident of mauza , pargana , zila , who holds a duly authenticated power-of-attorney from A. B."

(If the agent is personally known to the registering officer the fact should be stated ; if not, the evidence as to his identification should be given as in form 2).

(4) When the execution is admitted by a representative or assign :—

"Execution by A. B. admitted by C. D. (profession), son of , (caste, if any), resident of mauza , pargana , zila , of whose right to appear as (representative or assign, as the case may be) the registering officer is satisfied."

(If the representative or assign is personally known to the registering officer, the fact should be stated ; if not, the evidence as to his identification should be given as in form 2.)

NOTE.—If the executant is dead, this should be noted in the indorsement : *e.g.*, "Execution by A. B. (deceased), &c."

(5) When the document admitted to registration has been executed by a Government officer or by any of the functionaries specified in section 88 :—

"Having satisfied myself that this document was executed by (name and office held by Government officer or public functionary), it is admitted to registration."

Signature of registering officer.

Dated .

100. Under clause c, section 58, any payment of money or delivery of goods and any admission of receipt of consideration, in whole or in part, made before the registering officer, must be mentioned in the endorsement.

101. If any person admits the execution of a document, but denies the receipt of either the whole or part of the consideration stated therein, the registering officer shall, nevertheless, register the document, but shall endorse on it a note of such denial.

102. Section 58 does not apply to certified copies of decrees and orders of Courts, or to copies of certificates under the Land Improvement Act, 1871, sent by a Collector to be filed : the endorsement of section 52 and the certificate of section 60 being all that should be recorded on such copies.

103. In the case of any copy referred to in the last preceding rule, after the endorsement referred to in section 52 has been

made, and in the case of any other document, after the endorsements referred to in section 58 have also been made, such document, together with its endorsement or endorsements (as the case may be), shall, without delay, be copied in the appropriate book according to the order of its admission.

104. After a document has been so copied, a certificate in the following form shall be endorsed on it :--

"Registered as No. in page (or in pages) of volume of register book No. , dated "

Seal of registering officer. Signature of registering officer.

105. Such certificate shall be copied in the margin of the page (or of the first page) on which the document has been copied, and the document shall then be returned as directed in section 61.

106. In order to guard against mistakes and alterations in the figures or amounts mentioned in any document, the registering officer shall sign a certificate, in the following form, on the back of the document, using *words*, not figures :—"Certified that in the tenth line the words five* biswas, and in the fifteenth line the words one* thousand rupees, occur."

107. No delay should occur in registering documents and returning them to the parties presenting them. Every document presented for registration before 2 P M. shall, as a rule, be returned registered on the day on which it was presented. At the end of each month every sub-registrar shall report to the registrar to whom he is subordinate of how many documents presented during the month registration was not completed on the day they were presented, and also the number of documents presented during the month which have not been returned. This report shall be made in form prescribed in appendix V.

Applications for search or for copies and granting of copies.

108. Every application under section 57, Act III, 1877, for leave to inspect, for search or for copies of entries in certain registration books, and under section 71, for a copy of reasons for refusal to register, shall be made in writing, and is chargeable with a fee of one anna under the last paragraph of clause (*a*), No. I, schedule II, of the Court Fees Act.

109. Under section 71 no copying fees are chargeable on a copy of a sub-registrar's reasons for refusal to register ; but they

* According to circumstances.

are chargeable on a copy of reasons for refusal recorded by a registrar under section 76.

110. A copy given under section 57, Act III, 1877, requires to be stamped under No. 22, schedule I, of Act I, 1879, with reference to the duty chargeable on the original document.

111. Section 57 of the Act permits any person to inspect books Nos. I and II and the indices belonging to book No. I and to obtain copies of entries therein. The second clause of the same section confines the exercise of these privileges within very narrow limits, and does not permit of inspection of book No. III. In the case of book No. IV the privileges are also restricted to obtaining copies, and can be exercised only by persons executing or claiming under documents, or their agents or representatives. These distinctions must be most carefully noted when applications for inspections or copies are received (*vide* section 91 of the Act).

Appointments under sections 10, 11, *and* 12.

112. As the Judge of the District Court is, as a rule, the registrar in the North-Western Provinces, the senior covenanted district officer at the head-quarters of the registration district shall, in the event of an unforeseen vacancy in the office of a registrar, temporarily act as registrar as long as the vacancy continues.

113. When a Judge who holds the appointment of registrar *ex officio* leaves his registration district to go on circuit, the senior covenanted district officer at the head-quarters of such district shall during such absence act, *ex officio*, as registrar.

114. When a registrar is absent on duty in his district—*e.g.*, when a Judge goes on circuit to any station in his registration district—he can (under section 11) appoint any sub-registrar or other person in his district to perform all his duties, except those under section 62 and 72 of the Act. The sub-registrar at the head-quarters of the registration district should, as a rule, be appointed in such a case; the appointment of the Subordinate Judge may, however, in some cases be more convenient.

115. All appointments under section 10, section 11, or section 12 shall be reported quarterly by registrars to the Inspector-General.

In Oudh, when a registrar is absent on duty in his district, he can (under section 11) appoint any sub-registrar in his district to perform all his duties, except those of supervision (section 68) and appeal (section 72). The sub-registrar at the head-quarters of the registration district should, as a rule, be appointed in such a case.

116. Under section 12 of the Act, in case of the absence of a sub-registrar, or of a vacancy occurring in the office of a sub-

registrar in Oudh, the registrar of the district has power to appoint any one whom he may think proper to take temporary charge of the office, reporting the appointment at once to the Inspector-General.

117. In order that sub-registrars in Oudh may understand their amenability to the authority of the Deputy Commissioner, all appointments to the post of sub-registrar in Oudh will be made on the nomination of the Deputy Commissioner, subject to confirmation by the Inspector-General.

118. The muharrirs and sanctioned substitutes employed by sub-registrars in Oudh shall be appointed by these officers, subject to the approval of the Inspector-General.

119. Sub-registrars in Oudh will receive as remuneration such portion of the fees realised by them during the month, or such other allowance as the Local Government may prescribe. Registrars will, in addition to this, receive a certain fixed salary which will be considered to cover all cost of establishment and all contingent charges, save those for service postage.

120. As it has been ruled that no sub-registrar in Oudh shall receive less than Rs. 10 per mensem, registrars in Oudh shall, at the close of the year, bring to the notice of the Inspector-General any instance in which the moiety of fees does not amount to Rs. 120 per annum—a bill being submitted for the amount require to make up the sub-registrar's remuneration to the sum guaranteed.

Performance of registration work by Tahsíldárs in the North-Western Provinces who are sub-registrars.

121. Registration work when the Tahsíldár is sub-registrar is always to be carried on at the tahsíli head-quarters.

122. A tahsíldár who is sub-registrar, on leaving the head-quarters of his jurisdiction on duty, shall make over charge of the registration work to the naib-tahsíldár or other official left in charge of the tahsíli.

123. In the case of an absence extending over less than seven days, the substitute will receive no remuneration, and the tahsíldár will be responsible for the correct and punctual performance of the work; but when the tahsíldár is absent for more than seven days at a time, the substitute will receive a share of the monthly allowance proportionate to the number of days he has held charge of the office.

124. The above instructions apply to those sub-registrars who are paid fixed monthly allowances and provided with establishments.

125. When a tahsíldár who is a sub-registrar takes leave, the official who acts for him as tahsíldár will draw the registration allowance while performing the duties of sub-registrar.

Submission of statements.

126. In the North-Western Provinces the monthly statements (appendices VI to XIX and XVI) should be submitted by each sub-registrar and special sub-registrar to the registrar to whom he is subordinate by the 10th of the following month at latest, and the district statements should be despatched so as to reach the Inspector-General's office before the end of the month following that to which they relate. Registrars are requested to take measures to secure the punctuality of the sub-registrars' and special sub-registrars' statements. In Oudh, a single monthly statement, in the form of appendix XV, will alone be required from sub-registrars, and it should be submitted by them to the registrars to whom they are subordinate by the 10th of the month following that to which it relates.

Before forwarding his monthly returns to the office of the Inspector-General of Registration, the registrar shall satisfy himself that the district totals of the statements are correct; and he shall once in each quarter—that is, in the statements for March, June, September, and December—note in the column provided for remarks the probable cause of any noteworthy increase or decrease in the amount of business either as compared with previous quarters or with corresponding period of previous years. The registrar shall also particularly see that the total receipts and expenditure of the district for the month under report as entered in his statement correspond with the total registration income and charge credited in and paid from the treasury. The names of offices in the North-Western Provinces should be given in the statement in the order in which the offices are given in the list published with North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government Notification, Judicial (Civil) Department, No. 3, dated 5th January, 1881.

127. The monthly statements shall account only for such sums as are credited in or drawn from the treasury during the month, and the work done should be given in the same statement as those which show the receipts on account of it. The monthly accounts shall agree with those submitted by the treasury to the Accountant-General.

Annual.

128. Every special sub-registrar and sub-registrar shall prepare, as soon as possible after the close of the year, the statements in the form of appendices VI to XIV and XVI, and submit them to the registrar not later than the 10th April.

Every registrar shall in like manner prepare statements in the form of appendices VI to XIV and XVI for his district and submit them to the Inspector-General of Registration not later than 30th April, accompanied by a report reviewing the operations of the year, commenting on or explaining details, and containing such further remarks as the statistics or the registrar's inspections during the course of the year may suggest. Thus any noteworthy increase or decrease in the number of registrations under the several heads of classification should be explained. Remarks on the deposit of sealed wills, &c., refusal to register, destruction of documents, and such like shall invariably be given in the body of the report, and a full detail shall be given of the causes and results of all prosecutions. The subordinate offices inspected by the registrar or district officer, and the number of times each was visited during the year, shall be shown in the form of appendix XX.

129. The annual report on registration shall also contain full particulars regarding the under-mentioned matters :—

(1) Cause affecting the popularity of registration and the tendency to resort to it. Facts which seem to afford data for conclusions as to whether optional registration is becoming more or less frequent should be noted ; and if the registrar is of opinion that registration is not gaining popularity, he should suggest any remedies which may appear to be suitable.

(2) Causes affecting the number of documents executed. Each class of instrument should be considered separately, and the causes of variation between the figures of the year under report and those of previous years should be specified separately for each class.

(3) In cases of refusal, the grounds on which registration was refused.

Credit of fees.

130. Every registering officer shall keep up a book (in the form prescribed by appendix XVII), in which shall be entered, under the proper date, the name of every person presenting a document for registration, the nature of the document presented, and the fees received on account of it. All money received on account of Government must be shown in this book, and printed receipts must be given for all such payments. Each entry shall be signed by the registering officer and the amount totalled daily.

131. All fees for the registration of documents are payable on presentation of such documents. When, on the same day on which it is presented, a document is either impounded under section 33 of Act I, 1879, or returned for presentation in the proper office, or refused registration, the fees paid for its registration may be returned by the registering officer and deducted from the daily total.

132. All fees received and not returned under the last preceding rule shall be credited to Government, whether the documents have been admitted to registration or not.

133. When documents are subsequently refused registration, refunds of the fees credited to Government under the last preceding rule can be made only on bills countersigned by the Inspector-General of Registration.

134. When fees are credited to Government, no deduction shall be made on account of the registering officer's remuneration. This rule applies to Cantonment Magistrates and others who, as sub-registrars, are entitled to a moiety of the fees received by them, as well as to those sub-registrars who draw fixed allowances.

135. Fees should be credited to Government daily, either on the day of or the day following their receipt. The only exceptions to this rule that are permissible are—

(*a*) In the North-Western Provinces, sub-registrars of Cantonments, the special sub-registrars of Benares and Allahabad, and the sub-registrars of Almora and Gursarai, may pay in, to the credit of Government, the fees they have realised as often as may be convenient ; but the balance of all fees collected during a month must, so far as possible, be credited to Government on the last open day of that month.

(*b*) In Oudh, in the case of registering officers whose offices are not situated at tahsíl head-quarters, the receipts may be credited monthly at the tahsíli treasuries nearest to such offices.

(*c*) Sub-registrars in Oudh shall draw their moiety of fees from the tahsíli in which their collections are credited.

136 All receipts in the Registration Department shall be credited in the treasury accounts under the following heads :—

(*a*) Fees for registering documents.

(*b*) Fees for copies of registered documents.

(*c*) Miscellaneous.

Under (*a*) will be entered the total amount of fees realised on documents registered in books I, III, and IV and shown in statement No. IV.

Under (*b*) copying fees credited to Government shown in statement No. V, column 16.

Under (*c*) all other receipts not included in the above two entries.

When a remittance is made to a head-quarters treasury, it shall be accompanied by a chalán in duplicate (in form appendix XVIII); one copy will be retained in the treasury, and the other will be

returned, duly receipted, as a voucher for the payment. Remittances made to a sub-treasury shall be accompanied by only one chalán in the same form: this will be retained in the sub-treasury and a dakhila will be granted.

137. Under these rules fees received by a sub-registrar who is also a tahsíldár will be credited in the tahsíli accounts once a day, and not separately for each document.

138. Whenever any portion of the fees realised during a month is credited to Government in the following month, or (in the case of sub-treasuries) when fees are paid in after the last date for which the accounts of the sub-treasury are incorporated with those of the treasury for that month, a note of the realisations of the month which have been credited in the subsequent month shal be made at the foot of the monthly registration statement No. 1 (appendix VI).

139. In the case of those sub-registrars who are paid by a moiety of the fees, treasury officers will give certificates of the total amount remitted by each such sub-registrar during each month; and, on the submission of such certificates, registrars are authorised to countersign bills for a moiety of the amount. These bills will be submitted in form appendix XIX.

140. Fees realised in the offices of the sub-registrars of the Family Domains of the Mahárája of Benares should, as far as possible, be remitted to the registrar at Mirzapur before the close of the month in which they have been received, so as to admit of their inclusion in the treasury accounts for the month. Special care must be taken that the balance of the fees for March of each year is paid into the Mirzapur treasury on the last open day of that month.

Miscellaneous directions.

141. When the owner of a document signs the receipt for it, he should be required to add the date in his own hand-writing.

142. The scale of copying fees for all documents is laid down in article IX of the table of fees appended to these rules.

143. The number of words charged for in both English and Vernacular documents and the amount of fees paid will be entered on the document itself and also at the foot of the copy in the registers.

144. The copying into the registers of the necessary endorsements and certificates is in no case to be charged for.

145. It is the duty of every registering officer, on receiving a new register, to examine it and ascertain that it is paged as certified on the first leaf. If the paging be found correct, he shall certify to that effect under the issuing officer's certificate. If the

paging be not correct, the fact shall be at once reported to the Inspector-General. In no case may the paging of a register be altered, except with the written authority of the Inspector-General.

146. A catalogue shall be kept up and permanently preserved in every registry office. On the occasion of every permanent charge in the incumbency, the officer receiving charge should compare his books with the catalogue and certify therein that he has found them correct.

147. Registrars in the North-Western Provinces shall despatch their detailed contingent bills on the 2nd of each month.

148. A duplicate bill should never be submitted unless the original is lost in transit or otherwise, in which case a certificate should be attached to the effect that the bill has not been cashed at the treasury.

149. Full reports of all prosecutions instituted under Part XIV of the Indian Registration Act shall be made to the Inspector-General as soon as possible after decision and shall be accompanied by a copy of the judgment of the Court. A preliminary report shall also be made to the Inspector-General as soon as any such prosecution is commenced, setting forth briefly the circumstances which led to the prosecution.

150. Registrars shall submit indents by the 15th August for all registers, indexes, receipt books, forms, &c., required for twelve months, so as to enable the Superintendent, Government Press, to supply requirements by the end of December.

151. Every available opportunity should be taken of calling attention of the public to the change in the law for the registration of documents affecting immoveable property under section 54, Act IV of 1882, which came into force on the 1st July, 1882.

Under Act III, 1877, section 17 (*b*), the registration of the following instruments is compulsory :—

"Non-testamentary instruments which purport or operate to create, declare, assign, limit or extinguish, whether in present or in future, any right, title, or interest, whether vested or contingent, of the value of Rs. 100 or upwards, to or in immoveable property."

And under section 18 (*a*) of the same Act the registration of following instruments was optional :—

"Instruments (other than instruments of gift and will) which purport or operate to create, declare, assign, limit or extinguish, whether in present or in future, any right, title, or interest, whether vested or contingent, of a value of Rs. 100, to or in immoveable property."

By section 54 of Act IV, 1882, the transfer by sale of "tangible immoveable property of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards, or of a reversion or other intangible thing, can be made only by a registered instrument. In the case of tangible immoveable property of a value less than Rs. 100 such a transfer may be made either by a registered instrument or by a delivery of the property."

It follows that under the law as it now stands the sale of immoveable property can be effected only by registered instruments, except in the case of tangible immoveable property of value less than Rs. 100, in which case, sale can also be effected by delivery of the property.

A reversion or other intangible thing, however small its value, cannot be sold, except under a registered instrument.

152. Attention is drawn to the provisions of the Limitation Act XV, 1877 (2nd schedule, 3rd division, Application), according to which, if a certified copy of a decree or order of any Civil Court, except a High Court, be registered, the period within which the decree or order can be executed is (with certain stated exceptions) prolonged from three years to six.

A copy of a decree or order can be registered within four months from the day on which the decree or order was made, and where it is appealable within four months from the day on which it becomes final (section 23, Act III, 1877).

153. Attention is called to the following amendments made in Act III, 1877, by Act XII, 1879:—

(104) In section 35 of the same Act, after the words "person appears" the words "to the registering officer" shall be inserted; and after the words "refuse to register the document" the words "as to the person so denying, appearing, or dead" shall be inserted.

(105) In section 51 of the same Act for the figures "87" the figures "89" shall be substituted.

(106) In section 83 of the same Act for the words "Subordinate Magistrate of the first" the words "Magistrate of the second" shall be substituted.

(107) In section 89 of the same Act, for the words "the certificate" the words "the copy" shall be substituted, and to the same section the following paragraph shall be added (namely):—

"Every Court granting a certificate under section 316 of the Code of Civil Procedure shall send a copy of such certificate to the registering officer within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the whole or any part of the immoveable property comprised in such certificate is situate, and such officer shall file the copy in his Book No. 1."

Rules for inspection of Sub-registrars' offices in the North-Western Provinces.

154. Each sub-registrar's and special sub-registrar's office should be inspected by the registrar at least once in each year, by visiting such offices as may happen to lie in his route when on sessions duty, and in the case of other offices by calling for and inspecting the books and indices.

155. Offices of all sub-registrars and special sub-registrars at the headquarters of a registration district should be inspected once in each quarter, the number of inspections and the results being noted in the annual report.

156. Whenever the office of a tahsíldár is inspected by a district officer or by any of his subordinates, the mode of the tahsíldár's performance of the duties of sub-registrar (if he helds that office*) should also be inquired into.

Vide Resolution No. $\frac{923}{\text{VII.—152}}$, dated 8th October, 1885, printed at page 93 *infra*.

The inquiry need not extend to departmental details, but should be directed to the following points :—

(*a*) If facilities for registration are afforded to the public or not. This point should be tested by general inquiry ; it relates to the sub-registrar's manner of doing his work and to the control he exercises over his office.

(*b*) if the fees levied are those only which are chargeable under the authorized table. It should be ascertained if the fees as entered on the counterfoils of the receipts granted under section 52, Act III, 1877, have been levied in accordance with such table. The fees leviable on a particular document can be ascertained by the examination either of the document itself, if it has been returned, or of the copy of it in the appropriate register-book of those prescribed by section 51 of the Act.

(*c*) If all fees levied are properly entered and credited in accordance with rules 130 and 140.

(*d*) If documents are returned after registration without unnecessary delay to the persons who have presented them for registration, and if the instructions laid down in rules 142 and 144 are carried out.

Rules for inspection of Sub-Registrars' offices in Oudh.

157. The registrar shall, subject to orders of the Inspector-General, inspect, at least once in each year, every office subordinate to him.

The Deputy Commissioner of each district should, when on tour, himself, or through his subordinates, make similar inspections of all registration offices in his district in the manner laid down in the above rules regarding inspection of tahsíldárs (sub-registrars') offices in the North-Western Provinces.

List of Appendices to the Registration Rules under Act III, 1877.

Para. of rules in which form is referred to.	Number of appendix.	Register number of form.	Nature of form.
60	I	...	Register No. 6 for powers-of-attorney.
61	II	...	Register No. 7 for visits and commissions.
62	III	...	Form for forwarding copies to be pasted in file book.
	IV	23	Receipts for copies.
107	V	17	Statement showing number of documents presented during the month of which registration was not completed on day of presentation.
127	VI	1 and 9	Monthly statement No. I of receipts and expenditure.
	VII	2 and 10	Monthly statement No. II of registrations.
	VIII	3 and 11	Monthly statement No. III of operations other than registration in books I, III, and IV.
	IX	4 and 12	Monthly statement No. IV of fees realised on registrations in books I, III, and IV.
	X	5 and 13	Monthly statement No. V of receipts other than fees on registration in books I, III, and IV.
	XI	6 and 14	Monthly statement No. VI of expenditure.
	XII	7 and 15	Monthly statement No. VII of deeds registered.
	XIII	8 and 16	Monthly statement No. VIII, showing aggregate value of property transferred by documents registered.
		...	Statement showing details of obligations.
	XIV	...	Monthly Oudh statement.
	XV	19 and 20	Statement of impounded instruments.
	XVI	...	Form of day-book.
131	XVII	21 and 22	Invoice of cash remitted to treasury.
137	XVIII	24	Bill for moiety fees.
140	XIX	...	Statement showing inspections by registrars and district officers.
129	XX		

APPENDIX I.

Register No. 6 of authenticated powers-of-attorney prescribed in Rule 60.

Serial number	Name of executor.	In whose favour executed.	Substance.	Date of execution.	Date of authentication.	*Description of power-of-attorney.*		Certificate of authentication.
						Special.	General.	

APPENDIX II.

Register No. 7 of visits and commissions prescribed by Rule 61.

Number.	Name of applicant.	Date of application.	Name of person proceeding to the house.	Name of person to be examined.	Residence of person to be examined.	Section under which exempted.	Ground of exemption.	Distance travelled.	Amount of travelling allowance.			Signature of registering officer.	Remarks.
									Rs.	a.	p.		

APPENDIX III.

نمبر ترتیبي دستاویز

رجسٹري شدہ بدفتر پاس ضلع بتاریخ ماہ سنہ ۱۸۸ع اور نقل یا یادداشت جیسا ہو بھیجي گئي بتاریخ ماہ سنہ ۱۸۸ع

نقل یا یادداشت جیسا ہو وصول شدہ بدفتر بتاریخ ماہ سنہ ۱۸۸ع						
	وقوع و تفصیل جائداد متذکرہ دستاویز					
تمہید — اگر کل نقل دستاویز اندر خانہ مقررہ تحریر نہو سکے تو باقی نقل نقشہ کی پشت پر تحریر ہو باستثناے اُس ٹکڑہ کے جو سادہ رہے کہ کتاب میں نقشہ چسپان کیا جاوے	دیگر تفصیل جائداد حسب منشاء دفعہ ۲۱ ایکٹ ۳ سنہ ۱۸۷۷ع	نام ضلع	نام پرگنہ	نام شہریا موضع	نقل سارٹیفکٹ متذکرہ دفعہ ۶۰	نقل عبارت ظہري متذکرہ دفعہ ۵۸ معہ تاریخ و دستخط جو بموجب دفعہ ۵۸ کے لکھنا چاہیئے
	نقل دستاویز یا اگر حسب دفعات ۶۴ و ۶۵ یا ۶۶ صرف یادداشت بھیجنا چاہے تو ایسی تصریح جائداد کہ اُسکا پتہ جلدي لگ سکے معہ نام ہر ایک شخص کے جو دستاویز سے کچھہ واسطہ رکھتا ہو بتصریح واسطہ یعني بائع و مشتري وغیرہ					

APPENDIX IV.

یادداشت مضمن اِرسال یا نقل دستاویز کے جو ایکٹ کي دفعہ ——— کے بموجب دفتر ——— رجسٹرار
مقام ——— سے دفتر ——— رجسٹرار مقام ——— کو بتاریخ ——— سنہ ۱۸۸ء بھیجي گئي

نمبر ترتیبي Serial number.	نمبر رجسٹری بقید صفحہ اور نمبر کتاب رجسٹر Register number, with page and number of register.	کیفیت مختصر خلاصہ یا نقل دستاویز کی جو یادداشت کے ساتھہ مرسل ہوگي Particulars of the copy or abstract forwarded with this covering letter	اِرسال کي تاریخ Date of despatch.	موصولی کي تاریخ Date of arrival.	دستخط مرسل الیہ Signature of receiving officer.	کیفیت Remarks.

تنبیہہ — ضلع یا ڈپٹي رجسٹرار جسکے پاس خلاصہ یا نقل پہنچے اُس یادداشت کے خانہ ۵ اور ۶ اور ۷ میں عبارت مناسب لکھکر اُسکو اصل مرسل کنندہ کے پاس واپس بھیجیگا *

APPENDIX V.

Monthly statement prescribed in Rule 107, *made under Act III.*, 1877, *of the office of Sub-Registrar of*

نقشه ماهواري بموجب دفعه ۱۰۷ قواعد رجسٹري ايکٹ ۳ سنه ۱۸۷۷ع دفتر سب رجسٹرار ضلع

ماه سنه ۱۸ع

تفصيل دستاويزات جو روز پيشي پر تکميل نهيں هوئيں Description of documents not returned on day of presentation.	تفصيل روز جب دستاويزات واپس دي گئيں *Detail number of days.*			تفصيل دستاويزات أنميں سے کتني هنوز واپس نهيں کي گئيں Detail of documents still remaining to be returned.	تاريخ و ماه روانگي نقشه هذا Month and date of submission of this statement.	کيفيت Remarks.
	ايک روز One day.	دو روز Two days.	زائد از دو روز More than two days.			

APPENDIX VI.

I.—Statement of registration, receipts and expenditure in the office of *during the month of*

Office.	Total number of documents registered in Books I, III and IV.	Total amount of ordinary fees. See Form No. IV.	Total of other receipts. See Form No. V.	Total receipts.	Total expenditure.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total ...						

APPENDIX VII.

II.—Statement of Registrations in the office of the——Registrar of——zila——during the——.

Office.	REGISTRATIONS AFFECTING IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, BOOK I.																	REGISTRATION AFFECTING MOVEABLE PROPERTY, BOOK IV.							
	COMPULSORY.								OPTIONAL.									COMPULSORY.	OPTIONAL.						
	Instruments of gift (section 17, clause *a*).	*Instruments of sale or exchange.*		Instruments of mortgage of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Other instruments registered under (section 17, clauses *b* and *c*.)	Instruments of perpetual lease (section 17, clause *d*.)	All instruments of lease (other than of perpetual lease) which have been compulsorily registered under (section 17, clause *d*.)	Total of compulsory registrations.	Instruments of sale or exchange of value less than Rs. 100.	Instruments of mortgage of value less than Rs. 100.	Instruments of lease for one year or less (section 18, clause *c*), and instruments of lease exempted under the proviso in (section 17, clause *d*).	Awards (section 17, clause *i*).	Other instruments registered under (section 18 clauses *a* and *b*).	Miscellaneous documents other than certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.	Certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.	Total of optional registrations relating to immoveable property.	Total of registrations affecting immoveable property.	Instruments of gift of moveable property (section 123, clause 2, Transfer of Property Act).	Instruments of sale, &c., of moveable property.	Obligations for the payment of money (section 18, clause *f*).	All other documents registered under (section 18, clause *f*).	Total of registrations in Book IV affecting moveable property.	Number of Wills (section 18, clause *e*) registered in Book III.	Written authorities to adopt other than those conferred by Will, Book III.	Grand Total.	Remarks.
		Of value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Of value less than Rs. 100 (see sections 54 and 118, Transfer of Property Act).																						
		(*a*)	(*b*)																						
1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26

Notification No $\frac{244}{\text{VII.}-50\text{B.}}$, dated the 10th April, 1888.

APPENDIX VIII.

III.—Statement of operations other than registrations in Books I, III, and IV in the office of during the month of

Office.	Covers containing Wills deposited (section 42).	Covers containing Wills withdrawn (section 44).	Covers containing Wills opened (section 45).	Wills removed to Courts under section 259 of the Indian Succession (Act X., 1865), copy being kept in Book III, under section 46.	Powers-of-attorney authenticated.		Registrations on payment of fine (section 24).	Registrations on payment of fine (section 34).	Commissions issued under sections 33 and 38.	Visits paid under sections 31, 32, and 38.	Translations filed under section 19.	Refusals to register (section 71).	Appeals against such refusal (section 72).		Applications to Registrar under section 73.		Registration ordered by Civil Court (section 77).	Prosecutions (section 83).	Applications for copies and searches.	Number of copies of documents or of memoranda received from other offices under sections 64, 65, 66, 67, and 82.	Number of copies of documents or memoranda despatched to other offices under sections 64, 65, 66, and 67.
					General.	Special.							Registration ordered.	Registration refused.	Registration ordered.	Registration refused.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22

APPENDIX IX.

IV.—Statement of fees realized on registrations in Books I, III, and IV in the office of the——registration of——sila——during the——188

| Office. | FEES ON REGISTRATIONS AFFECTING IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, BOOK I. | | |

APPENDIX X.

V.—Statement of receipts other than fees on registrations in Books I, III, and IV in the office of during the month of

Office.	Fees on deposit of covers containing Wills (section 42).	Fees on withdrawal of sealed covers containing Wills (section 44).	Fees on opening sealed covers containing Wills (section 45).	Fees for powers-of attorney authenticated.		Fees on filing translations (sections 19 and 62).	Fines paid under section 24.	Fines paid under section 34.	Fees on commissions issued (sections 33 and 38).	Fees on visits paid (sections 31, 33, and 38).	Fees for inspection of Book, I and II and the indices to Book I (section 57).	Fees for searching for entries in Books III and IV and their indices (section 57).	Extra fees for registration by Registrar.	Surrender fees levied on unclaimed documents under article X of the table of fees.	Copying fees credited to Government.	Other miscellaneous receipts.	Total receipts.
				General.	Special.												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18

APPENDIX XI.

VI.—Statement of expenditure in the office of *during the month of*

Cost of establishments.						Other items of expenditure.							
1	2	3	4			5						6	7
Office.	Fixed salaries of registered officers.	Percentage paid to the registering officer.	Permanent.	Temporary.	Total.	Travelling allowances.	Furniture and house-rent.	Postage.	Printing and stationery.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Total expenditure.	Remarks.
Total ...													

APPENDIX XII.

VII.—Statement of deeds registered in the office of the —— Registrar of —— zila —— during the ——

Name of office.	Number of registration offices.	REGISTRATIONS AFFECTING IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, BOOK I.																				Total value of immoveable property transferred.
		COMPULSORY.										OPTIONAL.										
		Instruments of gift (section 17, clause *a*).	Instruments of sale or exchange of the value Rs. 100 and upwards.	Instruments of sale or exchange of value less than Rs. 100 (sections 54 and 118 of the transfer of property Act).	Instruments of mortgage of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Other instruments registered under section 17, clauses *b* and *c*.	Instruments of perpetual lease (section 17, clause *d*).	All instruments of lease (other than of perpetual lease) which have been compulsorily registered under (section 17, clause *d*).	Total of compulsory registrations.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Instruments of sale or exchange of value less than Rs. 100.	Instruments of mortgage of value less than Rs. 100.	Other instruments registered under section 18, clauses *a* and *b*.	Instruments of lease for one year or less (section 18, clause *c*), and instruments of lease exempted under the proviso in section 17.	Awards (section 17, clause *i*).	Miscellaneous registrations other than certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.	Certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.	Total of optional registrations relating to immoveable property.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	
			4 (*a*)	4 (*b*)																		
1	2	3			5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		

APPENDIX XII.

VII.—Statement of deeds registered in the office of the———Registrar of———zila———during the———

Name of office.	Registrations affecting moveable property, Book IV.						Number of sealed covers deposited, Book V.	Number of Wills registered, Book III.	Number of written authorities to adopt other than those conferred by Wills, Book III.	Number of registrations under section 24.	Number of registrations under section 34.	Number of refusals to register.	Number of powers-of attorney attested.	Number of searches or applications for copies.	Total ordinary fees, including the entires in columns 10, 19 and 26, and the total fees paid for registration under columns 28 and 29.	Total extraordinary fees and fines.	Total expenditure.	Remarks.
	Compulsory. Instruments of gift of moveable property (section 123, clause 2, of the Transfer of Property Act.)	Instruments of sale, &c., of moveable property (clause *d*, section 18).	Obligations for the payment of money (section 18, clause *f*.	All other documents registered under section 18, clause *f*.	Total of registrations in Book IV.	Ordinary fees paid for same.												
1	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38

Notification No. $\frac{244}{\text{VII.}-50\text{B.}}$, dated the 10th April, 1888.

APPENDIX XIII.

VIII.—Statement showing the aggregate value of property transferred by document registered in the office of——Registrar of——zila——during the——.

| Name of office. | AFFECTING IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY. | | |

APPENDIX XIV.

Statement showing details of obligations for the payment of money registered in the office of during the month of 188

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
		From Re. 1 to Rs. 25.			Above Rs. 25 to Rs. 50.			Above Rs. 50 to Rs. 100.			Above Rs. 100.			
No.	Office.	Number.	Fees.	Aggregate value.	Number.	Fees.	Aggregate value.	Number.	Fees.	Aggregate value.	Number.	Fees.	Aggregate value.	

APPENDIX XV.

For Oudh only.

Office.	*Number of documents registered in Books I, III, and IV.*			*Receipts.*				Total expenditure.	Remarks.
	Compulsory.	Optional	Total.	Fees for registering documents.	Fees for copies of registered documents.	Miscellaneous.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

APPENDIX XVI.

Statement showing the number of impounded instruments for the month of

District and Sub-district.	Date of impounding and forwarding.	Nature of instruments.	Name of executing parties.	To whom forwarded.

REGISTRY OFFICE:
The 188 .

Registrar.

APPENDIX XVII.

Form of book prescribed by Rule 131.

Date.	Name of person presenting document.	Nature of document.	Fees received.			Signature of registering officer.	Total daily amount of fees received.		
			Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.

APPENDIX XVIII.

Chalán or invoice of cash remitted to the Treasury.

چالان زر نقد جو خزانہ میں اِرسال کیا گیا

Date of remittance. تاریخ اِرسال	To what head of account to be credited. کس مد حساب میں جمع ہونا چاہیئے	On what account. بابت کس آمدنی کے	Amount remitted. تعداد زر اِرسال			Signature of remitting officer. دستخط حاکم اِرسال کنندہ
			Rs.	a.	p.	
	VI.—Registration. ۶ — رجسٹری	Fees for registering documents. فیس بابت رجسٹری دستاویزات Fees for copies of registered documents. فیس بابت نقل دستاویزات رجسٹری شدہ Miscellaneous ... متفرقہ				
		Total ... میزان کل				

Treasury Officer.
دستخط مہتمم خزانہ

APPENDIX XIX.

Bill for moiety fees due to the Sub-Registrar of *for the month of* 188

نقشه بل حق سب رجسٹرار پرگنه ضلع بابت ماه سنه ۱۸ع

Total amount of fees realised during the month. کل تعداد فیس وصول شده ماهواري	Amount due to Sub-Registrar @ . per cent. حق سب رجسٹرار بحساب في صدي	Balance to be credited to Government. بقیه جمع حساب سرکار	Registrar's countersignature. دستخط صاحب رجسٹرار
			Passed for Rs. *Registrar.* Dated

CERTIFIED that the total amount remitted during the month of by the Sub-Registrar of was Rs.

Sub-Registrar.
دستخط سب رجسٹرار

Treasury Officer.
دستخط مهتمم خزانه

APPENDIX XX.

Statement showing inspections of registration offices in the revenue district of *ly the Registrar*
and District Officers, during the year ending 31st March, 188

Name of registry office.	By whom inspected.	Date of each inspection.	Remarks.

DISTRICT :
Dated . } *Registrar.*

The following table of fees, prepared by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh, under section 78, Act III., 1877, and approved by the Governor-General in Council, is herewith published in accordance with the requirements of section 79 of the said Act :—

ARTICLE I.

The Act divides documents into two classes :—

Class 1st.—Those the registration of which is obligatory under section 17.

Class 2nd.—Those the registration of which is optional under section 18.

First Class.

I.—Instruments of gift of immoveable property :—

					Rs.	a.	p.
When the value of gift expressed in the instrument does not exceed Rs. 100				... ...	0	8	0
Exceeding Rs.	100,	but not exceeding	Rs.	500,	2	0	0
Ditto „	500,	ditto	„	5,000,	4	0	0
Ditto „	5,000,	ditto	„	10,000,	6	0	0
Ditto „	10,000,	ditto	„	25,000,	8	0	0
Ditto „	25,000,	ditto	„	50,000,	10	0	0
Ditto „	50,000,	ditto	„	75,000,	12	0	0
Ditto „	75,000,	ditto	„	1,00,000,	16	0	0
Over	...	...	„	1,00,000,	20	0	0
When the value is not expressed...				...	10	0	0

II.—Lease of immoveable property from year to year or reserving a yearly rent :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
When the rent per annum entered in the lease does not exceed Rs. 100	0	2	0
Exceeding Rs. 100, but not exceeding Rs. 500 ...	0	4	0
Ditto „ 500	0	8	0
When the rent is not stated	2	0	0

III.—Other non-testamentary instruments which purport or operate to create, declare, assign, limit, or extinguish, whether in present or in future, any right, title, or interest, whether vested or contingent, of the value of one hundred rupees and upwards, to or in immoveable property :—

					Rs.	a.	p.
When the value of the right, title, or interest, as stated in the instrument, does not exceed Rs. 200,					1	0	0
Exceeding Rs.	200,	but not exceeding	Rs.	500,	2	0	0
Ditto „	500,	ditto	„	2,500,	4	0	0
Ditto „	2,500,	ditto	„	5,000,	6	0	0
Ditto „	5,000,	ditto	„	10,000,	8	0	0
Ditto „	10,000,	ditto	„	50,000,	10	0	0
Ditto „	50,000,	ditto	„	1,00,000,	16	0	0
Over ...	...	...	„	1,00,000,	20	0	0
When the value is not expressed ...				...	10	0	0

IV.—Non-testamentary instruments which acknowledge the receipt or payment of any consideration on account of the creation, declaration, assignment, limitation, or extinction of any such right, title, or interest :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
When the consideration-money, as stated in the instrument does not exceed Rs. 200 ...	1	0	0
Exceeding Rs. 200, but not exceeding Rs. 500,	2	0	0
Ditto ,, 500, ditto ,, 2,500,	4	0	0
Ditto ,, 2,500, ditto ,, 5,000,	6	0	0
Ditto ,, 5,000, ditto ,, 10,000,	8	0	0
Ditto ,, 10,000, ditto ,, 50,000,	10	0	0
Ditto ,, 50,000, ditto ,, 1,00,000,	16	0	0
Over ... ... ,, 1,00,000,	20	0	0
V.—Written authorities to adopt not conferred by will	4	0	0

Second Class.

I.—Instruments (other than instruments of gift and wills) which purport or operate to create, declare, assign, limit, or extinguish, whether in present or in future, any right, title, or interest, whether vested or contingent, of a value less than Rs. 100, to or in immoveable property :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
When the value of the right, title, or interest, as stated in the instrument, does not exceed Rs. 50	0	4	0
Exceeding Rs. 50	0	8	0

II.—Instruments acknowledging the receipt or payment of any consideration on account of the creation, declaration, assignment, limitation, or extension of any such right, title, or interest :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
When the consideration money, &c., does not exeeed Rs. 50	0	4	0
Exceeding Rs. 50	0	8	0

III.—Leases of immoveable property for any term not exceeding one year and leases exempted under section 17 :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
When the rent per annum entered in the lease does not exceed Rs. 100	0	2	0
Exceeding Rs. 100, but not exceeding Rs. 500 ...	0	4	0
Ditto ,, 500 ditto ,, 1,000 ...	0	8	0
Ditto ... ,, 1,000 ...	1	0	0
When the rent is not stated	4	0	0

Note.—If a patta or lease be given to a raiyat, and the kabuliyat or counterpart of such patta or lease be brought for registration at the same time as the patta or lease, the fees chargeable in respect of the two documents shall not be greater than the fee which would have been charged on the patta alone.

IV.—Instruments which purport or operate to create, declare, assign, limit, or extinguish any right, title, or interest to or in moveable property :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
When the value of the property is expressed in the instrument and does not exceed Rs. 50 ...	0	2	0
Exceeding Rs. 50, but not exceeding Rs. 100 ...	0	4	0
Ditto „ 100, ditto „ 200 ...	0	8	0
Ditto „ 200, ditto „ 500 ...	1	0	0
Ditto „ 500, ditto „ 2,500 ...	2	0	0
Ditto „ 2,500, ditto „ 5,000 ...	4	0	0
Ditto „ 5,000, ditto „ 10,000 ...	6	0	0
Ditto „ 10,000, ditto „ 50,000 ...	8	0	0
Ditto „ 50,000, ditto „ 1,00,000 ...	10	0	0
Ditto ... ... „ 1,00,000 ...	16	0	0
When the value is not expressed	10	0	0

V.—Wills :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
On deposit of sealed cover under section 42, Act III, 1887	2	0	0
On application under section 44 for withdrawal of sealed cover deposited under section 42 ...	2	0	0
On application under section 45 for opening a deposited sealed cover	2	0	0

Note.—A charge at the rate prescribed in article IX is to be made for copying into the register book the contents of such sealed cover.

	Rs.	a.	p.
On the registration of wills	2	0	0
VI.—(*a*) For safe custody of any non-testamentary document in the iron safe of a Registrar	2	0	0
(*b*) For return of any such document deposited for safe custody in the iron safe of a Registrar	2	0	0

VII.—Deeds, bonds, contracts, or other documents :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
When the amount is expressed and does not exceed Rs. 50	0	2	0
Exceeding Rs. 50, but not exceeding Rs. 100 ...	0	4	0
Ditto ,, 100, ditto ,, 200 ...	0	8	0
Ditto ,, 200, ditto ,, 500 ...	1	0	0
Ditto ,, 500, ditto ,, 2,500 ...	2	0	0
Ditto ,, 2,500, ditto ,, 5,000 ...	3	0	0
Ditto ,, 5,000, ditto ,, 10,000 ...	4	0	0
Ditto ,, 10,000, ditto ,, 50,000 ...	6	0	0
Ditto ,, 50,000, ditto ,, 1,00,000 ...	8	0	0
Ditto ... ... 1,00,000 ...	16	0	0
When the value is not expressed	10	0	0

VIII.—For the registration of a power-of-attorney or any other document registrable under clause (*f*), section 18, Act III, 1877, which cannot be brought under the *ad valorem* scale prescribed by the immediately preceding clause of this table ... 2 0 0

ARTICLE II.

For authentication of a power-of-attorney under section 33, Act III, 1877 :—

If such power be general	2	0	0
If special	1	0	0

ARTICLE III.

On discretionary registration by a Registrar under section 30, Act III, 1877, an additional fee of ... 4 0 0

Note A.—This additional fee is not payable on the deposit of wills ; nor shall it be levied when the instrument is taken for registration to the Registrar in consequence of the Sub-Registrar being unacquainted with the language in which it is written ; nor when a deed is registered by the District Registrar in consequence of the Sub-Registrar being a party interested in the transaction to which such deed relates.

ARTICLE IV.

	Rs.	a.	p.
For filing a translation	1	0	0

ARTICLE V.

Searching of Registers.

For the first hour or part of such hour ...	1	0	0
For each subsequent hour or part of an hour ...	0	8	0

Note.—In the North-Western Provinces, when a registering officer is called upon by a judicial officer to search registers in order to ascertain whether a particular property is encumbered or not, he shall do so free of charge. For such searches an allowance of 8 annas is given by Government to Sub-Registrars and Registrars in Oudh.

ARTICLE VI.

For the attendance by a registering officer under sections 31, 33 or 38, at a private residence or a jail, or for the issue of a commission under sections 33 or 38, Act III, 1877 :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
(*a*) When a satisfactory certificate is produced as to sickness or infirmity or when the person to be examined is confined in jail, a fee of ...	5	0	0
(*b*) When the woman to be examined is exempted from personal appearance under section 640 of the Code of Civil Procedure, a fee of ...	5	0	0
(*c*) When the person to be examined is exempted from personal appearance under section 641 of the Code of Civil Procedure, a fee of ...	16	0	0
(*d*) In all other cases	10	0	0

Note A.—In addition to this fee, travelling allowance at the following rates is to be levied for all distances exceeding one mile from the Registration office :—

In the case of Covenanted and Military Commissioned Officers, three annas a mile by rail and eight annas a mile by road.

In the case of all other registering officers, or of commissioners, if appointed, one and a half annas a mile by rail and four annas a mile by road.

Note B.—The costs of a visit, or of a commission, for the examination of a person exempted under section 641 of the Code of Civil Procedure shall be paid by him, unless the party requiring his evidence pays such costs.

Note C.—The distances for which travelling allowance is charged shall be calculated according to the table which is drawn up in the Collector's office for the service of processes. Copy of this table shall be exhibited in every Registration office.

ARTICLE VII.

When, under section 36, Act III, 1877, application is made to he officer or court appointed by the Local Government to issue a

summons, the process fee ordinarily payable on the issue and service of a summons by such officer or court is to be levied from the person at whose instance the application is made and forwarded along with that application.

ARTICLE VIII.

The remuneration of witnesses is to be fixed by the registering officer with reference to the rules for the time being in force under section 160 of Code of Civil Procedure, and must be forwarded with the application for the issue of summons. When, however, the person summoned is the person who has executed the instrument, remuneration should not be allowed him.

ARTICLE IX.

Making or granting copies of reasons, entries, or documents before, on, or after registration :—

			Rs.	a.	p.
Documents in the Urdu language of under	100	words...	0	1	0
Ditto ditto	150	„ ...	0	2	0
Ditto ditto	250	„ ...	0	3	0
Ditto ditto	350	„ ...	0	4	0
Ditto ditto	450	„ ..	0	6	0
Ditto ditto	500	„ ...	0	7	0
Ditto ditto	600	„ ...	0	8	0
Ditto ditto	900	„ ...	0	12	0
Ditto ditto	1,200	„ ...	1	0	0
Documents, in English, Hindi, or any other language under	50	words,	0	1	0
Ditto ditto	100	„ ...	0	2	0
Ditto ditto	200	„ ...	0	4	0
Ditto ditto	300	„ ...	0	6	0
Ditto ditto	400	„ ...	0	8	0
Ditto ditto	500	„ ...	0	9	0
Ditto ditto	600	„ ...	0	11	0
Ditto ditto	700	„ ...	0	14	0
Ditto ditto	750	„ ...	1	0	0

Note A.—Copies of reasons granted before registration are those which, in cases of refused registration, are, under section 76, Act III, 1877, to be given on application made by any person executing or claiming under the documents.

Note B.—The entry of instruments in the appropriate registers at the time of registration is to be paid for at the rate prescribed in article IX, and any copies or copying of an instrument necessary under sections 64, 65, and 66, Act III, 1877, are to be paid for at that rate at the time of registration of the instrument.

Note C.—When application for a copy under section 57, Act III, 1877, necessitates a search, the fee prescribed by article V is to be levied in addition to that chargeable under article IX.

Note D.—Government officers who may require to search the registers or take copies of entries in the registers for *boná fide* public purposes, will be exempted from payment of the fees under articles V and IX, on a certificate being granted by the Collector or Registrar that the information is required solely in the interests of Government.

Note E.—For Kumaun and Garhwál, in the 3rd line of article IX, the word "Hindi" may be substituted for "Urdu" and that in the 4th word in the 12th line "Urdu" may be substituted for "Hindi."

ARTICLE X.

Unclaimed documents deposited by a Registrar in his iron safe will be surrendered only on payment of a fee of four annas per mensem for such month, or portion of a month, during which they have been held in custody.

ARTICLE X(*a*).

The fee for the safe custody of a document which remains unclaimed after it has been registered, or after registration has been refused, shall in no case exceed Rs. 5 (five rupees), and the Inspector-General of Registration may remit this fee or any part of it if he has reason to believe that its exaction would be productive of injustice or hardship.

Notification No. 21/VII—[illegible] dated 16th January, 1888.

ARTICLE XI.

When the value of an instrument is expressed in pounds sterling pounds currency, the value of such money shall be calculated in the currency of British India according to the following scale :—One pound sterling or pound currency is equivalent to ten rupees.

THE following rules are laid down for the remuneration of Departmental Sub-Registrars, and for the guidance of the Inspector-General in making appointments :—

Resolution No. 923/VII.—[illegible] dated 8th October, 1885.

(1) the fixed substantive pay of a Sub-Registrar who is not a pensioned official shall be Rs. 30 per mensem ;

No. 443-45/VII.—152, dated [illegible] June, 1888.

(2) The share of the fees to be given to a Sub-Registrar shall, for the present, be 15 per cent. ;

(3) where the total receipts do not exceed Rs. 400 per annum no change shall be made, but Tahsíldárs shall remain Sub-Registrars ;

(4) where the Tahsíldár and his muharrir together draw allowances amounting to less than Rs. 30 per mensem, no change shall be made ;

(5) when a departmental Sub-Registrar is appointed, and the total receipts are not more than Rs. 700 per annum, he will be expected to do the work without the assistance of a muharrir ;

(6) where, under rule (5), a muharrir is displaced, and that muharrir is not the junior muharrir in the registration circle, the junior muharrir will be discharged and the displaced muharrir take his place ;

(7) the displaced muharrir will continue to draw his old salary ;

(8) the rule of the Civil Pension Code under which officers of the Government may be required to retire from the service at the age of 55 years will not ordinarily by enforced in the case of Sub-Registrars, so long as they continue efficient for the discharge of their duties ;

(9) in selecting candidates for appointment as Sub-Registrar, preference should, whenever possible, be given to tried men possessing some experience of registration work (such as retired Tahsíldárs or naib Tahsíldárs), and to pensioned officials who are familiar with the routine of work. In the case of these officers the remuneration shall consist wholly of fees calculated to yield an income of Rs. 360 per annum, plus Rs. 15 per cent. on fees realized.

(10) the muharrir of a Sub-Registrar shall be dismissed only by order of the Registrar.

Agricultural leases. Exemption of—from registration—
Notification No. 1048/VII-234, dated 3rd December, 1885.

UNDER clause (*d*), section 17 of the Indian Registration Act (III of 1877,) the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner is pleased to exempt from the operation of clause (*d*) of that section (that is, from compulsory registration) agricultural leases executed in any district of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the terms granted by which do not exceed five years and the annual rents reserved by which do not exceed Rs. 50. All other leases must, as required by clause (*d*) of section 17 of the Act, be registered.

Refund of fees levied—
G. G. O. No. 125 (Financial Dept.), dated 19th January, 1874.

IN order to provide for refund being made without unnecessary delay the Local Governments, when a recommendation to that effect is made by the Inspector-General of Registration or Officer exercising the powers of an Inspector-General of Registration, may allow each registering officer a permanent advance of not more than Rs. 20, from which refunds may be made at once, bills in detail for the amount being afterwards submitted in the usual way.

Inspection of Sub-Registrars' offices by District Officers—
G. O. No. 1290A, dated 17th September, 1874.

THIS order called the special attention of district officers to rule 157 of the rules under the Registration Act, and added that, where practicable, the muharrirs of a Sub-Registrar's office should be so located that they are not accessible to the public except through the office of the Sub-Registrar. Suggestions should be made for the introduction of this plan into any office where it does not exist.

The result of every enquiry as to the working of a Sub-Registrar's office should be reported to the Registrar of the district.

SCHEDULED DISTRICTS.

Poundage in fees, Kumaun—
G. O. No. $\frac{235}{\text{VII.-217}}$, dated 6th April, 1886.

In exercise of the powers conferred on him by section 6 (*b*) of the Scheduled Districts Act, XIV of 1874, the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct that when any sale in execution of a decree of a Civil Court in the Kumaun and Garhwál districts is conducted by the District Officer, a fee shall be payable by way of poundage or the full amount of the purchase money at the following rates :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
On every Rs. 25 or portion of Rs. 25 when the purchase money does not exceed Rs. 50 ...	0	4	0
On every Rs. 50 or portion of Rs. 50 when the purchase money exceeds Rs. 50, but does not exceed Rs. 100	0	8	0
On every Rs. 100 or portion of Rs. 100 when the purchase money does not exceed Rs. 200 ...	1	0	0
On every Rs. 100 of the purchase money in excess of Rs. 200 when the purchase money does not exceed Rs. 1,000	0	8	0
On every Rs. 500 of the purchase money in excess of Rs. 1,000	1	0	0

2. The fee so payable shall be deducted from the sum deposited by the purchaser under section 237 of the rules regulating the Procedure of the Civil Courts in the Kumaun and Garhwál districts, and shall be credited to the Government.

NOTE.—For other rules under the Scheduled Districts Act *see* N.-W. P. Code.

UNCLAIMED PROPERTY.

Unclaimed Property. Interference of Police with.

G. O. No. $\frac{234}{\text{VII.-388}}$, dated 11th March, 1887.

CASES have recently come under observation in which the language of section 25, Act V of 1861, has been misunderstood.

The police are by law required to take charge and furnish an inventory of *unclaimed* property. But these provisions do not sanction interference where property is under lock and key, or other signs exist from which it may be inferred that such property is still the subject of possession by the original owner.

The police should be careful to abstain from interference in cases of this kind and also in cases when property, though previously unclaimed, has passed into the hands of an innocent finder.

Registrars to be Civil Courts.
G. O. No. $\frac{556}{VII-135B.}$, dated 25th July, 1888.

UNDER section 483 of Act X of 1882 (Code of the Criminal Procedure), the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct that all Registrars in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh shall be deemed to be Civil Courts within the meaning of sections 480 and 482 of that Act.

Processes to be accompanied by a translation.
Government of India, Home Department No, 1281, dated 6th August, 1888.

ALL processes sent for service for administrative officers or courts to any district the vernacular of which differs from that in which the process is written should invariably be accompanied by a translation in English.

Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act.
G. O. N. $\frac{659}{VII-138B.}$, dated 22nd August, 1888.

UNDER section 6, clause (1) *(a)*, of Act VI of 1886 (the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act), the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner has been pleased to declare the office of the Inspector-General of Registration, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, to be the general registry office for keeping certified copies as specified in the clause hereinbefore cited.

Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages.
G. O. No. $\frac{659}{VII-138B}$, dated 22nd August, 1888.

UNDER section 6, clause (1) *(b)*, of Act VI of 1886 (the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act), the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner has been pleased to appoint the Inspector-General of Registration, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, to be the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages, and to be in charge of the general registry office created by Notification No. $\frac{658}{VII.-108B.}$, of this date.

Registrars of Births and Deaths.
G. O. No. $\frac{660}{VII-138B.}$, dated 22nd August, 1888, and
G. O. No. $\frac{851}{VII-138B}$, dated 16th November, 1888.

UNDER section 12, Act VI of 1886 (the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act), the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner has been pleased to appoint as Registrars of Births and Deaths in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh—

1. All District Magistrates for the areas of their districts.

2. All Ministers of religion licensed under Act XV of 1872 for the areas of the districts in which they reside.

3. All Registrars of the Registration Department for the areas of their jurisdictions.

It will be optional with the persons wishing to register the occurrence to which of the above authorities he will resort.

G. O. No. $\frac{880}{VII-138B.}$, dated 23rd November, 1888.

In continuation of the above notification, and under section 12 of Act VI of 1886, (the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act), the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissoner is

pleased to appoint as Registrars of Births and Deaths within the areas of the districts in which they reside all Ministers of religion authorized by sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 5 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, XX of 1872, to solemnize marriages.

Witnesses—Postal employes—Procedure to be observed when postal employes are summoned as—

G. O. No. $\frac{676}{\text{VII-130B.}}$, dated 21st August, 1888.

THE official should be granted leave without pay, and he should be given a slip signed by his official superior stating the fact and specifying the amount or the rate per diem of pay deducted from his salary during absence. He should present this slip to the presiding officer of the court, in view to the award to him of the expense to which he has in this manner been put by the summons to give witness.

The following procedure should be observed when postal employés are summoned as witnesses in civil cases, and it thereby becomes necessary to appoint a substitute temporarily for the discharge of their work.

SUPPLEMENTARY ORDERS.

Legal Remembrancer to Government. Powers of an advocate-general to—under section 539, Civil Procedure Code.

Notification No. $\frac{1907}{\text{VII-95-21}}$, dated 9th December, 1884.

THE Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner has been pleased to appoint the Legal Remembrancer, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, to exercise, within the limits of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the powers conferred on the Advocate-General by section 539 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

Legal Remembrancer to Government. Powers of—to represent Government in civil suits.

Notification No. $\frac{246}{\text{VII-280}}$, dated 2nd April, 1886.

UNDER section 417 of Act XIV of 1882, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner is pleased to direct that the Legal Remembrancer is *ex officio* authorized to act for Government in respect of all judicial civil proceedings.

Scheduled districts. Extension of sections 1 and 3 of Act X, 1888, to the—.

Notification No. $\frac{267}{\text{VII-291}}$, dated 8th May, 1889.

WITH the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, sections 1 and 3 of Act X of 1888 (*to amend the Code of Civil Procedure and the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882*) were extended to the following scheduled districts in the North-Western Provinces under section 5, Act XIV of 1874:—

(1) Pargana Jaunsár-Báwar in the Dehra Dún district;

(2) the scheduled portion of the Mirzapur district; and

(3) the Jhánsi Division, comprising the districts of Jhánsi, Jalaun and Lalitpur.

Privy Council appeals. Procedure in cases of—

Home Department No. 1276, dated 9th September, 1889.

WHEN an appeal, to which a Municipality is a party, is preferred to the Privy Council, the duty of making arrangements for the conduct of the case must be undertaken by the Municipality concerned; and that the information and papers required by Home Department letter No. $\frac{1}{126}$, dated 30th January, 1878, should be forwarded to the India Office through the Government of India only in cases to which the Government or the Court of Wards is a party. The instructions contained in the following extract of a despatch from the Secretary of State* may be strictly observed in cases to which Government or the Court of Wards is a party :—

* Paragraph 4 of Despatch No. 21 (Judicial), dated 4th July, 1889.

4. I avail myself of this opportunity to request that, as regards *all* appeals to Her Majesty in Council in which Government is interested, I may in each case be furnished with a distinct expression of the opinion of the Government transmitting the papers, as to the course which ought to be adopted by me. It not unfrequently happens (as it has happened in this case of the Mahárája of Durbhunga) that the papers reached this office unaccompanied by any clear indication of the steps which it is desired I should take; and it is necessary that I should always receive such an indication for my assistance in arriving at a decision in the matter.

SUPPLEMENTARY ORDERS.

Sub-Registrars. Applications for appointment and leave of—

G. O. No. $\frac{934}{VII-224B}$, dated 31st December, 1889.

THE following rules will be observed in future in regard to the appointment and leave applications of Sub-Registrars :—

(a) All appointments of Sub-Registrars of all classes shall, under section 6, Act III of 1877, be made by the Government on the recommendation of the Inspector-General of Registration; but shall not be notified in any part of the *Government Gazette*.

(b) All Sub-Registrars shall, for the purposes of leave, be treated as non-gazetted officers under section 915, Chapter XL, Part IX of the Civil Service Regulations, power being delegated to Inspector-General of Registration to grant privilege leave. All applications for other classes of leave will be reported for the orders of Government, but will not require to be referred to the Accountant-General, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

SUPPLEMENTARY ORDERS.

Departmental Examination of officers in the N.-W. Provinces and Oudh. Rules for the—

Notification No. 237/VII-250, dated 25th March 1890.

THE following are the rules for the Departmental Examination of officers in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh :—

Departmental Examination.

1. An examination for all officers mentioned in rule 9 below will be held at least once a year, usually in October, on such dates as may be fixed by Government, and notified in the Government Gazette. An additional examination for Covenanted and Statutory Civil Servants, Forest Officers, Cantonment Magistrates and candidates for Cantonment Magistracies only will be held usually in April.

2. The examinations will, unless otherwise notified, be held at the following divisional centres :—

(1) Allahabad, for the districts of the Allahabad Division and the districts of Gházipur, Ballia and Mirzapur of the Benares Division.

(2) Lucknow, for the districts of Oudh, the Rohilkhand, Kumaun and Jhánsi Divisions, and the districts of Azamgarh, Benares, Gorakhpur and Basti of the Benares Division.

(3) Agra, for the districts of the Meerut and Agra Divisions.

3. The subjects of examination and the standards of qualification are as follows :—

Serial number.	Subject.	Full marks obtainable.	*Standards of qualification.*		
			Higher standard.	Lower standard.	Pass.
1	*Judicial*—				
	(*a*) Paper in Law and Procedure ...	100	66	50	...
	(*b*) Case, to be set by Divisional Committee.	20	...	...	10
1*a*	*Judicial*—Preliminary test for candidates for Cantonment Magistracies—Paper in Law and Procedure.	100	...	...	50
2	*Revenue*—				
	*(*a*) Paper in Law and Procedure ...	80	66	50	...
	(*b*) Paper in Stamps and Excise ...	20			
	(*c*) Case, to be set by Divisional Committee.	20	...	...	10

* See also the special rules for Tahsíldárs in rule 17 below.

Serial number.	Subject.	Full marks obtainable.	*Standards of qualification.*		
			Higher standard.	Lower standard.	Pass.
3	*Police*— Paper in Law and Procedure ...	100	66	50	...
3*a*	*Police*—Preliminary test for candidates for Cantonment Magistracies—Paper in Law and Procedure.	100	...	...	50
4	*Vernacular*—				
	(*a*) Translation	20	...	...	10
	(*b*) Dictation	20			10
	(*c*) Reading Urdu	20			10
	(*d*) Reading Hindi	20			10
	(*e*) Conversation	20			10
		100			
4*a*	*Vernacular for Forest Officers*—				
	(*a*) Conversation	60	45	30	...
	(*b*) Reading Urdu	20	15	10	...
	(*c*) Reading Hindi	20	15	10	...
	(*d*) Translation	25	15	...	...
	(*e*) Dictation	25	15	...	...
	[See rule 8(4) below, and Manual of Government Orders, Department XIV (Forest), *Rules for Examination of Forest Officers.*]				
5	*Treasury and Local Fund Accounts* ...	100	66	50	...
6	*Civil Law*— Paper in Law and Procedure ...	100	66	50	...
7	*Cantonment Law*—				
	(*a*) Paper in Law and Procedure ...	100	66	...	...
	(*b*) Case, to be set by the Divisional Committee.	20	...	...	10
7*a*	*Cantonment Law*—Preliminary test—Paper in Law and Procedure.	100	...	...	50
8	*Canal Law*—				
	(*a*) Paper in Law and Procedure ...	100	66	...	...
	(*b*) Case, to be set by the Divisional Committee.	20	...	...	10
9	*Forest Law*	100	66	...	...
10	*Land Revenue Systems*	100	66	...	...

4. The examinations shall be conducted by a Central Committee and Divisional Committees. The Central Committee will arrange for the preparation and distribution to the Divisional Committees

of the papers of questions in Judicial, Revenue, Police, Translation and Dictation (for other than Forest Officers), Treasury and Local Fund Accounts, Civil Law, Cantonment Law, Canal Law, Forest Law and Land Revenue Systems, and will allot marks therein. The Divisional Committees will select the Urdu and Hindi papers to be read by candidates in vernacular, including the Translation and Dictation for Forest Officers, and allot marks for these and for conversation, and select and allot marks for the cases.

5. The Central Committee appointed yearly by Government shall consist ordinarily of the following officers :—

(1) A Member of the Board of Revenue *(President)*.

(2) The Judicial Commissioner, Oudh.

(3) The Commissioner of the Jhánsi Division.

(4) The Commissioner of Excise and Stamps.

(5) The Inspector-General of Police.

(6) The Chief Engineer of the Irrigation Department.

(7) The Secretary to Government in the Oudh Revenue Department.

(8) The Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

(9) The Small Cause Court Judge of Allahabad.

(10) The Accountant-General, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

(11) The Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

(12) The Junior Secretary, Board of Revenue *(Member and Secretary)*.

6. The Divisional Committees shall consist (unless otherwise ordered) of the following officers :—

(1) The Commissioner *(President)*.

(2) The Judge.

(3) The Magistrate of the district.

When Forest Officers are to be examined, a Forest Officer should, whenever practicable, be appointed to assist the Divisional Committee.

7. A schedule of the scope of examination, from which the papers in the Judicial, Revenue, Police, Translation, Dictation, Treasury and Local Fund Accounts, Civil Law, Cantonment Law, Canal Law, Forest Law, and Land Revenue Systems, may be set, is appended hereto. This schedule may be added to or otherwise amended from time to time by the Central Committee with the sanction of Government. The schedule is only meant for the general

guidance of candidates, and does not preclude the examiners from asking questions from laws, or rules of practice that are not included in it. The mention of any Act includes all rules issued under it and having the force of law. When any Act is repealed in part or in whole or amended by a later Act, the reference must be understood to be either to the unrepealed portion of the original Act or to the later Act or to both, as the case may be.

(1).—JUDICIAL.

A.—For all except Police Officers and Candidates for Cantonment Magistracies (subject to the proviso in foot note below).*

(a) Criminal Procedure Code (Act X of 1882, as amended up to date).

(b) Cattle Trespass Act (I of 1871, as amended by XVIII of 1883).

(c) Emigration Act (XXI of 1883, as amended by XXI of 1884).

(d) Foreign Jurisdiction Act (XXI of 1879).

(e) General Clauses Act (I of 1868 and I of 1887).

(f) Indian Evidence Act (I of 1872, as amended by XVIII of 1872 and III of 1887).

(g) Indian Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860, as amended up to date).

(h) Local Boards' Act (XIV of 1883).

(i) Lunatic Asylums Act (XXXVI of 1858, as amended by XVIII of 1886).

(j) Municipalities Act (XV of 1883).

(k) Northern India Ferries Act (XVII of 1878, as amended by XIV of 1883 and III of 1886).

(l) Oaths Act (X of 1873).

(m) Prisons Act (XXVI of 1870, as amended by XIV of 1878).

(n) Railway Act (IV of 1879, as amended by IV of 1883).

(o) Whipping Act (VI of 1864).

B.—For Police Officers.

(a) Criminal Procedure Code (Act X of 1882, as amended up to date), chapters 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 13, 14 and sections 496, 497, 550, and schedule II, in respect of arrests without warrant and bailable and non-bailable offences.

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* Under G. O. No. $\frac{751}{\text{VII-1858}}$ of 22nd September 1888, Covenanted Civilians appointed after open competition in England are exempted from examination in the Indian Penal Code, the Code of Criminal Procedure and the Indian Evidence Act.

(*b*) Indian Evidence Act (I of 1872, as amended by XVIII of 1872 and III of 1887), sections 3, 5 to 33, 45 to 48, 53, 54 and 118 to 134.

(*c*) Indian Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860, as amended up to date, excepting chapters 1, 3, 6, 7, 9, 11, 18, 19, 20 and 21).

C.—For Candidates for Cantonment Magistracies (the use of books allowed).

(*a*) Indian Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860, as amended up to date).

(*b*) Criminal Procedure Code (Act X of 1882, as amended up to date).

(*c*) Indian Evidence Act (I of 1872, as amended by XVIII of 1872 and III of 1887).

(2).—REVENUE.

A.—For candidates from the North-Western Provinces.

(*a*) Extant Circulars of the Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces.

(*b*) North-Western Provinces Revenue Act (XIX of 1873, as amended by VIII of 1879 and XV of 1886).

(*c*) North-Western Provinces Rent Acts (XII of 1881 and XIV of 1886).

B.—For candidates from Oudh.

(*a*) Extant Oudh Revenue Circulars.

(*b*) Oudh Estates Act (I of 1869, as amended by X of 1885) with such portions of the Indian Succession Act (X of 1865) as are referred to therein.

(*c*) Oudh Revenue Act (XVII of 1876, as amended by XIV of 1878).

(*d*) Oudh Rent Act (XXII of 1886).

(*e*) Oudh Sub-Settlement Act (XXVI of 1866).

(*f*) Oudh Talúkdárs' Relief Act (XXIV of 1870).

C.—For all candidates.

(*a*) Agriculturists Loans Act (XII of 1884).

(*b*) Court Fees Act (VII of 1870, as amended by XX of 1870, XIII of 1875, V of 1881 and VI of 1889).

(*c*) Indian Stamp Act (I of 1879, as amended by IX of 1884, I of 1888 and VI of 1889), and the Manual of Rules,

&c., relating to Stamp Administration in North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

(*d*) Indian Salt Act (XII of 1882, as amended by XX of 1884) and the rules made under the Act published in Department XIII, Manual of Government Orders.

(*e*) Indian Treasure-Trove Act (VI of 1878).

(*f*) Income Tax Act (II of 1886) and the Income Tax Pamphlet.

(*g*) Land Acquisition Act (X of 1870).

(*h*) Local Rates Act (III of 1878, as amended by VIII of 1879 and XIV of 1883).

(*i*) Laws and Rules relating to Excise Administration in North-Western Provinces and Oudh.*

(*j*) Land Improvement Loans Act (XIX of 1883).

(*k*) North-Western Provinces and Oudh Kanúngos and Patwáris Act (IX of 1889).

(*l*) Pension Act (XXIII of 1871, as amended by XXI of 1886).

(*m*) Regulation XI of 1825 (Alluvion and Diluvion).

(*n*) Registration Act (III of 1877, as amended by XII of 1879, I of 1880, XIX of 1883, VII of 1886 and VII of 1888).

(3).—POLICE.

A.—For all except Police Officers and Candidates for Cantonment Magistracies.

(*a*) Criminal Procedure Code—such parts as refer to Police.

(*b*) Police Act (V of 1861).

† (*c*) Regulations and Orders of the Police for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

(*d*) Village and Road Police Act (XVI of 1873).

B.—For Police Officers.

(*a*) Police Act (V of 1861 and III of 1888).

‡ (*b*) Regulations and Orders of the Police for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and Extant Police Circulars.

(*c*) Village and Road Police (Act XVI of 1873).

C.—For Candidates for Cantonment Magistracies (the use of books allowed).

Police Act (V of 1861).

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* A separate paper is set in Excise and Stamps.
† Till this is issued, Police Manual, part II.
‡ Ditto Police Manual.

(4).—VERNACULAR.

A.—Translation.

Two papers will be set by the Central Committee, one for Police Officers and one for other candidates, except Forest Officers, for whom the paper will be set by the Divisional Committee.

B.—Dictation.

One paper will ordinarily be set for all candidates, except Forest Officers, for whom the paper will be set by the Divisional Committee.

The papers in Translation and Dictation will be of moderate difficulty and on subjects connected with revenue, magisterial or executive work.

(5).—TREASURY AND LOCAL FUND ACCOUNTS.

(*a*) Civil Account Code, 4th edition, chapters 1 to 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 28, 29 and 30, should be specially studied.

(*b*) A general knowledge of the remaining portion of the Code and of the Accountant-General's Circulars bearing on it will also be required.

(6).—CIVIL LAW.

A.—For all candidates.

(*Subject to the proviso in the foot note below.**)

(*a*) Civil Court Amíns' Act (XII of 1856, as amended by Act XIX of 1886).

(*b*) Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV of 1882, as amended up to date).

(*c*) Contract Act (IX of 1872, as amended by Act IV of 1886).

(*d*) Estates of Lunatics Act (XXXV of 1858).

(*e*) Limitation Act (XV of 1877, as amended by XII of 1879, VIII of 1880, V of 1881 and VII of 1888).

(*f*) Macnaghten's Principles of Hindu and Muhammadan Law.

(*g*) Majority Act (IX of 1875).

(*h*) Minors Act (XL of 1858, as amended by XIX of 1873 and XVIII of 1876).

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* Under G. O. No. $\frac{751}{\text{VII-148B}}$ of 22nd September 1888, Covenanted Civilians appointed after open competition in England are exempted from examination in Macnaghten's Principles of Hindu and Muhammadan Law, the Civil Procedure Code and the Indian Contract Act.

(*i*) Specific Relief Act (I of 1877).

(*j*) Succession Certificate Act (VII of 1889).

(*k*) Transfer of Property Act (IV of 1882, as amended by III of 1885).

(*l*) Wrongful Possession in cases of Succession Act (XIX of 1841).

B.—For candidates from the Jhánsi Division only.

Jhánsi Courts Act (XVIII of 1867, as amended by XXVII of 1867).

C.—For Munsifs in Oudh only.

(*a*) Oudh Laws Act (XVIII of 1876 as amended by XIV of 1878).

(*b*) Oudh Sub-Settlement Act (XXVI of 1866).

(*c*) Oudh Estates Act (I of 1869, as amended by X of 1885).

(*d*) Oudh Civil Courts Act [XIII of 1879 with such portions of the Indian Succession Act (X of 1865) as are referred to therein].

(7).—CANTONMENT LAW.

(*a*) Cantonment Act (XIII of 1889).

(*b*) Laws and Rules relating to Excise Administration in North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

(*c*) Provincial Small Cause Courts Act (IX of 1887).

(*d*) Registration Act (III of 1877, as amended by XII of 1879, I of 1880, XIX of 1883, VII of 1886 and VII of 1888).

(*e*) Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV of 1882), the chapters and sections mentioned in the first schedule to Act X of 1888.

(7*a*).—CANTONMENT LAW.—*Preliminary test (the use of books allowed except for Cantonment Act and Rules).*

(*a*) Cantonment Act (XIII of 1889).

(*b*) Provincial Small Cause Courts Act (IX of 1887).

(*c*) Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV of 1882), the chapters and sections mentioned in the first schedule to Act X of 1888.

(8).—CANAL LAW.

(*a*) Cattle Trespass Act (I of 1871, as amended by XVIII of 1883).

(*b*) Criminal Procedure Code (Act X of 1882), the following chapters and sections :—

Chapter I, the whole.

Chapter II, sections 6 to 8, 10 to 12, 14 and 17.

Chapter III, sections 29, 32, 33, 35 to 37 and 40.

Chapter IV, sections 42 and 43.

Chapter V, sections 46, 50, 61 and 63 to 65.

Chapter VI, the whole.

Chapter VII, sections 94, 104 and 105.

Chapter XIII, section 152.

Chapter XV, sections 177 to 180, 182, 191 and 195.

Chapter XVI, Chapter XVII, Chapter XIX, Chapter XX — the whole.

Chapter XXIV, sections 340 to 344, 346 and 349 to 352.

Chapter XXV, the whole.

Chapter XXVI, the whole, except sections 368, 370 and 373.

Chapter XXVIII, sections 384 to 389 (inclusive), 399 and 400.

Chapter XXX, the whole.

Chapter XXXI, sections 407, 418 to 423, 426 and 430.

Chapter XXXII, section 435.

Chapter XXXIII, sections 443, 445 and 453.

Chapter XXXV, sections 476, 481, 482, 484, 485 and 487.

Chapter XXXVIII, section 495.

Chapter XXXIX, the whole.

Chapter XLI, sections 511 and 512.

Chapter XLIII, sections 517 and 518.

Chapter XLIV, section 528.

Chapter XLV, sections 529 to 531 and 535.

Chapter XLVI, sections 540, 543 to 545, 547 and 548.

(*c*) Departmental Circulars—Legal procedure, revenue and water-supply.

(*d*) Indian Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860).

Chapter II, sections 6, 21, 37, 38, 51 and 52.

Chapter III, sections 53, 60 and 64 to 70 (inclusive).

Chapter IV, sections 76 to 85 (inclusive).

Chapter V, sections 107 to 109 (inclusive).

Chapter X, sections 172 to 175, 178 to 181 and 186 to 188.

Chapter XI, sections 191 to 193 (inclusive), 224 and 228.

(*e*) Land Acquisition Act (X of 1870), parts I to VI (inclusive).

(*f*) Northern India Canal and Drainage Act (VIII of 1873).

(9).—FOREST LAW.

(*a*) Baden-Powell's Jurisprudence for Forest Officers, parts I to IV.

(*b*) Indian Forest Act (VII of 1878).

(10).—LAND REVENUE SYSTEMS.

Baden-Powell's Land Revenue Systems and Land Tenures of British India, Book I. Introduction and the chapters which refer to the system of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

8. (1). *Cases.*—The examination in cases shall be conducted as follows :—The vernacular records of the cases (the Criminal case being such as usually comes before a Magistrate of the first class, and such as may involve a punishment of two years or more, the Revenue cases being cases under the Rent and Revenue Acts in force in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, respectively, and the Canal case, one such as ordinarily comes before a Canal Officer exercising magisterial powers) will be read out by a native official. The Cantonment case should be a case under one of the Acts specified in rule 7 (7) above. Where possible, the cases will be read to each candidate separately, or to small batches. The candidate must write his notes of evidence as the reading proceeds, as he would do were he actually trying the case. At the conclusion of each case, the candidate, who may refer to his books, must write (Europeans in English, Natives of India in Urdu or English, as they prefer) a judgment on the question or questions at issue, with a statement of reasons. It will be for the Divisional Committee to decide—(1) if, in asking questions concerning the record, the candidate has shown gross ignorance ; (2) if the judgment is in accordance with the evidence and with the law on the subject, or is clearly illegal and such as would call for reversal or amendment from an appellate court in actual practice.

(2).—*Vernacular Reading.*

(*a*) *Urdu.*—In order to pass in reading in Urdu, the candidate must read aloud, with tolerable fluency and accuracy, two papers

taken at random from the records of a Magistrate or Collector's office, and written in an ordinarily legible Urdu running hand, and must explain their meaning.

(b) Hindi.—In order to pass in Hindi, the candidate must read with tolerable fluency and accuracy a few lines taken at random from a set of patwâris' papers, and must explain their meaning.

(3).—*Vernacular Conversation.*

In order to pass in Conversation, the candidate will be tested in talking with one or more natives in such a way as to show that he can understand and make himself understood by ordinary natives both in common conversation and in the course of business.

(4).—*Vernacular Examination of Forest Officers.*

The Conversation test will be the same as for other candidates. In order to pass in Reading Urdu and Hindi the candidate must read aloud with fair accuracy, and explain their meaning, two short *arzis* in each language written in an ordinarily legible hand, taken at random from a Forest office in the candidate's circle.

In Translation and Dictation (for the Higher Standard only) candidates will be required to translate into the vernacular, with fair fluency and correctness, an order or letter on a subject connected with their work dictated in English by the Divisional Committee. They will also be required to write in the vernacular characters (Persian and Nagri) an order or letter dictated in the vernacular by the Committee.—[See Manual of Government Orders, Department XIV (Forests), *Rules for the examination of Forest Officers.*]

9. The following table indicates the officers who are required to be examined and the subjects in which they are required to pass :—

H.S. signifies Higher Standard.
L. S. „ Lower ditto.
P. „ Pass.

1	2	3	[redacted]	5	6					7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
					Vernacular (subject to the exception noted in column 14).												
Serial number.	Officers.	Judicial.	[redacted]	Police.	Translation.	Dictation.	Reading Urdu.	Reading Hindi.	Conversation.	Treasury and Local Fund Accounts.	Civil Law.	Cantonment Law.	Canal Law.	Forest Law.	Land Revenue Systems.	Surveying.	Remarks.
1	Assistant Magistrates and Collectors															Assistant Collectors and Assistant Commissioners are required also to pass in Surveying, *vide* rule 16 below.	
2	Assistant Commissioners																
3	Deputy Collectors‡ (including Honorary Deputy Collectors) other than those specially exempted by Government in consideration of meritorious service after not less than 10 years' continuous service as tahsíldárs.	H.S.	H.S.	L.S.	P.	P.	P.	P.	P.	H.S.*	...	...	...	...	...		* No Assistant Collector or Assistant Commissioner, and no Deputy Collector acquainted with English, will be held to have passed the examination in Treasury and Local Fund Accounts by either standard until the Collector of the district to which he is attached shall have furnished a certificate that he has duly attended to and satisfactorily discharged the duties of Treasury Officer for a period of not less than six weeks within one year of the date of the examination. If the candidate has passed by the Lower Standard only, no second certificate to the same effect need be furnished when he presents himself for examination in the Higher Standard.
4	Assistant Commissioners and Deputy Collectors in Jhánsi and Kumaun Divisions (unless they have fully passed the Departmental Examination when employed elsewhere in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh), in addition to the above subjects ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	H.S.	...	...	...	...	...	
5	Police Officers	L.S.	...	H.S.	P.	P.	P.	...	P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	Cantonment Magistrates	H.S.	...	L.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	H.S.	...	...	...	...	
7	Candidates for Cantonment Magistracies ...	P.	...	P.	P.†	P.†	P.†	...	P.†	...	...	P.	...	...	...	...	† Before appointment to a Cantonment Magistracy, a candidate is required to pass in all the sub-heads of vernacular, except Hindi, provided he has not already passed the Higher Standard in Hindustani by the Military test.
8	Irrigation Officers	...	...	...	P. (or the Departmental Standard examination under para. 21, section 1, chapter II., P. W. D. Code.)	P.	P.	P.	P.	...	...	...	H.S.	...	...	...	
9	Forest Officers	...	...	...	H.S.	H.S.	H.S	H.S.	H.S.	...	...	...	...	H.S.	H.S.	Forest Officers are required to pass in the subject according to section 52 of the Forest Department Code.	
10	Tahsíldárs‡	L.S.	L.S.	L.S	P. [See also the special rules for Tahsíldárs. in rule 17 below.]	P.	P.	P.	P.	...	...	...	...	...	...		
11	Tahsíldárs in Jhánsi and Kumaun Divisions (not exempted as under 4 above)‡ in addition to the above subjects.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	L.S.	...	...	...	...		‡ *N.B.*—Native candidates whose language is the vernacular of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, need not be examined in the vernacular except in Hindi; but those whose language is not the vernacular of these provinces must be examined in all sub-heads of the vernacular.
12	Munsifs in Oudh‡	...	...	...	P.	P.	P.	P.	P.	...	L.S.	...	...	...	...		
	Ditto (*Before being appointed Sub-Judges*) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	H.S.	...	...	...	...		

10. All officers specified in rule 9 (except Oudh Munsifs and Irrigation Officers), who have held their appointments, whether substantive or officiating, for six months continuously, must present themselves at every examination held while they continue in such appointments until they have passed by the standard applicable to them, and they will not be eligible for promotion or confirmation till they have so passed. Deputy Collectors appointed for settlement work are not compelled to pass the examination for Deputy Collectors in the regular line; but unless specially exempted from examination they will not, until they pass, be regarded as having any claim to be graded on the permanent list and to receive promotion in it. Uncovenanted Officers who have failed in three successive examinations will be reported for the special orders of Government and will be liable to lose their appointments. Irrigation Officers will not be eligible for magisterial powers until they have passed the examination in Canal Law.

Candidates for Cantonment Magistracies shall ordinarily be required to pass the preliminary test before appointment. Any officer appointed to be Cantonment Magistrate who has not passed the preliminary test will be liable to revert to military duty if he fail to pass the preliminary test at the first opportunity and the Higher Standard examination within 18 months after joining his appointment.

Any person appointed to the post of Munsif in Oudh must, within one year of his being appointed Munsif, 3rd grade, pass the examination prescribed in rule 9, provided that the examination next after his appointment be not less than six months from the date of such appointment. If he fail to do so he will be liable to immediate removal from his appointment. No Munsif will be eligible for promotion to a Sub-Judgeship until he shall have passed the higher standard examination in Civil Law. Tahsíldárs and Deputy Collectors who have not passed in Civil Law and who may be appointed Munsifs in Oudh will thereafter be required to pass in Civil Law and in Vernacular. The examination of Munsifs in Oudh will be confined to these two branches.

11. An officer on leave in India (except leave on medical certificate) must attend the examination, unless he has been exempted by Government from attending the examination of that year. Absence from examination on the plea of illness will not be accepted, except on a medical certificate, which must be submitted to and accepted by the Head of the Department before the examination takes place.

12. An officer absenting himself from the examination without complying with the above conditions will be considered to have failed at the examination for that year.

13. A candidate may pass in any of the following subjects separately :—

*(1) Judicial.
(2) Revenue.
*(3) Police.
(4) Vernacular.
(5) Treasury and Local Fund Accounts.
(6) Civil Law.
*(7) Cantonment Law.
(8) Canal Law.
(9) Forest Law.
(10) Land Revenue Systems.

14. The examination in each of these subjects can only passed in its entirety. A candidate failing, for example, in t Judicial case must ordinarily be held to have failed in Judicial altogether. Similarly, a candidate failing in reading must be reexamined in all sub-heads of the vernacular. When, however, a candidate has failed only in the case, and when his papers are otherwise good in the department concerned, the Central Committee may call for the case, and make any recommendation to Government thereon that seems advisable.

15. A candidate who has passed by the Lower Standard in Judicial or Revenue is not required to pass again in cases when he presents himself for the Higher Standard in these subjects.

16. In the case of Assistant Collectors and Assistant Commissioners an adequate acquaintance with practical surveying (with plane table) and with the general classification of soils has been declared, under General Department Notification No. 411, dated 13th February 1882, to be a condition of passing by the Higher Standard in Revenue. For this purpose Assistant Collectors and Assistant Commissioners will be attached to survey parties for such period as Government may direct, and will not be passed by the Higher Standard in Revenue until the certificate of proficiency in surveying mentioned in rule 6 of the rules for their training below has been obtained :—

1. An Assistant Collector attached to a survey party should be under the orders of the Deputy Superintendent of the party.

2. He should study the chapters in the Manual of Surveying or other book that may be indicated by the Deputy Superintendent.

3. He should attach himself to any field party as directed by the Deputy Superintendent to gain instruction.

4. He should then complete the field survey of a mauza himself, a party of measurers (chainmen) being provided.

5. He should estimate the areas of all fields in the above mauza.

6. When the work done by the Assistant Collector has been tested and found correct, he should be granted a certificate, or a report should be made to the effect that he is qualified in chain surveying and in the use of the plane table, and that he can estimate areas.

* Candidates for Cantonment Magistracies must pass in all three subjects: failure in one shall involve failure in all.

7. He could also receive instruction or instruct himself while watching others at work in the use of the theodolite, and in the computation connected with this work.

8. The Assistant Collector attached to a party must understand that the Deputy and his Assistants, European and Native, when in the field, have each their work cut out, and that they have no leisure to instruct him except in indicating to him what he should study for himself and answering his questions and guiding him.

17. The following special rules regulate the examination of Tahsíldárs and candidates for tahsíldárships :—

(*a*) In selecting the Judicial and Revenue cases to be read to Tahsíldárs, Divisional Committees will be careful not to choose any which average Tahsíldárs cannot fairly be expected to comprehend.

(*b*) In addition to the case the Revenue examination of Tahsíldárs will consist of—

	Full marks obtainable.
1. *Vivâ voce* questions on subjects connected with Tahsíldár's work generally. This *vivâ voce* examination will be made by the Divisional Committees	20
2. Special questions for Tahsíldárs in the Revenue paper set by the Central Committee	25
3. Such other questions in the Revenue paper set by the Central Committee as are marked for Tahsíldárs ...	40
4. Stamps and Excise paper	15
Total ...	100

(*c*) Out of this total of 100 marks it is necessary to gain 50 to qualify.

18. The examination will usually extend over five days, as follows :—

Day.	Morning, 10 A.M.—1 P.M.	Afternoon, 2—5 P.M.
1st day ...	Judicial paper ...	Criminal case.
2nd day ...	Revenue paper ... Cantonment Law paper... Canal Law paper ...	Revenue case. Cantonment case. Canal case.
3rd day ...	Police paper ...	Stamps and Excise paper. Special *vivâ voce* examination of Tahsíldárs.
4th day ...	Translation paper ... Dictation paper ...	Treasury and Local Fund Accounts paper. Reading Urdu. Reading Hindi. Conversation.
5th day ...	Forest Law paper ... Civil Law paper.	Land Revenue Systems paper.

19. The time to be allowed for Cases, Dictation, Reading and Conversation, will be at the discretion of the Divisional Committee.

20. Divisional Committees should furnish to the Secretary to the Central Examination Committee, Allahabad, at least a month before the date of the examination, (*a*) lists of candidates, and (*b*) indents for papers in the forms given below.

21. In order that these lists may be correctly and properly prepared, Commissioners of Divisions other than those in which the examinations are held should communicate the necessary information to the Presidents of the Divisional Committees as early as possible after the issue of the notification publishing the date of the examination.

List of Candidates at the Departmental Examination of Junior Officers in the———division to be held———.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Serial No.	Name.	Designation.	Location.	Subjects in which the candidate has already passed, with dates of passing.	Subjects in which the candidate has still to be examined.	Remarks.

Approximate number of copies of examination papers required by the Divisional Committee at for the examination to be held on and following days.

Subject.	English.	Vernacular.	Remarks.
1. Judicial	...	...	
2. Judicial for Police Officers	...	*Nil.*	
3. Judicial—Candidates for Cantonment Magistracies ...	...	*Nil.*	
4. North-Western Provinces Revenue (including Tahsíldárs).			
5. Oudh Revenue (including Tahsíldárs)			
6. Excise and Stamps			
7. Police			
8. Police for Police Officers	...	*Nil.*	
9. Police—Candidates for Cantonment Magistracies ...	...	*Nil.*	
10. Treasury and Local Fund Accounts	...	*Nil.*	
11. Canal Law			
12. Cantonment Law	...	*Nil.*	
13. Cantonment Law—Candidates for Cantonment Magistracies.	...	*Nil.*	
14. Forest Law	...	*Nil.*	
15. Land Revenue Systems	...	*Nil.*	
16. Civil Law			
17. Civil Law (Munsifs in Oudh)			
18. Dictation	...	*Nil.*	
19. Translation	...	*Nil.*	
20. Translation for Police Officers	...	*Nil.*	

22. The papers of questions shall be numbered in consecutive order. In despatching the papers to the Presidents of the Divisional Committees the Secretary to the Central Examination Committee shall enclose the papers of each subject in a separate envelope, and note with his own hand on the back of each envelope *(a)* the subject, *(b)* the number of papers sent, *(c)* the serial numbers of the papers sent. The envelopes shall be securely sealed and forwarded under registered covers, a separate invoice being sent of the papers despatched. The invoice may conveniently be in the form of the indent mentioned in rule 21 above.

The Presidents of Divisional Committees shall open each packet in the examination room on the day fixed for the particular subject, and, after comparing the papers with the invoice, shall distribute them to the candidates.

23. Stitched blank books, interleaved with blotting paper, shall be provided by the Divisional Committee for the candidates to write their answers in, and no loose sheets of paper or blotting paper of any description should be permitted in the examination room on any pretext whatever. The books should be initialled at the corner of each page by a Member of the Divisional Committee, each page being also at the same time consecutively numbered.

For each separate paper of questions separate books should be used.

24. Candidates are required to write their answers legibly on one side only of each sheet of paper (the other side being used for such rough notes as they may wish to make), and on no account whatever to tear the paper or blotting paper. Each book of answers should be signed by the candidate with his full signature, official designation and location.

25. The book or books of answers, when given up, should be endorsed by a Member of the Committee with a serial number, the nature of the subject, the name of the candidate, his official designation, and his district and the date. It is necessary to have these particulars on each book in English. If two candidates of the same name come from one district, the names of their fathers should be given to prevent all chance of mistake. Care should also be taken that the spelling of all names should be identical with that employed in the divisional list, and the order in which the names were placed in that list should be followed as far as possible.

26. When all the answers to each paper have been given in, they should be at once enclosed in a strong envelope or other cover, in which should be included an invoice of the papers sent in the appended form, printed copies of which will be supplied by the Secretary to the Central Committee.

Examination of Junior Officers held at _____ *on the* _____ *and following days.*

INVOICE OF PAPERS.

Subject _____

Serial number of candidate to correspond with number on books of answers.	Name of candidate.	Official designation.	District.	Number of pages in book or books.	Number of pages written on.	Remarks by the Divisional Committee.	Remark by the Centrals Committee.

(Signed.)

President, Divisional Examination Committee.

27. The envelope or cover should be securely sealed and sent by registered post, *the same afternoon,* to the address of the Secretary, Central Committee. It will greatly assist to prevent mistakes in the despatch of the papers to the examiners if each parcel contains the papers on one subject only, and if the name of the subject is entered on the outside of the cover. For this purpose the following classification of subjects should be adhered to :—

1. Judicial, including Judicial for Police Officers and candidates for Cantonment Magistracies (English and Vernacular).
2. North-Western Provinces Revenue, including Tahsíldárs (English and Vernacular).
3. Oudh Revenue, including Tahsíldárs (English and Vernacular).
4. Excise and Stamps (English and Vernacular).
5. Police, including Police for Police Officers and candidates for Cantonment Magistracies (English and Vernacular).
6. Treasury and Local Fund Accounts (English only).
7. Canal Law (English and Vernacular).
8. Forest Law (English only).
9. Land Revenue Systems (English only).
10. Cantonment Law, including preliminary test (English only).

11. Civil Law (English and Vernacular).

12. Civil Law for Munsifs in Oudh (English and Vernacular).

13. Vernacular, including Dictation, Translation and Translation for Police Officers.

28. The report on the subjects in which the Divisional Committee is the examining body should state clearly the number of marks gained by each candidate in the following printed form, copies of which will be supplied :—

*Statement of marks awarded by the Divisional Examination Committee at the Departmental Examination held at*_____ *on*_____18

Name of candidate.	Official designation and district.	Marks awarded in—											
		Criminal case.	Special *vivâ voce* examination for Tahsildárs.	Revenue case.	Cantonment case.	Canal case.	Conversation.	Reading Urdu.	Reading Hindi.	Translation (for Forest Officers).	Dictation (for Forest Officers).	Conversation (for Forest Officers).	Remarks.
	Maximum,	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	25	25	60	
	Standard for passing.	10	Any marks given are added to those awarded for the paper.	10	10	10	10	10	10	15	15	45 30	

29. The certificates of knowledge of Treasury work and Surveying should not be overlooked in cases in which they are required. The report and certificates should be transmitted, as early as possible, to the Secretary, Central Examination Committee.

30. Any candidate who may be detected in unfair practices shall at once be expelled by the Divisional Committee (with forfeiture of any marks he may have earned), and the matter shall be reported to the Central Committee for further orders.

31. In marking cases, the marks for each case will be allotted by every Member of the Divisional Committee; in the event of a difference of opinion, the marks allotted by the majority will prevail. The original record, as well as the candidate's decision in every instance in which the candidate *fails* in his case, should be retained

by the Divisional Committee until the result of the examination is made known.

32. No candidates who are not actually officiating as Deputy Collectors will, without the special permission of the Board of Revenue or the Secretary to Government in the Oudh Revenue Department, be allowed to appear at the examination for Deputy Collectors. Officiating Tahsíldárs and selected nominees for tahsíldárships referred to in paragraph 12 of Board's Circular No. 16—IX will alone be permitted to attend the examination for Tahsíldárs. No voluntary candidates will be admitted to either examination, and no applications should be forwarded to the Government on behalf of such candidates for special leave to appear.

33. The Central Committee will forward their report to Government, showing what candidates are considered to have passed in the various branches.

SUPPLEMENTARY ORDERS.

Powers—Grant of—to Munsifs, North-Western Provinces under Act VII of 1889, Succession Certificate Act.

Notification No. $\frac{359}{\text{VII}-10\frac{B}{88}}$, dated 7th May 1890.

UNDER section 26 (1) of the Succession Certificate Act (VII of 1889), the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner is pleased to invest all Munsifs in the North-Western Provinces, with the functions of a District Court under the said Act, within the local and pecuniary limits of their ordinary jurisdiction as Munsifs.

SUPPLEMENTARY ORDERS.

Departmental examination of Officers in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. Rules for the—

Notification No. $\frac{704}{\text{VII-28B}}$, dated 14th August 1890.

AMEND the rules for the Departmental Examination of Officers in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, printed at pages 107—126 *ante* as follows:—

(i) In Rule 1, after the words "Forest Officers," insert the words "Police Officers."

(ii) In Rule 10, after the words "promotion in it" at the end of the second sentence, insert the words "Police Officers who have failed to pass within two years of their appointment, *i.e.*, at four successive examinations; and other."

Powers.—Exercise of—by Deputy Collectors in Kumaun and Garhwal.

Notification No. $\frac{280}{\text{VII-281}}$, dated 7th April 1887.

IN exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 *(c)* of the Scheduled Districts Act of 1874, the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner is pleased to declare that the jurisdiction and powers hitherto exercised by Extra Assistant Commissioners in the districts of Kumaun and Garhwál under the rules prescribed by Notification No. 45A., dated the 22nd May 1879, shall in future, be exercised by Deputy Collectors in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, who are or who may be appointed to the districts of Kumaun and Garhwál.

Rules under the Indian Registration Act.

Notification No. $\frac{608}{\text{VII—111}}$, dated 10th June 1890.

IN the Notification of this Department No. $\frac{92}{\text{VII—111-16}}$, dated the 5th February 1886, printed at pages 39—93 *ante*, in the heading of the last column of Appendix XVIII, for "remitting officer" substitute "registering officer," and in Urdu for the words "file in" substitute "fill in."

SUPPLEMENTARY ORDERS.

Execution of decrees. Rules regarding the sale of land in—. North-Western Provinces and Oudh Notification No. $\frac{816}{VII-324B}$, and No. $\frac{3871}{VII-324B}$, dated 6th October and 2nd December 1890.

In pursuance of the powers conferred on the Local Government by section 320 of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act XIV of 1882), as amended by section 30 of Act VII of 1888, the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner is pleased to prescribe the following additions to and amendments of the rules published with Notification No. 671 of 30th August 1880, printed at page 8 *ante* :—

Rule 12*A* (to be added after rule 12).—Should the Collector receive two or more precepts from the same Civil Court or from different Courts for the sale of the same property, he shall act as follows :—

(*a*) If all the orders of sale are from the same Court, the sale officer should make a reference to the Court as to the particular order in pursuance of which the sale shall be held.

(*b*) If the orders for sale have been received from different Courts, and there is a difference of grade between such Courts, the sale should be held in pursuance of the order of the Court of highest grade, intimation being given immediately after sale to the other Courts that sale was held in pursuance of the order of that Court.

(*c*) If the orders for sale have been received from different Courts of the same grade, the sale officer should ascertain the date of the attachment made by each of them, and hold the sale in pursuance of the order of the Court by which the property was first attached, intimation being given immediately after sale to the other Courts, that sale was held in pursuance of the order of that Court.

(*d*) When property has been ordered to be sold in pursuance of decrees of more Courts than one, but the sale is held in pursuance of the order of the Court realizing under section 285, the sale officer should intimate to intending purchasers, at the time of sale, the fact that other Courts also have ordered the same property to be sold.

Rule 17 *(vi) a* [to be added after clause *(vi)*]—No holder of a decree in execution of which property is sold shall, without the express permission of the Collector, bid for or purchase the property.

(vi) b.—When a decree-holder purchases with such permission, the purchase money and the amount due on the decree may, if he

so desires, be set off against one another, and the Collector executing the decree shall enter up satisfaction of the decree in whole or in part accordingly.

(vi)c.—When a decree-holder purchases, by himself or through another person, without such permission, the Collector may, if he thinks fit, on the application of the judgment-debtor or any other person interested in the sale, by order set aside the sale, and the costs of such application and order, and any deficiency of price which may happen on the re-sale, and all expenses attending it, shall be paid by the decree-holder.

For rule 23 substitute the following :—For the purposes of these rules the Collector may make over to any of his gazetted subordinates any of the powers and duties thereby conferred and imposed upon the Collector, with the exception of the following :—

1. Power to order sale under section 321 (*c*), or section 323 (1), or section 324.
2. Power to take action under section 322A or 322C.
3. Power to let, or mortgage, under section 321 (*b*).
4. Power to let, mortgage, or order direct management under section 323 (2).
5. Power to raise funds for and discharge encumbrances under section 323 (4).
6. Power to confirm sale under rule 17 (xiii).
7. Power to set aside sale under rule 17, (vi)*c* or (xiii).

Rule 24 (to be added after rule 23).—All orders passed by an Assistant Collector under powers delegated to him by the Collector under rule 23, shall be appealable to the Collector, whose orders shall be final. Appeals from orders passed by the Collector shall lie to the Commissioner of the Division, in the following cases and no others :—

1. By a decree-holder or judgment-debtor from an order under section 321 (*b*), letting the property on the sole ground that the lease or mortgage is an unreasonable one.
2. By a judgment-debtor from an order for sale under section 321 (*c*), provided that substantial security for the satisfaction of the decree be at the same time furnished by him.

3. By a decree-holder, judgment-debtor, or claimant against an order under section 322B, regarding the fact or extent of the liability of the judgment-debtor to any of the decrees or claims, or as to their relative priority, or as to the liability of the judgment-debtor's immovable property for satisfaction of them, on the sole ground that a dispute exists on one or all of these points, and that the Collector should have referred the dispute to the Civil Court.

4. By a judgment-debtor from an order for sale under section 323 (i), provided that substantial security be at the same time furnished by him.

5. By a decree-holder or judgment-debtor from an order under section 323 (2) or (4) for sale, lease or mortgage of the property, on the sole ground that the sale, lease or mortgage is an unreasonable one.

6. By a judgment-debtor from an order for sale under section 324, on the sole ground that the amount to be recovered has been realized, and on condition that he furnishes security for payment within six weeks of the balance, if any, found to be due.

7. By a decree-holder, or judgment-debtor, or a person whose immovable property has been sold under the rules from an order under rule 17 (xiii), confirming or setting aside a sale.

8. By a decree-holder from an order of the Collector, declining to proceed with the sale under rule 10, although the Collector has deemed it inadvisable to act under section 321 (*a*) or (*b*), or found it impossible to raise the sum required by either of these methods.

9. By a decree-holder, judgment-debtor, or other person interested in the sale from an order under rule 17 (vi)*c*.

The number of present rule 24 will be changed to 25.

SUPPLEMENTARY ORDERS.

Contracts, deeds, &c. Execution of—on behalf of the Secretary of State.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh Notification No. 414A., dated 17th July 1877.

THE following extract from a Resolution by the Government of India in the Home Department, is republished for the information and guidance of officers serving under the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh :—

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Judicial), No. 989, under date Simla, the 23rd June 1877.

Read again the following correspondence relative to the execution of deeds, contracts, &c., on behalf of the Secretary of State :—

* * * * * *

RESOLUTION.

In exercise of the power conferred by the thirty-third and thirty-fourth of Victoria, Chapter fifty-nine, section two, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the undermentioned classes of the deeds, contracts, and other instruments referred to in the twenty-second and twenty-third of Victoria, Chapter forty-one, section two, may be executed as follows :—

* * * * * *

(*c*)—In the territories under the administration of the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

By all heads of Departments ...	Contracts and other instruments for sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000, except those which affect real estate.
By Executive Engineers	Contracts, security bonds, and the like.
By Collectors, Deputy Commissioners and Senior Assistant Commissioners.	Contracts and other instruments at present executed by Collectors, Deputy Commissioners and Senior Assistant Commissioners.
By subordinate officers appointed by Heads of Departments with the approval of the Government of the North-Western Provinces.	Contracts and other instruments for a sum not exceeding Rs. 500, and not affecting real estate.

* * * * * *

Copies of the sections of the Statutes referred to in paragraph 1 of the above Resolution.

Acts 33 *and* 34, *Victoria, Chapter* 59, *section* 2.

Power to authorities in India to vary forms of execution.

It shall be lawful for the Governor-General, by Resolution in Council, from time to time to vary the form of execution prescribed by the said first-recited Act for the deeds, contracts, and other instruments to which it relates, and to empower such authorities as to him may seem expedient to vary it within the respective limits of their local jurisdiction; and deeds, contracts and other instruments, executed according to forms so altered, shall have in all respects the like validity as if they had been executed according to the provisions of the said first-recited Act.

Acts 22 and 23, Victoria, Chapter 41, section 2.

Power to execute contracts vested in Government of India.

I.—The Governor-General of India in Council, the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, the Governor in Council of Bombay, the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, now under the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, respectively, or any officer for the time being entrusted with the government, charge, or care of any Presidency, Province or district in India, subject to such provisions or restrictions as the Secretary of State in Council, with the concurrence of a majority of votes at a meeting shall from time to time prescribe, are hereby respectively empowered to sell and dispose of all real and personal estate whatsoever in India for the time being vested in Her Majesty under the said Act, within the limits of their respective Governments, Provinces, or districts, or to raise money on any such real estate by way of mortgage, and to make proper assurances for that purpose, and to purchase and acquire any land or hereditaments, or any interest therein, stores, goods, chattels, and other property in India, within the said respective limits, and to enter into any contracts whatsoever within the said respective limits for the purpose of the said Act, and all property so acquired shall vest in Her Majesty for the service of the Government of India.

Mode of executing contracts in India.

II.—The Secretary of State in Council may be named as a party to any such deed, contract, or other instrument, and it shall be sufficient to use the designation of Secretary of State in Council in such deed, contract, or other instrument, and the same may be expressed to be executed on behalf of the Secretary of State in Council, by or by order of the Governor-General in Council, Governor in Council, Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, or other officer entrusted as aforesaid, but may be executed in other respects in like manner as other instruments executed by or on behalf of him or them respectively, in his or their official capacity, and may be enforced by or against the Secretary of State in Council for the time being; and neither the Secretary of State, nor any member of the Council, nor any person executing such deed, contract, or other instrument, shall be personally liable in respect thereof, and all liabilities, costs, and damages in respect thereof shall be satisfied and paid out of the revenues of India.

Secretary of State in Council not to be personally liable.